JALGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS

Government of Maharashtra

JALGAON DISTRICT

(REVISED EDITION)

(Revised edition of Volume XII of the original Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency relating to Khandesh)

BOMBAY
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MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS

JALGAON DISTRICT

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PREFACE

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency was originally compiled between 1874 and 1884, though the actual publication of the volumes was spread over a period of 27 years. The Khandesh District Gazetteer was published in 1880. In 1906, the district of Khandesh was divided into two districts called West Khandesh and East Khandesh. After the formation of the Maharashtra State the two districts were named Dhulia and Jalgaon districts, respectively. This Volume deals with the present Jalgaon District. This revised edition has been prepared under the orders of the Government of Maharashtra. The work was entrusted to an Editorial Board which was specially created for that purpose in 1949.[1] After the reorganization of States in 1957, the Editorial Board was reconstituted.[2] With the formation of the Maharashtra State in May 1960, the Board was again reconstituted. The following are the members of the Editorial Board:—

Chief Secretary to the Government (Shri N. T. Mone, I.C.S.).

Dr. S. G. Panandikar, retired Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur.

Dr. S. M. Katre, Director, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

Shri S. L. Karandikar, Poona.

Director of Archives, Bombay (Dr. P. M. Joshi).

Executive Editor and Secretary (Shri P. Setu Madhava Rao, M.A., I.A.S.).

Diacritical marks to explain the pronunciation of names of places and of words in Indian languages have been used only in three chapters, namely, Chapter 2—History, Chapter 3—The People and Their Culture, and Chapter 20—Places of Interest and also in the Directory of Villages and Towns. In other chapters the current spellings have been retained. A key to the diacritical marks used is given at page 819.

Bombay : P. Setu Madhava Rao,

March 1962. Executive Editor and Secretary.

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[1] The following members constituted that Board. Chief Secretary to Government (Shri M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., 1949-52; Shri M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., 1952-58; Shri K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., who succeeded Shri Bhansali in 1958 retired in the same year); Prof. C. N. Vakil, Bombay; Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Bombay; Dr. S. M. Katre, Poona; Dr. S. C. Nandimath, Bagalkot; Director of Archives (Dr. P. M. Joshi); Executive Editor and Secretary (Prof. D. G. Karve, 1949-52; Prof. M. R. Palande, 1952-60).

[2] The following were the members of that Board: Chief Secretary to Government (Shri N. T. Mone, I.C.S.); Shri V. L. Mehta, Bombay; Dr. S. G. Panandikar, Bombay; Dr. S. M. Katre, Poona; Shri Maganbhai Desai, Ahmedabad; Director of Archives (Dr. P. M. Joshi); Executive Editor and Secretary (Prof. M. R. Palande).

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

As early as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the different districts of the Bombay Presidency. The following extract * will be found interesting as giving an idea of the intention of those who desired to have such Accounts compiled: —

"Government called on the Revenue Commissioner to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report the fullest available information regarding their districts ...., Government remarked that, as Collectors and their Assistants during the large portion of the year moved about the district in constant and intimate communication with all classes they possessed advantages which no other public officers enjoyed of acquiring a full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retrogradation, the good measures which require to be fostered and extended, the evil measures which call for abandonment, the defects in existing institutions which require to be remedied, and the nature of the remedies to be applied. Collectors also, it was observed, have an opportunity of judging of the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, and their caste prejudices, and on their superstitious observances. They can trace any alteration for the better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, and can observe the use of improved implements of husbandry or other crafts, the habits of locomotion, the state of education, particularly among the higher classes whose decaying means and energy under our most levelling system compared with that of preceding governments will attract their attention. Finally they can learn how far existing village institutions are effectual to their end, and may be made available for self-government and in the management of local taxation for local purposes."

"In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1842."

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for the compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State and in 1868 appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organizational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904 in which year the last General Index volume was published.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical index or a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular

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Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat). pp. iii and iv.

compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871. He said :—

"My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days' reading, the Account should give a new Collector a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succinct and well-conceived district account is capable of antedating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a Collector's personal enquires...............But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it the protection of property and person and the other charges of Civil Government."*

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the district to men who were entire strangers to India and its people but who as members to the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting administration.

The Gazetteer had 27 volumes, some split up into two or three Parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index which was published in 1904. Some of the Volumes were of a general nature and were not confined to the limits of a particular district. For example, Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two Parts, one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Dekhan and Southern Maratha Country; Volume IX was devoted to the Population of Gujarat and contained two Parts, one describing Hindus and the other Musalmans and Parsis, but there was no corresponding Volume devoted to the Population of Maharashtra or Karnatak; Volume XXV gave an account of the Botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kanara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined Volume for some districts, as for example, Surat and Broach, and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts of particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government offices and, in respect of social and

* *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), P. vii.

religious practices, from responsible citizens. Eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

This Gazetteer compiled over seventy-five years ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be a great value to the administrator, and scholar and the general reader. There was a general desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and republished, and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This new edition has been prepared under the direction of that Editorial Board. With the reorganization of States in 1956 and with the coming into existence of the State of Maharashtra in 1960, areas for which no District Gazetteers had previously been compiled will be taken up and new District Gazetteers will be compiled in accordance with the common pattern.

In the nature of things, after a lapse of over 80 years after their publication, most of the statistical information contained in the old Gazetteer had become entirely out of date and had to be dropped altogether. In this edition an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments, whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set-up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. There are portions in the old Gazetteer bearing on archæology and history which have the impress of profound scholarship and learning and their worth has not diminished by the mere passage of time. Even in their case, however, some restatement is occasionally necessary in view of later investigations and new archæological discoveries by scholars, and an attempt has been made to incorporate in this edition the results of such subsequent research. The revision of the old Volume has, in fact, meant an entire rewriting of most of the chapters and sections. In doing so, statistical and other information was obtained from the relevant Departments of Government, and articles on certain specialised subjects were obtained from competent scholars.

In this dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change, and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries during the last half a century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of the Gazetteer have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in

emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge, and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration. In the revised Gazetteer, therefore, only a general outline of the practices and customs of the main sections of the population has been given.

An important addition to the District Volume in this edition is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district maps given in this edition are also fairly large and up-to-date.

The revised Gazetteer will be published in two series:—

1. *The General Series.*—This will comprise Volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Physical Features, People and their Culture, History, Language and Literature, Botany and Public Administration.

2. *The District Series.*—This will contain one Volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all Volumes will follow the same pattern, and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all districts.

It was originally thought feasible to number the District Volumes in the alphabetical order in the District Series and accordingly the Poona Volume which was the first revised District Gazetteer to be compiled and published by the Board (in 1954) was numbered as Volume XX. However, the arrangement was not found to be suitable and it was, therefore, subsequently decided not to give any number to any volume.

In the preparation of this volume the Board has received every assistance from the Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India. A draft

copy of this volume was sent to the Gazetteers Unit and was returned with valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in the Volume. The Government of India gives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 per Volume towards the cost of compilation and 40 per cent of the actual printing charges.

BOMBAY :
March 1962.

P. SETU MADHAVA RAO,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

JALGAON

PART I

CHAPTER 1—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND NATURAL RESOURCES *.

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features.

SITUATION.

JALGAON† LYING BETWEEN 20° AND 21° NORTH LATITUDE AND 74° 55′ AND 76° 28′ EAST LONGTUDE, with a total area of 4,467.3 ‡ square miles, had in 1951 a population of 1,471,351 or 324.4 persons per square mile. The district has now three sub-divisions with Jalgaon as the district headquarters.

BOUNDARIES.

Stretching nearly 80 miles along the Tapi river, and varying in breadth from seventy to ninety miles, Jalgaon forms an upland basin, one of the most northerly sections of the Deccan table land. Along the whole northern frontier, the district is bounded by the Satpuda ranges, a mountain tract from thirty to forty miles wide. On the north-eastern side, the district is bounded by the territories of the Madhya Pradesh State. Quite a major portion of the northern boundary is marked by the tributary Aner which in the west continues to separate Jalgaon from Dhulia till its junction with the Tapi. On the east and south-east, a range of low and detached hills and some major streams, without any marked natural boundary, separate Jalgaon from the districts of Vidarbha. To the south, the Ajanta, Satmala and Chandor ranges may roughly be said to mark the line between Jalgaon and the Marathwada territory. Within these limits, in several places along the south boundary, the Marathwada territory runs north of the Ajanta range. On the west Jalgaon shares its boundary with the Nasik district over a stretch of about 25 miles, and then with the Dhulia district for about 50 miles, the Panjhra river being the only natural feature demarcating it over a major stretch.

* The section on 'geography' (pp. 1—8) was contributed by Shri C. D. Deshpande, Chairman, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Maharashtra State, Poona.

† In 1906, the District of Khandesh was divided into two districts called West and East Khandesh with headquarters at Dhulia and Jalgaon respectively. Now after the formation of the Maharashtra State the two districts are named after their headquarters as Dhulia and Jalgaon districts.

‡ This figure is taken from the East Khandesh District Census Handbook (based on the 1951 Census). The figure supplied by the Surveyor General is 4,535.1 square miles. The Census authorities had obtained the figures from the District Inspector of Land Records or from local records.

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

The following table shows the administrative divisions of the district with their area and population and also the number of villages and towns therein. according to the Census of 1951:—

Sub-division	Name of Taluka or Peta	Area in* Sq. miles	Number of Villages	Number of Towns Including Cities	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Amalner ..	Amalner ..	324·5	157	1	144,672
	Parola ..	291·4	107	1	68,077
	Erandol ..	368·8	150	3	127,262
	Chopda ..	368·5	110	3	108,291
Bhusawal ..	Bhusawal ..	328·5	103	3	149,055
	Jalgaon ..	319·6	85	3	164,532
	Yawal	368·5	80	4	115,191
	Raver ..	361·3	113	2	117,674
	Edlabad ..	249·5	79	..	45,766
Chalisgaon	Chalisgaon ..	460 4	125	1	146,444
	Pachora ..	308·7	115	4	105,158
	Jamner ..	521·1	141	3	122,999
	Bhadgaon ..	196·5	59	1	56,230
	Total ..	4,467·3	1,424	29	1,471,351

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.

Although Jalgaon and Dhulia districts belong to the Deccan Uplands of the Maharashtra State, they are distinguished from the rest of the upland districts by their westward aspect. While the rest of the upland region is drained by the major rivers to the east, the Tapi and its tributaries drain the Jalgaon region to the west towards Arabian Sea. The landscape is typically that of the Deccan lavas with residual hill ranges and broad valleys, with trap dykes introducing a sharp local contrast as small chains of hillocks. Thus Jalgaon includes varied topographical features and landscapes, consisting of wild hills and forests, rich gardens and groves, stretches of barren plain, low rolling rocky hills and tensely gullied (bad land) topography near major river banks. Regionally, from east to west, parallel with the Tapi, are three well-marked belts of country; in the centre the rich Tapi valley,

* The area of the district communicated by the Surveyor General of India is 4,535.1 square miles. The area figures shown in column (3) were obtained from the District Inspector of Land Records or from local records.

In the case of Chopda, Raver and Yawal talukas, the area figures given in this table are not the mere arithmetical totals of the area figures for villages given in the Primary Census Abstracts, but include area figures for forest areas as well.

in the north the high and wild Satpuda, and in the south and south-west bare ridges and rich well-watered valleys flanked by the Ajanta range.

Physical Features.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE
The Tapi Valley.

The Tapi banks are high and bare, and due to heavy regional erosion the land on both sides is seamed by tributary rivers and streams. Now and again from the north, spurs of the Satpuda stretch close to the river bank, and on the south rise some low barren hill ranges. With these exceptions, the long central plain is for about 80 miles from Burhanpur to the western limit of the district which is co-terminus with the confluence of Aner and Bori rivers with the Tapi. Although the Tapi valley consists of a vast alluvial plain, intense erosion-riverine and gully is the major key-note of its landscape, and it acts as a serious and increasing limitation on the traditional agricultural wealth of the region. This is particularly noticeable on the northern flank between Faizpur and Chopda, and on the southern in the immediate vicinity of the Girna and the Vaghur rivers. Cultivation evidently dominates the valley landscape, though to the north, near the base of the Satpuda, it yields progressively to forest growth, and in the south to barren grass lands with the approaches of the Ajanta ranges.

The Northern Belt.

North of the Tapi, the whole length of the rich alluvial plain is bounded by the steep southern face of the Satpuda, a belt of mountain land from twenty to thirty miles broad. The northern boundary of the district is marked by the longitudinal depression of the Aner river and its eastern counterpart the Mamat tributary of the Suki river. These two longitudinal valleys separate the southern range of the Satpuda from their northern members. Much of this hill country, now with only a few scattered Bhil hamlets, was once well-peopled. At every few miles in the forests of Pal Tappa, there are ruins of villages. Further west, Amba, in the wide valleys of the Aner and the Arunavati, is dotted with the brushwood-covered ruins of the temples, mosques wells, and upper-storeyed houses of what must once have been good-sized towns.

The Southern Belt.

South of the rich Tapi valley, the country is more varied than either in the centre or in the north. In the extreme east, the Purna valley, between the Hatti hills on the east and the rolling broken ground on the west, stretches south, much of it uncultivated or covered with brushwood. Further west, drained by the Vaghur, the Girna and the Bori, wide stony and thorny plains rise in low broad-topped basaltic ridges or sink in rich well-cultivated valleys.

Hills.
Satpuda.

Within Jalgaon limits are three chief hill ranges, the Satpuda in the north, the Hatti in the south-east, and the Ajanta or Satmala in the south. The Satpudas, a broad belt of mountain land, stretching in a wall-like line along the north bank of the Tapi, rise from the first range of hills, ridge behind ridge, to the central crest about 2,000 feet high, and then slope gently to the Narmada. Among the peaks that rise upper about 3,000 feet the chief are, in the east, Pancha Pandu and Mondhiamal looking down on Yawal.

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.
Hills.
Hatti.

The Hatti hills bounding the Purna valley on the east, run north-west and south-east, and for about twenty miles pass through the south-east corner of Jalgaon. Rising gradually from the Tapi valley in their first twenty miles, they are rather low and tame. Further east, forming the northern frontier of Berar, they rise to nearly 4,000 feet and finally merge in the Nagpur hills. At first bare and rocky, as they near the southern limit of Jalgaon, their sides are in places somewhat thickly covered with brushwood and timber and give shelter to wild beasts.

Satmala.

The Satmala, also known as the Chandor or Ajanta range, breaking off sharply from the Sahyadris in the north-west of Nasik, runs for about fifty miles east in a series of quaint basalt pinnacles and ridges. Near Manmad, after a gentle depression, it again rises about 600 feet above the plain, and forms a somewhat monotonous wall-like boundary between Jalgaon and the Deccan. Except for about fifteen miles in the west, actually par its limits, the range skirts the south of Jalgaon for about eighty miles. A few miles beyond Ajanta it turns south, merging into the highlands that form the southern frontier of the Berar districts. As it is a narrow range, little more than the steep northern face of the Deccan tableland, the Satmala contains few forest tracts. The sides, mostly bare or with a few scattered trees, have here and there strands large enough to shelter wild animals. Of late years, tillage has spread to the sides of many of the northern spurs, and in some places come close to the foot of the main range. Besides the picturesqueness of its western peaks, the chief interests in the Satmala range are the rock-cut Buddhist temples and monasteries at Ajanta, Patna, and Chandor. Within Jalgaon limits, besides several foot-paths, two roads cross the hills, one through the Ranjangaon pass near Chalisgaon and the other by the Ajanta pass above Fardapur.

Spurs.

To each of the three great hill ranges, the Satpudas on the north, the Satmala on the south, and the Sahyadris on the west which more properly lie in Dhulia, spurs rise from the plain for the most part at right angles to the main lines. Those emanating from the Satpudas in the north and the Satmala in the south, of no great height or length and as a rule with bare rounded sides and flat tops, are of little pictorial interest. But from the central plain, spurs stretch for upland of seventy miles west of the Sahyadris. One of these, a rocky upland rising from the Tapi valley a few miles south of Amalner, bounds the Bori on its left, and stretching westward, forms near Dhulia a claim of craggy peaks.

Rivers.
Tapi.

The chief feature of the district, the line to which almost its whole surface drains, is the Tapi. With a course including meanders of about 450 miles, and a drainage area of about 30,000 square miles, the Tapi, flowing west from the highlands of Madhya Pradesh, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, about twelve miles west of Surat. Of the whole of its course, about 75 miles lie within the limits of Jalgaon. Practically throughout its course in this district, the valley of the Tapi is flat and well-tilled and the banks at almost every three-quarters of a mile, are crowned with villages.

Through almost the whole of the district, the Tapi banks, except where they are scarred by water courses or open to tributaries, rise high and bare. From 250 to 400 yards apart, and generally sixty feet above the river bed, each bank has a double terrace, a lower of yellow earth much cut into by ravines and further back, a high upper bank rising to the level of the country round. The present entrance of the Tapi into Jalgaon is said to be a new channel. It is possible that the river once flowed further north along a deep gully which may still be seen, and joined the present channel near the village of Ainpur, about twenty miles east of Bhusawal. Except for two waterfalls, one below and the other above the Bhusawal railway bridge, the river stretches in long sandy reaches forty miles to its confluence with the Vaghur. From this to the water limit of the district, the river bed forms three great stretches varying in length from twenty to sixty miles, divided by rocky barriers each about a mile and a half broad. During the rains, the floods in the river bed, setting with force along the outer bank, and carrying sand and gravel, pile them at the points where the river's course changes. In the fair season, when the water is low, these sand heaps act as dams enclosing reaches of still water rocky barriers. After the floods of the rainy season are spent, the stream flows over gravel shoals in numerous channels with a general breadth of from 150 to 300 feet, a depth varying from nine to eighteen inches and a speed from two to three miles an hour.

Within the limits of this district the Tapi proper is hardly used either for irrigation or for boat traffic. The height of the river banks has hitherto prevented successful irrigation. In 1852, a survey of the river showed that, except in the extreme west, it might at a small cost be made passable for boats. The local trade now sets to the railway and the need for a water highway is greatly lessened.

Two bridges lying on the major district roads cross the Tapi near Bhusawal and Savkheda in Chopda (the bridge near Bhusawal is nearing completion). Besides these, the railway bridge crosses the Tapi near Bhusawal. During the rainy season, the Tapi, full from bank to bank, is not fordable. The stream was then generally crossed on cots floated on empty guards, and cattle and horses are swum across by the ferrymen. Ferries run at a number of points in Amalner, Chopda. Edlabad, Jalgaon, Raver and Yawal. In the dry season, the river is fordable at many points. During its course through Jalgaon, the Tapi receives many tributaries from both sides. On the right bank are, beginning from the east, the Bhokar, the Suki, the Mora, the Harki, the Manki, the Guli, and on the left, the Purna, the Bhogavati, the Vaghur, the Girna and the Bori. From the nearness of the Satpuda hills, in whose southern slopes they all spring, the streams on the right bank are small, and of little use for irrigation or for other purposes. They have the peculiarity that near the hills and again for several miles before they fall into the Tapi, their streams flow throughout the year, while in a middle belt the water, during the fair season,

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.
Rivers.
Tapi.

passes underground leaving the bed dry. The streams on the left bank draining much wider tracts of country are of greater size and consequence. Except the Purna, which from the south-east joins the Tapi about sixteen miles after it enters the district, and the Vaghur, about twenty miles further west after a winding course of about forty miles from the Satmala hills near Ajanta, all the left bank streams have their sources among the Sahyadris. In their character and course the Sahyadri streams have much in common. Starting hemmed in by spurs at right angles to the main line of the Sahyadris, they pass east, until, as the hills sink into the Jalgaon plain, they are free to follow the natural line of drainage, and turn north to the Tapi. Of these there are two chief streams, the Girna falling into the Tapi about twenty-five miles below the Vaghur and the Bori about twenty miles further west.

Girna.

The Girna, rising in the western hills of the Kalvan sub-division of Nasik, and fed by streams from the northern slopes of the Chandor or Saptashring range, after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Tapi near Nanded. Its course lies in nearly equal parts in Nasik and Jalgaon. Passing eastwards through Nasik almost in a straight line, in Jalgaon, its course changes to north-east, till, near Jalgaon town, it bends north and then north-west flowing for several miles with many windings almost parallel to the Tapi. In Jalgaon, except in one or two places where it is hemmed in by rocky hills, the Girna, with a broad sandy bed, flows through a well-tilled valley gradually spreading into the great central plain. Its waters, both in Nasik and Jalgaon, are much used for irrigation. In Nasik lately repaired dams and channels water many of its upland valleys, and in Jalgaon, from Rahal about ten miles north of Chalisgaon, the Jamda canals stretch east for about twenty-seven miles on the left and twelve miles on the right bank.

Bori.

The Bori, with a course of about sixty miles, rising in the Malegaon sub-division of Nasik, drains in its upper reaches parts of Dhulia, and has a somewhat parallel course about fifteen miles north of the Girna. In the Jalgaon district, the river has a course of about thirty-five miles; for about ten miles it maintains an easterly course, and then, with rather a sudden turn, flows north for about twenty-five miles, where, taking another bend, it sets to the north-west joining the Tapi about twenty miles below the Girna. Like the Girna, in its upland valleys, the waters of the Bori are much used for irrigation.

Soil

The soils of the district are essentially derived from the underlying basalt, though older alluvium has a deep cover all along the broad Tapi valley. The fertility of these soils depends largely on their position *vis-a-vis* relief and their nearness to stream courses. The central belt of the wide Tapi valley, about half of the whole area, consists either of a black alluvial clay highly retentive of moisture, or of a loam overlying a stratum of yellowish clay of good depth. On this soil, which for richness cannot be surpassed, wheat is extensively grown, in some places from year to year, without the aid of manure or change of crop. Skirting this rich tract along the base of the Satpudas where the level is somewhat

Physical Features.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.
Soil.

higher, the soil develops poorer characters. Along the banks of the river, where the land is much cut by deep ravines, the soil is mixed or overlaid with lime nodules, and in some places the surface soil is entirely washed away, with occasional remnant patches or strips of rich alluvial deposit.

Geographical Sub-Regions.

Although the district belongs to the eastern part of the traditional Khandesh region, variations in relief and the character of local drainage have introduced significant changes in the regional landscapes. These, in their turn, have affected in no small degree the nature of land and the general economic development of the different localities.

On the northern border, lies the Satpuda Hill region with its characteristic feature of relief and drainage. Its plateau features have suffered intense erosion and consequently there is much unevenness within these hill regions. Much of this region is under forest cover, although severe depletion of forests is much in evidence. Substantial portions of the forests are reserved forests under the management of the Forest department. Local cultivation, mostly of backward type, is restricted to isolated valleys. As could be expected, this hill region is thinly populated mainly by tribal communities, the most famous of which are the Bhils. Communications are few and far between and are restricted to foot-paths along the valley courses. The two main transverse routes are one from Adgaon to Dhapli and the other from Lasur to Varla. The longitudinal stream of the Aner river, which serves as a border between this district and the districts of Madhya Pradesh, allows to some extent, east and west communication. Small hamlets, cultivated patches and denuded forests reflect the general economic backwardness of this sub-region.

South of the main Satpuda range lying within this district there is a piedmont belt varying in distance from 2 to 4 miles and built by the innumerable streams flowing down to the Tapi system and depositing coarse as well as fine detrital matter along their courses. Hence the main topographical feature of this piedmont belt consists of a gradual sloping plain towards the Tapi river, and burrowed by several gullies and streams. It is the outward edge of the piedmont belt that is of interest from the point of view of economic and human development. Soils are rich, cultivation is extensive, villages are large-sized and better looking, and communications have a better development.

South of this piedmont edge begins the Tapi Valley proper, underlain by a deep alluvial cover. The alluvial section of the Tapi Valley is about 8—10 miles broad on either banks of the river, and within it, it has two significant zones. The outer zone is alluvial but less eroded, and, therefore, much more intensively cultivated. The inner one adjoins the banks of the river, though alluvial and is intensely dissected by gully erosion and is accordingly rapidly losing its usefulness from the agricultural point of view. Thus almost through the entire length of the Tapi river in this district, the immediate banks of the river and the belt

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TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.
Geographical Sub-Regions.

from 3 to 4 miles width the region presents a 'bad land' appearance. It is full of gullies and ravines and more covered with coarse grass and shrubs, and has limited area of cropped land. In this highly dissected zone, human settlements are perched on the remnant features, surrounded by deep ravines. All these are small-sized settlements with limited economic activity. The outer alluvial zone of the Tapi Valley on both the sides offers, on the other hand, a great contrast both in landscape and economic development. This is essentially the core of the Khandesh plain, well-developed on alluvium and is comparatively free from gully erosion. The well-develope alluvial soil supports extensive agriculture with cotton as the principal crop. The large-sized villages reflect the economic prosperity of the land and this is further emphasised by the flourishing market centres like Raver, Savda, Faizpur, Chopda on the north and Amalner, Parola, Erandol, Dharangaon, Jalgaon, Nasirabad, Bhusawal and Varangaon in the south. Several of these towns have grown rapidly on account of the development of the cotton textile industry and Bhusawal enjoys a special position as a railway junction.

The southern zone of the district again develops a hilly character in which the Girna valley occupies a special position mainly on account of the development of canal irrigation. Bordered on both sides by residual hills, the Girna has developed rich agricultural land on either banks where sugar-cane and horticulture are much in evidence. Bhadgaon is an important commercial centre and Pachora, its eastern counterpart, serves as a collecting centre for the surrounding cotton zone.

East of the Girna basin, the district resumes its hilly features with the approaches of the Ajanta range. The region between the Tapi valley and the Ajanta range is a fairly well-tilled plain with Jamner and Bodwad as local commercial centres. The outskirts of the Ajanta ranges lying within this district are minor hilly features mainly given to shrub and rough grass land. In general, however, the southern zone of this district is economically much better developed as could be seen from its larger villages, denser population and better developed communications than in the northern belt of piedmont and the main Satpudas.

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY*: The physiography of the district is made up of high hill ranges on the north, alluvium in the centre and low hill ranges to the south of the Tapi. On the north, the hill ranges stretch east-west and form part of the Satpudas, the highest peak being about 3,500 feet. The Aner river flows from east to west and forms the northern boundary of the district. Through the central part, the river Tapi flows in east-westerly direction forming a strip of alluvium-covered lands on both sides of it. Though alluvium stretches for miles on both sides of the Tapi on the west, it thins out on the east and the rock appears near Bhusawal where the railway bridge crosses the Tapi. Among important tributaries

* This section on 'Geology' was contributed by Shri P. Nag of the Geological Survey of India.

Physical Features.
GEOLOGY.

to the Tapi are the Purna on the east and the Girna on the south-west. South of the Tapi Valley are the low ranges of hills with intervening valleys. These ranges are of lesser altitudes than those of the Satpudas and attain a maximum height of 1,000' to 1,200' above the sea level. Besides the Tapi and its main tributaries, numerous streams originating from the hill ranges find their way to the main rivers.

Trap Rocks.

Deccan traps cover almost the whole of this district, except a few strips of alluvium-covered land on both sides of the major streams. These trap rocks are the result of outpouring of enormous lava flows which spread over vast areas of Western, Central and Southern India at the end of mesozoic era. They came through long narrow fissures and cracks in the earth crust and spread out as nearly horizontal sheets. They are called 'plateau basalt', because they form a flat-topped plateau. Due to the step-like or terraced appearance on the slope of hills they are also known as 'trap'. These volcanic rocks assume a considerable thickness ranging from a few hundred feet in the south to a couple of thousand feet in the north. The individual thickness of flow varies from a few feet up to a 100 feet or more. A bore-hole at Bhusawal, 1,211 feet deep, revealed 29 flows, the average being 40 feet. In the high hills consisting of several flows, the individual flows can easily be demarcated by their distinct flow lines along which a thin growth of grass is noticed. The lavas are generally horizontal in disposition but at places they dip at very small angles. In the Aner valley and near Danlet, north of Chopda, they appear to be horizontal but they dip north at about 5° in the low rises stretching across from Burhanpur to near Raver. The traps that are commonly found in the plateau or cliff faces are compact and harder, often characterised by vertical prismatic or columnar jointing. They are dark grey or dark greenish grey to brownish grey in colour. The amygdaloidal variety, which is greenish to purplish in colour and comparatively softer, generally forms the slopes and valley floors. They contain innumerable cavities which are usually filled with secondary minerals such as quartz, chalcedony, agate, jasper, rock crystal, zeolites and calcite. The ash or scoriaceous beds and red bole beds are sometimes noticed. Evidence of intrusive activity in bedded lava flows has not been recorded so far. But there is likelihood of their presence in the district. A compact, singular patch of limestone of 50 feet length occurs five miles north east of Burhanpur outside the north-east boundary of the district and is assumed to be a portion of some infratrappean, caught up by a dyke or included in lava flows.

About territory to the south of the Tapi, very little information is available as the area has not been surveyed geologically. However, it can be stated that the hilly ranges south of the Tapi are covered with dark basalt.

The main minerals constituent in the trap rocks are abundant in labradorite and enstatite-augite with varying proportion of interstitial glass which on alteration gives rise to secondary minerals like palagonite, chlorophaete iddingsite, etc. Sometimes porphyritic

CHAPTER 1.

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GEOLOGY.
Trap Rocks.

basalt is seen showing phenocrysts of felspars and glassy matters. Magnetite occurs as minute discreet grains amidst other minerals as well as in the glassy groundmass. In a few cases, olivine is also present.

The intertrappean beds represented by clays, sandstones and limestones formed in depressions during quiescent period between the successive eruptions of lava flows have not been reported so far from the district. But they are likely to exist at places.

The trap weather with characteristic spheroidal exploitation gives rise to large rounded boulders on the outcrops and are very common throughout the district. The trap soils produced by erosion and weathering are deep brown to rich red on black (regur). These black soils are very rich in plant nutrients and are most favourable for cotton crops. They are sticky when wetted and on drying, due to contraction, produce conspicuous cracks.

Laterite.

Another alteration product is laterite formed in tropical climate under alternate dry and wet seasons. It is porous, pitted clay-like rock of variegated colours and has a limonitic crust on the exposed surface. It is soft when freshly dug but on exposure to air it quickly dehydrates and becomes quite hard. Sporadic patches of laterite are recorded at places capping the hills in southern parts of the district.

Alluvium.

The river Tapi flows from east to west throughout the district forming a strip of alluvium-covered lands on both sides of it. Though alluvium layers are much thicker and wider on the west, they thin out on the east and trap rock exposes on the bed of Tapi near Bhusawal. These alluvium layers are composed of reddish and brownish clays, with intercalation of gravel and with 'kankar'. To the east and south-west are the valleys of the Purna and the Girna rivers, respectively, which also contain alluvium deposits.

Economic Geology.

Jalgaon district is composed entirely of trap rocks which are generally barren of any economically useful and important minerals. Secondary minerals like agate, jasper, chalcedony and rock crystals which fill up the cavities in vesicular basalts are sometimes used as semi-precious stones. However, trap is used extensively for building purposes as road metal, railway ballast and in cement concrete.

Building material.

Trap being hard, dense and durable is a most suitable material for building purposes. Though trap is found everywhere in the district, a judicious selection of the site in opening up a new quarry gives not only a long life to quarrying operations but also affords economy. The best quarry in the district is the one in the bed of the Vaghur river near Bhusawal. It is conveniently placed and has been much used for railway works. The weathered rock at the surface has to be rejected and only the fresh material used. Caution is also needed in avoiding soft, scoriaceous and vesicular varieties.

Kandar, the small nodular calcareous matter, is abundant in all black soils. On burning, the material yields almost hydraulic lime which is locally used in making plaster and in colour-washing.

CHAPTER 1.

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GEOLOGY.

Economic Geology.

Mineral Springs.

In Jalgaon, hot springs have so far been recorded at Unabdev, Sunabdev and Najhardev in Chopda. The Unabdev hot springs lie about three miles north-west of Adavad in Chopda taluka, about a mile from the grit spur of the Satpudas. Near the springs, the rocks are trap and the ground is hard and black. Pouring in a rapid spring from the mouth of a carved head, fixed in a solid block of masonry that forms the lower part of an old temple, the water flows into a cistern which is a 25 feet square. As the ground near the pond is paved, the source of the spring is hard to trace. It has a temperature of 140°. The water is tasteless, with a peculiar but not sulphurous smell. It is reported to cure skin diseases.

About eight miles west of Unabdev, in a narrow glen formed by two outlying spurs of the Satpudas, lie the Sunabdev springs. The water is lightly sulphurous and has a temperature varying from 85° at dawn to 91° at noon. It is also reported to cure skin diseases.

Najhardev, within a mile or two of Sunabdev, has a hot spring flowing into a built pool. The water has a slightly sulphurous taste and varies in temperature from 100° at dawn to 103° at noon.

CLIMATE.

Seasons.

CLIMATE*: The climate of this district is generally dry except in the monsoon. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. June to September is the monsoon season and October and November form the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 13 stations for periods extending over 70 years. The details of the rainfall at the thirteen stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 740.7 mm. (29.16"). About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months of June to September, July being the month with the highest rainfall. The central parts of the district comprising the talukas of Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Jamner and Pachora get a little more rain than the rest of the district. Jamner, the station with the highest rainfall in the district, gets annually 802 mm. (31.58") while Amalner, the station with the least rainfall gets 675 mm. (26.58"). The variation of rainfall over the district from year to year is large. During the fifty-year period, 1901 to 1950, the year 1931 was the one with the highest rainfall amounting to 161 per cent of the normal. In 1918, the year with the lowest rainfall, only 53 per cent of the normal rainfall was received. In the same fifty-year period there were 11 years when the district as a whole received less than 80 per cent of the normal rainfall. Rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurring in two consecutive years is not rare. Considering the district as a whole this has occurred twice. At some individual stations three such occasions have been recorded. Jamner had three consecutive years of low rainfall during 1923 to 1925 while at Edlabad the period 1922 to 1926 was one of low rainfall.

*This section on "Climate" was contributed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, Poona.

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Rainfall.

It will be seen from Table No. 2 that in 42 out of 50 years the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 1,000 mm.

On an average on 45 days in the year the district gets rainfall of 2.5 mm. (10 cents) or more. This number varies from 48 at Jamner to 42 at Chopda, Amalner and Parola.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the district amounted to 298.5 mm. (11 75") and occurred at Jamner on July 1, 1941.

Temperature.

Jalgaon is the only meteorological observatory in the district. The data for this station may be taken to be fairly representative of conditions prevailing in the district. December is the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at 11.9° C. (53.4° F.) and the mean daily maximum at 29.8° C. (85.6° F.). Cold waves which pass over northern India sometimes affect the district and minimum temperatures may drop to within two degrees of the freezing point of water, and slight frosts may occur. Temperatures begin to rise steadily from about the beginning of March and by May, the hottest month of the year, the mean daily maximum temperature reaches 42.5° C. (108.5° F.). The highest maximum temperature recorded at Jalgaon was 47.8° C. (118.0° F.). Temperatures drop appreciably with the onset of the monsoon after the first week of June. The monsoon period is generally pleasant. With the withdrawal of the monsoon by the end of September day temperatures rise a little in October and both day and night temperatures begin to drop rapidly by November.

Humidity.

Except during the monsoon the air is generally dry, particularly in the afternoons. Summer is the driest part of the year.

Cloudiness.

Skies are generally clear or lightly clouded except during the monsoon when heavily clouded to overcast conditions prevail.

Winds.

In summer, winds are generally light in the mornings and blow from directions between south-west and north-west. In the afternoons they strengthen and sometimes veer to a northerly or north-easterly direction. In the monsoon months winds are stronger and blow predominantly from south-westerly or westerly directions. During the post-monsoon and winter months the winds are light and the occasions of calms in the mornings increase. The directions from which the winds blow in the mornings are mainly between south-west and north-west. But in the afternoon they strengthen and blow mainly from directions between north and east.

Special Weather Phenomena.

In association with monsoon depressions and to a lesser extent post-monsoon storms, the district experiences strong winds and widespread rain. Thunderstorms can occur at any time of the year, but they are more common in the summer and post-monsoon months. Dust storms or dust-raising winds occur sometimes in the hot months.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the data of temperature and humidity, the mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena, respectively, for Jalgaon.

TABLES

OF

RAINFALL, HUMIDITY AND WIND

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features.
CLIMATE.
Rainfall.

TABLE

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL IN JALGAON

Station (1)	Number of years of data* (2)		January (3)	February (4)	March (5)
Jalgaon	50	a	8·9	3·1	4 I
		b	0·7	0·4	0·5
Chalisgaon	50	a	6·6	1·5	3·8
		b	0·7	0·2	0·4
Pachora	50	a	5·1	3·3	3·6
		b	0·4	0·3	0·3
Bhadgaon	50	a	7·4	3·3	3·1
		b	0·6	0·3	0·4
Erandol	50	a	6·3	3·3	3·1
		b	0·6	0·4	0·3
Chopda	50	a	6·6	2·5	2·8
		b	0·4	0·2	0·3
Amalner	50	a	6·6	4·3	3·1
		b	0·5	0·3	0 3
Parola	50	a	6·1	2·3	3·6
		b	0·5	0·3	0·3
Jamner	50	a	8·9	4·1	6·3
		b	0·7	0·5	0·4
Bhusawal	50	a	8 9	3·8	3·8
		b	0·7	0·3	0·4
Edlabad	50	a	8·9	5·1	3·8
		b	0·7	0·5	0·4
Yawal	50	a	8·4	3·8	3·3
		b	0·6	0·4	0·3
Raver	50	a	10·7	5·3	3 3
		b	0·7	0·5	0·3
Jalgaon	..	a	7·6	3·5	3·7
(District).		b	0·6	0·4	0·4

a Normal rainfall in mm.
* Based on all available

No. 1

DISTRICT BASED ON DATA FOR THE YEARS 1901—50.

April (6)	May (7)	June (8)	July (9)	August (10)
1·8	10·7	128·8	249·7	164·1
0·2	0·9	6·8	14·9	11·2
2·8	13·2	123·2	163·3	130·6
0·3	1·0	7·7	10·0	8·5
3·8	14·0	145·3	195·6	155·7
0·3	0·9	7·9	12·7	10·7
2·8	14·7	131·6	184·4	142·2
0·3	1·0	7·1	12·0	9·7
0·5	9·1	111·3	210·6	156·0
0·1	0·8	6·7	13·1	10·7
2·0	11·4	131·8	228·6	151·4
0·2	0·7	7·0	13·1	9·7
2·0	8·9	134·4	194·1	127·3
0·2	0·7	7·2	12·1	9·2
1·5	11·9	126·7	195·3	142·2
0·3	0·8	6·8	11·3	9·0
2·5	14·5	146·1	222·5	167·6
0·3	1·1	7·9	13·7	11·1
2·3	12·5	140·2	234·2	167·1
0·3	0·9	7·0	14·0	10·3
2·0	9·1	126·7	220·0	143·8
0·3	0·7	6·5	13·1	9.4
2·3	14·7	129·5	236·5	157·0
0·3	1·0	7·1	13·9	11·0
2·3	12·2	142·0	194·1	137·4
0·3	1·0	7·4	11·6	9·3
2·2	12·1	132·1	209·9	149·4
0·3	0·9	7·2	12·8	10·0

b Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).
data up to 1957.

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features. CLIMATE Rainfall.

TABLE

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL IN JALGAON

Station		Number of years of data*		September	October	November	December
(1)		(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Jalgaon	.. ..	50	a	148·6	37·3	22·1	7·4
			b	7·8	1·8	1·1	0·6
Chalisgaon	.. ..	50	a	189·0	43·2	29·5	5·3
			b	9·6	2·5	1·5	0·5
Pachora	.. ..	50	a	180·3	50·5	29·0	7·1
			b	8·8	2·3	1·3	0·5
Bhadgaon	.. ..	50	a	157·5	41·4	26·2	5·3
			b	8·1	2·3	1·3	0·6
Erandol	.. ..	50	a	135·9	35·8	23·4	5·6
			b	7·2	1·9	1·3	0·4
Chopda	.. ..	50	a	143·8	26·2	19·6	5·1
			b	7·1	1·7	1·1	0·4
Amalner	.. ..	50	a	133·3	39·1	16·8	5·1
			b	7·3	2·3	1·1	0·4
Parola	.. ..	50	a	133·3	36·1	20·8	7·4
			b	7·7	2·2	1·1	0·5
Jamner	.. ..	50	a	153·2	43·2	23·4	9·4
			b	8·1	2·1	1·4	0·6
Bhusawal	.. ..	50	a	144·0	40·1	22·6	8·6
			b	7·7	2·1	1·2	0·6
Edlabad	.. ..	50	a	149·6	36·3	22·1	9·7
			b	8·0	2·1	1·2	0·7
Yaval	.. ..	50	a	149·1	37·6	20·1	6·6
			b	8·1	2·0	1·2	0·5
Raver	.. ..	50	a	150·1	38·6	23·4	8·9
			b	8·6	2·3	1·4	0·6
Jalgaon	.. ..	..	a	151·3	38·9	23·0	7·0
(District).			b	8·0	2·1	1·3	0·5

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. : (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of

No. 1.

DISTRICT BASED ON DATA FOR THE YEARS 1901—50.

Annual (16)	Highest annual rainfall as of normal and year** (17)	Lowest annual rainfall as of normal and year** (18)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours	
			Amount (mm.) (19)	Date (20)
786·6 46·9	172 (1931)	50 (1918)	182·9	1930 September 13
712·0 43·1	165 (1931)	44 (1918)	213·9	1896 July 25
793·3 46·4	198 (1931)	50 (1918)	207·0	Do.
719·9 43·7	154 (1931)	58 (1918)	234·4	Do.
700·9 43·5	179 (1914)	50 (1918)	160·5	Do.
731·8 41·9	179 (1931)	52 (1929)	172·7	1904 September 15
675·8 41·6	207 (1949)	37 (1911)	203·7	1924 September 24
687·2 41·6	158 (1916)	47 (1950)	193·0	1895 September 7
801·7 47·8	155 (1914)	59 (1918)	298·5	1941 July 1
788·1 45·5	171 (1931)	54 (1918)	217·4	1944 August 16
737·1 43·6	161 (1944)	39 (1918)	233·9	1943 July 31
767·9 46·4	172 (1944)	52 (1918)	203·2	1944 August 16
728·3 44·0	151 (1949)	55 (1929)	199·1	1938 June 20
740·7 44·5	161 (1931)	53 (1918)		

2·5 mm. or more) : *Based on all available data up to 1957 **Years given inbrackets.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Features.
CLIMATE.
Rainfall.

TABLE No. 2.

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

(Data for the years 1901—50)

Range in mm. (1)	Number of years (2)	Range in mm. (1)	Number of years (2)
301—400..	1	701—800	13
401—500..	3	801—900	7
501—600..	8	901—1,000	6
601—700	8	1,001—1,100	3
		1,101—1,200	1

CHAPTER I.

Physical Features.

CLIMATE.
Temperature and Relative Humidity.

TABLE No. 3.

NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY (JALGAON DISTRICT).

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature		Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded	Relative Humidity	
							0830*	1730*
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	%	%
January	30·4	12·6	35·6	1939 Jan. 27 ..	1·7	1945 Jan. 7 .. .	60	30
February	32·7	14·3	40·6	1953 Feb. 26 . .	3·9	1943 Feb. 1	49	23
March	37·5	18·5	43·9	1953 Mar. 26 . ..	9·4	1948 Mar. 16	41	18
April	40·9	24·1	47·2	1957 Apr. 25 .. .	15·6	1944 Apr. 9	43	18
May	42·5	27·2	47·8	1947 May 21 .. .	22·2	1956 May 31	56	22
June	37·8	26·1	46·1	1953 June 7	21·7	1955 June 17	72	44
July	31·4	23·9	39·4	1951 July 11	21·1	1938 July 12	86	68
August	31·4	23·5	37·2	1947 Aug. 16 .. .	20·0	1942 Aug. 27	86	68
September .. .	31·6	22·8	38·9	1951 Sept. 25	15·6	1942 Sept. 28	86	65
October	34·1	19·2	38·3	1951 Oct. 11 . ..	10·0	1950 Oct. 30	69	42
November .. .	31·8	14·5	36·5	1957 Nov. 17 .. .	5·6	1950 Nov. 19	64	33
December	29·8	11·9	35·0	1953 Dec. 2 . ..	1·7	1937 Dec. 3 .. .	65	34
Annual	34·3	19·9	..	..	..	..	65	38

*Hours I. S. T.

CHAPTER 1.

Physical Features.
CLIMATE.
Wind and Special Weather Phenomena

TABLE No. 4.

MEAN WIND SPEED (IN KILOMETRES PER HOUR)
(JALGAON DISTRICT).

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
7·2	7·9	9·2	12·9	21·7	20·0	15·0	11·7	10·1	6·0	6·3	5·8	11·1

TABLE No. 5.

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA
(JALGAON DISTRICT).

Mean number of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0·3	0·4	0·9	0·3	1·4	1·9	0·4	0·6	1·6	0·9	0	0	9·7
Hail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dust-Storm	0	0	0	0	1·0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·0
Squall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fog	4·0	0	0·7	0·3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3·3	8 3

FORESTS: The total of the reserved forests of Jalgaon district is about 789 sq. miles, which can be roughly brought under three groups as under:—

(1) In the north a series of forests stretching along the line of the Satpudas from Chopda in the extreme north-west of Gangapuri, touching the Nemar district,

(2) In the middle east, east and south-east, and

(3) In the south and south-west.

The forest area which forms 17 per cent of the total area of this district exhibits different types of soil, from steep hill slopes of the Satpudas, Satmala and hills of Edlabad peta to undulating ground, and almost flat portions of the middle and southern part of the district can be classified as follows:—

(1) Teak timber areas.

(2) Teak pole areas

(3) Anjan areas.

(4) Babhul areas.

(5) Scrub areas.

(6) Inaccessible areas.

Teak Timber.

This type of forest is confined to the northern part of the Yawal taluka, touching the territory of Madhya Pradesh. It covers the Aner valley in its upper reaches, and northern slopes of the main Satpuda ridges. Due to more favourable soil conditions and somewhat higher rainfall, the tract is capable of growing large-sized timber than in teak pole areas. The main species is teak (*Tectona grandis*), and its associates are *tiwas* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*), *dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *sadada* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *haldu* (*Adina cordifolia*), *sisam* (*Dalbergia latifolia*), *kalamb* (*Mitragyna parviflora*) and *bia* or *bibla* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).

Teak Pole.

This type forms a major portion of the forests of Chopda, Yawal, Chalisgaon and Jamner talukas. The configuration varies from the flat or undulating tracts in Jamner taluka to the hilly countries in Chopda. Yawal and Chalisgaon talukas. The principal species that prevail in these areas are, teak (*Tectona grandis*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *sadada* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*), and a few inferior species. Other species of note such as *bia* or *bibla* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *sissu* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *bondara* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *rohin* (*Soymida febrifuga*), *kalamb* (*Mitragyna parviflora*) are less common and in many places very rare. These forests cover the part of the Satpuda hills, the Satmala hills and flats and undulating tracts of Jamner taluka touching the Satmala.

Anjan.

This type can be seen over the whole of the forest area of Raver taluka, in parts of Yawal, Chopda and Chalisgaon talukas and Edlabad peta. On the flat and undulating ground at the foot of

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Anjan.

Satpuda hills, the crop consists of practically pure *anjan*. But on the hill slopes of the Satpudas, the Satmala and the Hatti hills of Edlabad peta, the *anjan* crop gets gradually more and more mixed with *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *dhavda, bor, palas, ghatbor* and a few other inferior species. The main species in these areas are *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *ghaltor* (*Zizyphus xylopira*), *palas* (*Butea frondoso*), etc.

Babhul.

Forests of this type are situated on the banks of the river Sur in Jamner taluka, whilst those in Edlabad range lie on both the banks of Purna river. The main species in this tract is *babhul* (*Acacia arabica*) and its associates are *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *hiver* (*Acacia leucophlea*), *yelatur* (*Dichrostachys cinerea*), *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), *sonkhair* (*Acacia feruginea*) and other inferior species. Some *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*) is also seen in Edlabad peta where the *anjan* forests are touching the *babhul* blocks.

Scrub.

Forests of this type are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the tract situated to the south of the Tapi river. The chief species in this tract are *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *babhul Acacia arabica*), *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *palas* (*Butea frondosa*), *tembhurni* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *hiver* (*Acacia leucophlea*), etc.

Inaccessible Forests.

These areas situated in the heart of the Satpuda hills of Yawal range are bounded by workable areas, and in the Satmala hills of Chalisgaon range, touching the Marathwada in the south and Nasik district in the west. Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is the main species in this tract and its associates are *sadada* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *tiwas* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*), *dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*), etc.

Distribution by Talukas.

Amalner Taluka: The area of the total reserved forests in Amalner taluka, which is about four square miles, is neither a compact block nor contiguous. Only scrub species are found in these tracts. Vegetation is very thin. As the forests are cut up by numerous roads and cart-tracks, the transport of the forest produce is easy and economic.

Bhadgaon Peta: The area of the total reserved forests in Bhadgaon peta is about 27 square miles. These areas are not compact. The vegetation in this part is sparse; is of scrub type; and is seen in the western and northern parts of the peta. As the areas are surrounded by roads and cart-tracks, transport of the forest produce is easy and economic.

Bhusawal Taluka: The total area of reserved forests in Bhusawal taluka is about 36 square miles. The vegetation seen in this tract is sparse and of scrub type. The roads are at a fair distance making transport of the forest produce, mainly firewood and grass, easy. The areas are neither compact nor contiguous. Some forests are in charge of the Revenue department and are used as pastures.

Edlabad Peta: The total area of reserved forests in Edlabad peta is about 69 square miles. *Babhul, anjan* and scrub forests are seen in this tract. In the northern and eastern parts of the peta, the forest areas are compact where *anjan* (*Hardwickia binuta*) and *Babhul* (*Acacia arabica*) are found in large numbers. In the former areas vegetation is sparse while in the latter it is rather thick. Transport of the forest produce is easy and economic as numerous roads and cart-tracks are available in this tract.

Chalisgaon Taluka: The total area of the reserved forests in Chalisgaon taluka is about 71 square miles, out of which some area which is being used as pastures is in charge of the Revenue department. Vegetation in the northern part of the taluka is of scrub type, and in the Satmala, situated in the southern part of the taluka it is mixed with *anjan* and teak. Inaccessible areas which are also situated in the southern part of the taluka are bounded by *anjan* and exploitable teak areas. Though teak with some other species is available in this tract, economic working is not possible due to the lack of transport facilities. In *anjan* and exploitable teak and scrub areas, transport of the forest produce is easy and economic as there are convenient roads.

Erandol Taluka: The area of the reserved forests in Erandol taluka is about 23 square miles. Scrub jungles are seen in this tract where the vegetation is very thin. The forest areas of the taluka are compact. Transport of the forest produce is easy and economic as roads are available.

Jalgaon Taluka: The area of the total reserved forests in Jalgaon taluka is about 33 square miles, out of which some area is in charge of the Revenue department which is being used as pastures. The area is scattered throughout the taluka. Scrub species are seen in this tract. Transport of the forest produce is easy and economic as almost all patches of the forests are in the vicinity of roads, cart-tracks and railways.

Pachora Taluka: The total area of the reserved forests in Pachora taluka is about 16 square miles, and is situated in the eastern part of the taluka. Scrub species are seen in this tract. Vegetation is thin. Transport of the forest produce is easy and economic as good roads are available.

Jamner Taluka: The total area of the reserved forests in Jamner taluka is about 68 square miles. Teak, *babhul* and scrub species are seen in this tract. Teak areas are situated in the southern, eastern and northern parts of the taluka. *Babhul* is seen on the banks of Sur river in a scattered position. Scrub patches to a little extent are also seen in the southern and northern parts of the taluka which are neither compact nor contiguous. Transport of the forest produce which is done by rail and road is easy and economic.

Raver Taluka: The area of the total reserved forests in Raver taluka is about 119 square miles and is situated in the northern part of the taluka, touching Madya Pradesh. The chief species

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found in this tract is *anjan* which is known as a fodder species. Availability of roads makes the transport of forest produce economic to some extent.

Yawal Taluka: The area of the total reserved forests in Yawal taluka is about 122 square miles. *Anjan*, teak pole, teak timber and inaccessible areas are seen in this tract. *Anjan* areas are adjoining to the teak pole, teak timber and inaccessible areas which are all situated in the heart of the Satpuda hills. Similarly, teak pole areas which are contiguous to the teak pole areas of Chopda taluka are adjoining to teak timber and *anjan* and inaccessible areas. Transport of forest produce except that in the inaccessible areas is economic and easy to some extent as forest roads are available. Though the teak with some other species is available in the inaccessible areas for exploitation, economic working of these areas is not possible, as the areas are very steep and rugged. Timber areas situated along the banks of the Aner river touching the Madhya Pradesh territory are also being worked economically where teak of large size is found in large number.

Chopda Taluka: The total area of the reserved forests in Chopda taluka is about 168 square miles, which is situated in the northern part of the taluka touching the territory of Madhya Pradesh, Shirpur taluka of Dhulia district and Yawal taluka of Jalgaon district. The area is compact and the vegetation is thick in the interior of the Satpudas. *Anjan* and teak jungles are seen in this tract. Transport of forest produce is easy and economic to some extent as forest roads are available.

Parola Taluka: The total area of the reserved forests in Parola taluka is about 33 square miles. Scrub species are sown in this tract. Vegetation is thin. Transport of the forest produce is easy and economic as good roads are available.

Minor Forest Produce.

The following are the chief minor forest produce from the Jalgaon district:

(1) *Bamboos and Puranas* (*Dendrocalamus strictus*): Used for constructing huts and preparing baskets, mats, etc.
(2) Grass (various types): Used for cattle as fodder and for grazing.
(3) Gum: Used for pasting, for preparing medicines and some edible things.
(4) *Safed Musali* (*Pachystome senile*). The rhizomes are collected and sold for medicinal purposes.
(5) *Ghatbor* fruits (*Zizyphus xylopyra*): Used for tanning.
(6) Rosha grass (*Cymbopogon martini*): Used for medicines and perfumes.

Trees.

The following is a list of the chief trees found in the district:—

Local Name	Scientific Name
Sadada	*Terminalia tomentosa.*
Al	*Morinda tinctoria.*
Alu	*Vangueria spinosa.*
Amba	*Mangifera indica.*

Anjan	*Hardwickia binata.*
Awli	*Phyllanthus emblica.*
Apta	*Bauhinia reacemosa.*
Arati	*Mimosa hamata.*
Arni	*Clerodendron phlomidis.*
Asana	*Bridelia retusa.*
Atti-Dhaman	*Ericlena candollei.*
Babhul	*Acacia arabica.*
Barandha	*Kydia calycina.*
Bawa or *Bawla*	*Cassia fistula.*
Behada	*Terminalia belerica.*
Bel	*Aegl marmelos.*
Bhutyakes	*Elaedendron glaucum.*
Bia or *Bibla*	*Pterocarpus marsupium.*
Bondara	*Lagerstroemia parviflora.*
Bor	*Zizyphus jujuba.*
Chandor	*Zizyphus cenoplia.*
Charoli	*Buchanania latifolia.*
Chinchola	*Albizzia lebbek.*
Chinch	*Tamarindus indica.*
Dipalas	*Cordia macleodii.*
Dhaman	*Grewia tiliuefolia.*
Dhavda	*Anogeissus latifolia.*
Dudhi	*Wrightia tinctoria.*
Pandhra Khair	*Acacia ferruginea.*
Ghatbor	*Zizyphus xylopyra.*
Ghelu	*Ramdia dumetorum.*
Gorad	*Albizzia procera.*
Haldu	*Adina cordifolia.*
Henkal	*Gymnosporia montana.*
Hingan	*Balanites roxburghii.*
Hiver	*Acacia leucophlea.*
Humb	*Saccopetalum tomentosum.*
Jambhul	*Eugenia jambolana.*
Kadai	*Sterculia urens.*
Kaddhaman	*Grewia billosa.*
Kahu	*Terminalia arjuna.*
Kakad	*Geruga pinnata.*
Kalamb	*Mitragyna parviflora.*
Kala Siras	*Albizzia odoratissima.*
Kaner or *Ganer*	*Cochlospermum gossypium.*
Kansar	*Albizzia amara.*
Karanj	*Pongamia glabra.*
Katya Dhaman	*Grewia pilosa.*
Kauli	*Diospyros chloroxylon.*
Khair	*Acacia catechu.*
Kusum	*Schleichera trijuga.*
Lokhandi	*Ixora parviflora.*
Kumbha	*Careys arborea.*
Medsing	*Dolichandrone falcata.*
Mohin or *Modal*	*Lannea grandis* or *Odina woodier.*
Moha or *Mohowa*	*Bassia latifolia.*

Naktimokha	*Schrebera swieteniodes.*
Nana	*Lagerstroemia microcarpa.*
Nimb	*Melia azadirachta.*
Nirmali	*Strychnos potatorum.*
Palas	*Butea frondosa.*
Pangara	*Erythrina indica.*
Parhenkal	*Flacourtia ramontchi.*
Phetra	*Gardenia turgida.*
Phanas	*Dalbergia paniculata.*
Pimpal	*Ficus religiosa.*
Pimpri	*Ficus tsiela.*
Rohan	*Soymida febrifuga.*
Sabri	*Euphorbia nerifolia.*
Sag	*Tectona grandis.*
Salai	*Boswellia serrata.*
Sawar	*Bombax malabaricum.*
Sheoga	*Moringa pterigosperma.*
Sisam	*Dalbergia latifolia.*
Shisan	*Gmelina arborea.*
Temburni	*Diospyros melanoxylon.*
Tiwas	*Ougeinia dalbergioides.*
Umbar	*Ficus glomerata.*
Wad	*Ficus bengalensis.*

Ain (Sadada)—Terminalia tomentosa is a straight and tall forest tree. It is quite useful as timber. Many use it for house-building. The black bark yields a tanning material.

Al (morinda tinctoria).—Though it grows into a tree, it is chiefly cultivated as a plant for its dye. It is left for three years in the ground and then dug out at considerable expense. Both the root and bark yield an excellent dye. The wood is useful, but cannot easily be found of any appropriate size.

Alu—Vangueria spinosa is a moderate-sized tree with a bark of dark colour. Fruits are edible but not palatable. Wood is moderately hard and heavy.

Amba—Mangifera indica is one of the best known of Indian trees. It is valued chiefly for its fruit and is seldom cut. It is an avenue tree and is also useful for camping under. Its wood is excellent, hard and deep coloured and as it takes good polish, is well suited for furniture and building. The wood yields good charcoal. The timber is being used in the match and plywood industries. After planting, it can easily be protected by putting a few thorns around. Watering the plant in summer is not necessary.

Anjan—Hardwickia binata.—This beautiful and graceful tree is found practically all over the district. It has a very rough black bark and small pale green leaves and grows to a great size. The timber is excellent. It is of a dark red colour and takes good polish. The bark yields a strong fibre which without any preparation can be twisted into rope. Cattle, especially buffaloes, are very fond of its leaves, which have good fodder value.

Awali—Phyllanthus emblica is a small to middle-sized tree with light grey bark and with hard but somewhat brittle and little used wood. Fruit is globose, yellow or reddish, very sour and astringent, but edible when cooked, or preserved. It is also used medicinally and for making ink. The bark is astringent and is used for tanning.

Apta—Bauhinia racemosa is one of the large class of very rapid growth but is of little value. It is used only as fuel. It is held sacred at the time of *Dassera* festival. The leaves are sometimes used for *'Bidis'*. The inner bark yields a strong fibre.

Asana—Bridelia retusa is a small-sized tree. Bark is grey and rough. Inner bark is reddish. Heart-wood is grey to olive-brown. The wood is moderately hard and can be seasoned well. It takes good polish, is used for agricultural implements, building purposes and carts. The bark is used for tanning. Fibre can be extracted from inner bark.

Babhul—Acacia arabica.—The commonest and most useful tree in Jalgaon; is very hard and grows rapidly in black soil. Forest area along the Purna river in Edlabad peta contains only these trees. It grows to a considerable size and has excellent hard wood, but the timber is generally crooked and long straight pieces can seldom be obtained. The wood is used for every imaginable house and field purposes as well as fuel. The bark is valuable for tanning and yields a good dye. Its sap is useful for gum as well as medicinal purpose. The leaves are chief food of goats and long seed pods are eagerly devoured by sheep, goats and cattle. It is an excellent roadside tree wherever there is scanty rainfall.

Barandha—Kydia calycina is scarcely seen in the district. The bark yields a strong coarse fibre. The wood is of little value.

Bahawa—Cassia fistula is not common in the district and is one of the ornamental forest trees, giving out tassels of beautiful hanging yellow flowers. Its long hanging pods are easily recognised. The wood, though close-grained and hard, is not much used. The bark is used in tanning. The root yields a purge and the seeds are surrounded by a pulp which, as an aperient, has a place both among Indian and European drugs.

Beheda—Terminalia belerica is a large forest tree not so common in the district. The wood is soft and sappy and not of much value as it is liable to be attacked by insects. Its fruit forms one of the myrobalans, which for their dyeing and tanning properties are exported to Europe.

Bel—Aegle marmelos.—This is one of the sacred trees for Hindus often planted near temples. It is rare in Jalgaon. The wood, yellowish-white, hard, with a strong aromatic scent when freshly cut, is not durable. The wood is used for making agricultural implements. The pulp of the fruit is used medicinally and is a valuable product.

Bhokar—Cordia mixa is a moderate-sized deciduous tree. Bark is dark, rough-fissured. Wood is of grey colour and moderately hard, strong and seasons well. The wood is used for

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agricultural implements. The bark is made into ropes. Ripe fruits are eaten by villagers. The tree is rare in the district. Soft pulp of the fruit is a valuable remedy in lung diseases. Raw fruits are used for pickling.

Bhutvakes—Elaeodendron glaucum is a small tree with blackish bark. The wood is flesh-coloured and used for cabinet work and picture frames. It is used as firewood in this district.

Bia or *Bibla—Pterocarpus marsupium*—A large tree with rough grey bark is valuable as timber. The wood is durable and seasons well. It is used for construction, furniture and agricultural implements. The wood is full of gum resin which strains through the wood when damp. It is common in the remoter forests of the Satpudas.

Bondara—Lagerstroemia parviflora is a middle-sized tree with ash-coloured bark like teak but not so smooth. Inner bark is light red. The wood is grey, elastic, hard, compact and highly valued for poles for house construction and agricultural implements. It gives good fuel and charcoal. The bark is occasionally used for tanning leather.

Bori—Zizyphus jujuba.—This small-sized tree is found all over the district. It is very thorny and the thorns are frequently used for fencing. The fruit is largely eaten and bark is used for tanning. It is a good host to the lac insects. The fruit can be generally improved by grafting. The wood is used for agricultural implements and gives good fuel. Goats are very fond of the leaves.

Charoli—Buchanania latifolia.—This is common in this tract especially in Chalisgaon and Chopda talukas. The tree is small, straight and with a dark grey and rough bark. The wood is much used. The bark is used for tanning. The fruit is edible. The kernel of the fruit is an important article of minor forest produce and is used in confectionary and other cooking especially in sweetmeats.

Chinchola (Shiras)—Albizzia lebbek.—It is an ornamental tree with large leaves and light-coloured bark. This and other allied varieties are not common in the district. It is frequently planted along roadsides and in gardens. The Forest department has also planted a number of seedlings in the last five years. The wood is of excellent quality and is used for all purposes.

Chinch—Tamarindus indica is a large slow-growing and very handsome tree. It is found near all villages, in gardens and fields. Its excellent hard wood makes the best crushers for oil and sugar mills and is useful in a variety of ways. The fruit is sometimes eaten raw but generally cooked. It is rare in the forest area but is mainly cultivated as an avenue tree and for camping grounds on account of its shade.

Dahipalas (Dahiwas)—(Cordia macheodi) is a middle-sized tree with smooth bright grey bark. The wood is of considerable value. It is hard and tough but easily worked and is used for furniture and agricultural implements. It is not so common as *Palas*.

Dhaman—Grewia tiliaefolia is a middle-sized tree with smooth grey bark. It is not so common in this district. The wood is reddish brown, elastic and easily worked; hence used for agricultural implements. The bark yields a good fibre.

Dhavda—Anogeissus latifolia.—One of the commonest and most useful trees, is for want of proper care not found in any great size. The outer bark is almost white. Timber is not durable. It is used for furniture, carts and agricultural implements. It gives good fuel and excellent charcoal. It yields a useful white gum.

Dudhi (Kodai)—Wrightia tinctoria is a small erect tree; bark is dark coloured, furrowed and scaly. The wood which is white is in demand for construction of small articles as spoons, forks and toys. The bark, leaves, fruits and seeds are used medicinally. It is not common in the district.

Pandhra Khair—Acacia ferruginea.—A large tree with rough, dark coloured bark is found readily in the district. Heart wood is olive-brown and extremely hard. It is used for building carts and agricultural implements and for fuel. It yields a valuable gum.

Ghatbor—Zizyphus xylopyra is a small tree with or without thorns. Wood is yellowish brown and hard, easily worked and durable. It is used for carts and fuel. The fruit is mostly used for tanning purposes by local shoe-makers. The tree is common in this district.

Ghela—Randia dumetorum is a small deciduous tree with grey bark and brownish hard wood. The wood is used for agricultural implements and fuel. It is rare in this district.

Gorad—Albizzia procera.—A large tree with smooth, yellowish bark produces valuable timber which is durable and seasons well. It is used for making sugar-cane crushers, wheels and agricultural implements. It is rare in this district.

Haldu (Haldwan)—Adina cordifolia is a large deciduous tree with smooth grey bark and yellow, hard and durable wood. The wood is useful for planking construction and agricultural implements. It is common in the district.

Hiwar—Acacia leucophlea.—A middle sized tree with yellowish brown bark is not common in the district. Its heart wood is yellowish brown and is very hard, strong and tough. The bark yields a coarse fibre, suitable for fishing nets and ropes. The wood is useful as good fuel.

Hunib—Saccopetalum comentosum is a tall deciduous tree with thick brown, cracked furrowed bark and yellowish wood. The wood is rather soft and little used. It is useful for construction; but is not common in this area.

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Jambhul—Eugenia jambolana is a large common tree with smooth whitish bark. The wood is reddish grey, moderately hard, but is not much used. The fruit is an article of food, is eaten by all classes and hence it is mostly cultivated. The wood is used for building purposes and construction of *rahats* for wells.

Kadai or *Kandol—Sterculia urens* is a large spreading tree with smooth white or pink papery bark, lobbed leaves and an irregular gnarled, short trunk. The wood is soft but is of no use. Gum called *'Kadai'* which exudes from the trunk is collected and used. The tree, characteristic of dry rocky hills, is common in the Satpuda teak forests and is often associated with *Salai (Boswellia serrata)*.

Kahu—Terminalia arjuna is one of the finest trees common in the Satpuda forests, grows to a great size, generally on the banks and in the beds of the rivers. Its woods is of good quality but from the amount of sap is hard to work. Large trunks are often sawn into single solid cart-wheels. The wood grows harder by seasoning.

Kakad—Garuga pinnata is a moderate-sized tree, found in the Satpuda and the Satmala forests, with thick grey or brown bark and reddish inner wood. The heart-wood, which is reddish, seasons well but is not durable. It is used for house-building and fuel. The bark is used for tanning and fruits are sometimes eaten.

Kalamb—Mitragyna parvifolia.—A large deciduous tree with moderately hard and light pinkish-brown wood is rare in the district. Its valuable wood is used for furniture-carving, house-building purposes, etc.

Kalasiras—Albizzia odoratissima is a small or middle-sized tree with dark grey bark. Inner bark is purple and fibrous. The wood seasons and polishes well and is fairly durable. It is not common in this district.

Kaner, Ganer or *Galgal—Cochlospermum gossypium.*—A small tree with soft wood and smooth ash-coloured bark is common in the Satpuda hills. The wood is of no use either as timber or fuel.

Kansar—Albizzia amara.—A small much-branched tree with smooth, dark-brown bark and extremely hard wood, is used for making carts and ploughs and gives fuel and charcoal. It is common in the Satpuda and the Satmala forests.

Karanj—Pongamia glabra is a moderate sized tree with soft grey bark and moderately hard wood. The wood is not durable. An oil pressed from the seeds is used medicinally, especially for skin diseases. The tree is common in Northern Tapi region.

Kauli—Diospyros chloroxylon.—A small tree with spinescent branches is rare in this district. The wood is hard and durable but not useful except as fuel.

Khair—Acacia catechu.—A moderate-sized tree with dark brown bark is plentiful in the district but never of any size. Its dark red wood is somewhat brittle but of great strength and it

takes good polish. It is useful for all house-building and field purposes, but in this area it is used as fuel only. The wood, by boiling, yields a tannin called *'Kath'* used with betel-leaf for chewing and in medicine.

Kusum—Schleichera trijuga is a middle-sized tree with smooth grey bark. The wood, very strong and durable, is used in agricultural implements and is useful as a host tree for lac insects. It is common in the Satpuda forests.

Lokhandi—Ixora parviflora.—A small, much-branched tree, found along the nallas and dry water courses, is common in the district. The wood is hard and used for burning and also yields good charcoal.

Kumbha—Careya arborea is a large deciduous tree with rough, dark-coloured bark. Inner bark is red and fibrous. Wood seasons well and is durable. It is used for agricultural implements.

Medsing—Dolichandrone falcata.—A small tree with smooth grey bark, is common in the district. Its wood is hard and seasons well. It is useful for building and agricultural purposes.

Mohin—Odina wodier is usually a medium-sized, very spreading tree in this area, with a thick trunk and smooth ash-coloured bark. The wood is little used not being considered durable. It yields a yellowish gum used in medicine but is not extracted in this tract.

Moho or *Mohawa—Bassia latifolia.*—It is found all over the district. Its chief value lies in the pulpy, bell-shaped flower, which, when dried, is eaten by the villagers. Almost every animal—wild or domestic—eats the fresh flowers. The wood is hard and lasting but the tree is too valuable to be cut for timber. Its seed yields an excellent oil, good for food, burning and also for skin diseases. The leaves and the bark make useful embrocations. The *Moho* is one of the most valuable of Khandesh trees, but it grows in wildest forests. Most of the produce is lost or supports wild animals only. In the open country a few good *Moho* trees are a small fortune.

Nakti Mokha or Mokha—Schrebera swietenioides.—A middle-sized tree with ash-coloured bark and spreading crown, is not common in the district. It has a hard, tough box-like wood used by weavers for their looms and beams.

Nana—Lagerstroemia microcarpa is a large tree with smooth white bark, peeling off in large strips. Inner bark is white and fibrous. The wood is reddish, moderately hard and elastic. It is used for building purposes or coffin cases and boxes.

Nimb—Azadirachta indica.—A common tree throughout the district planted along the road sides, is chiefly ornamental and useful for shade. The wood is used sometimes for building. The leaves and the bark are bitter. From its boiled leaves and fruits a febrifuge is made. The leaves are eaten on Hindu New Year's day (*Gudhi Padwa*). This tree is scarce in forests.

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Nirmali—Strychnos potatorum.—A moderate-sized tree with black bark, cracked and scaly, and white wood, is common in the Satpuda forests. Its seeds are used in cleaning muddy water and for scorpion-bite by villagers.

Palas—Butea frondosa.—One of the commonest Khandesh trees, has, at the beginning of the hot season, a mass of bright, scarlet flowers. The leaves are much used for *Patravalis.* It grows seldom to any size. The wood is not much used in the district. From the stem is extracted 'Kinogum'. The flowers yield a valuable dye and the root and bark an excellent tough fibre. Its juice is used medicinally. It is favourite with the lac insects and choicest lac is found upon it. The seed-nut is used as a purgative and as a vermifuge for horses.

Pangara—Erythrina indica.—It is a rather rare, leguminous tree of no size and of little use.

Parhenkal—Flacourtia ramontchi.—A small tree, with thorny branches and bark yellowish-grey, is common in scrub forests. The fruits and the leaves are eaten. The wood is red, hard and durable and is used for agricultural implements. The gum and the bark are used in medicine.

Phetra—Gardenia turgida.—A small straight tree, with a small crown, smooth pale grey bark and armed with strong spines, is common in the district. It is only used as fuel.

Phasi—Dalbergia paniculata.—A tall straight tree with smooth grey bark is not so rare in this district. The wood is arranged in concentric bands of hard and soft tissue. They render the wood useless. It is only used as firewood.

Pimpal or *Ashvatha—Ficus religiosa.*—It is held sacred by Hindus and never cut by them. It is planted near the temples and villages. It readily fastens itself in walls and destroys them in the end but no one removes it. Its leaves are favourite food of elephants and camels and also other animals. It is much liked by lac insects. This rapidly growing and wide-spreading tree is suitable for road-side. Except for fuel it is of no use. It is rare in forest area.

Pimpri—Ficus tsiela.—A large smooth, greenish-white barked tree, without aerial roots, is common in the district. The wood is grey, moderately hard and shining. It is of no use except as fuel.

Rohin—Soymida febrifuga.—A valuable tree with dark red-brown heart-wood, which is very hard and durable, grows on the Ajanta and the Satpuda hills. The timber is useful for construction of wells and plough-shares. The bark is bitter and yields cooling drink. It also yields good fibre.

Sabri or *Kandi Sabar—Euphorbia species.*—This is scarcely found in this division. It is used as live hedge by cultivators. The milky juice derived from the leaves is considered as purgative and also said to be an antidote in snake-bites.

Sag—Tectona grandis is a most useful tree. It covers a part of the Satpuda hills, the Satmala hills in Chalisgaon taluka and Ajanta hills in Jamner taluka. A large deciduous tree with grey bark, its wood is yellowish-brown, hard, oily, very durable and strong. It can be worked easily; it takes good polish and is used for all purposes. This is the most valuable timber tree of this area. The leaves are useful for thatching temporary shelters.

Salai—Boswellia serrata.—A tree with greenish-gray bark peeling off in thin flakes, is common throughout the district. The wood is full of gum and burns readily and so is useful for torches. The wood being durable is used by poor people for doors and planks. It is used for boxes also. It gives a good fuel and charcoal. Recently it is also being experimented for paper manufacture.

Sawar—Bombax malabaricum is a large thorny tree with bright red flowers and soft down which is used for stuffing pillows The wood though soft is said to make good packing cases. The timber is being mainly used for match-wood and ply-wood industries.

Sheoga—Moringa pterigosperma is a small tree with thick croky bark, commonly cultivated near villages. The root is used as substitute for horse-radish. The leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten as vegetable.

Shisam—Dalbergia latifolia.—It is very scarce in the district and grows to size. It yields good timber specially valued for furniture.

Shiwan—Gmelina arborea.—A middle-sized or large tree with somewhat corky greyish-yellow bark is common in Satpuda forests. The wood is durable and valuable for furniture and ornamental works, as it does not warp or shrink. The fruit is eaten by the people living in the Satpudas. The root and bark are used in medicine.

Tembhurni—Diospyros melanoxylon.—The well-known ebony is pretty common in the district but grows crooked and hardly to any great size. Its wood is little used for house and agricultural purposes. It bears a large sweetish plum, very pleasent to eat. The leaves are an important item of minor forest produce as they are used for manufacture of *'Bidis'*.

Tiwas—Ougeinia dalbergioides is one of the most generally useful trees. It yields beautiful timber and is useful for field tools of all kinds. It is not so common in the district and seldom grows to any size. The bark of the tree is pounded and used to intoxicate fish.

Umbar—Ficus glomerata.—A very common but valueless tree. bears branches of flavourless figs on its stem and boughs. The tree withstands the action of water and, like most of the fig species, is generally accounted as sacred. It is in some places used as a sign of the presence of water. Its juice is medicinally used by villagers.

CHAPTER 1.

Natural Resources.
FORESTS
Trees.

Wad—Ficus bengalensis is one of the commonest Khandesh trees which grows readily in light soil. It is held sacred by Hindus and worshipped by women and never cut or turned to any use, save for shelter and shade. It grows readily from cuttings, and is well suited for roadside planting. Its juice is sometimes used to reduce inflammation. The timber is of little value. The fruit, said to be poisonous for horses, is much eaten by birds. From the leaves, sometimes *Patravalis* are made.

Shrubs.

Arati—Mimosa hamata is a much-branched shrub. Sutures are armed with numerous hooked prickles. It is found all over the district and is used as a fencing material.

Arni—Clerodenron Phlomoidis.—A large bush, with dark-coloured branches, is usually found in hedges.

Chandor (Makai)—Zizyphus cenoplia.—A scrambling often climbing shrub, prickles short, sharp and often solitary. Bark is rough and dark-grey. Fruits are small and black. It is used for fencing. The fruits are eaten. Goats are very fond of its leaves.

Henkal—Gymnosporia montana.—A tall shrub with branchlets, reddish when young, usually ending in thorns, is used for fencing. It is common in South Tapi region.

Hinganbet--Balanites Roxburghii.—A thorny and bushy tree, with grey bark and brownish wood, is of little use. It is used for argicultural implements, fencing and fuel. The fruit and the bark are used in medicine. Unripe fruits and bark are used to poison the fish. The ripe fruits are eaten.

Kaddhaman—Grewia villosa is a shrub-like tree found rarely in this district. The fruits are edible. It is not used anywhere.

Climbers.

Katyadhaman--Grewia pilosa.—A climber with smooth black bark and flattened angular branches, is used for making baskets. It is not common in this district.

Roadside Trees.

During the *Vanamahotsava* seedlings are being planted along the approach roads to villages.

The following are the trees usually found along the roadside:—

Wad (*Ficus bengalensis*), *Pimpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Chinch* (*Tamarindus indica*), *Amba* (*Mangifera indica*), *Nimb* (*Azadirachta indica*), *Babhul* (*Acacia arabica*), *Mohwa* (*Bassia latifolia*), *Jambhul* (*Eugenia jambolana*) and *Siras* (*Albizzia lebbek*).

WILD ANIMALS.

WILD ANIMALS : The chief of the wild animals is the Tiger (*Wagh*, *Panthera felis*). It is seen now only in the Satpuda ranges and the Hatti hills in the Edlabad peta. The loss to human life is negligible now but there are reports of cattle kills now and then. It is estimated that there were about a dozen tigers in this division.

The Panther—*Bibla* or *Bimla* (*Panthera Felis pardus*) is also found in this district and is more common than the tiger. It is found in the Satpuda, the Satmala and the Hatti hills and often

in the scrub forests of Jamner and Jalgaon ranges also. More damage to cattle is done by panthers than by tigers in this division.

The Wild Cat—*Ran manjar* (*Felis chaus*) is met all over the district and differs in size and colour only slightly from the house cat.

The Hyena—*Taras* (*Hyena Striata*) is not very common in this district It is seen in the Satpudas very occasionally.

The Wolf—*Landga* (*Canis lupus*) is also not very common. No reports about damage to animals are received nowadays.

The Jackal—*Kolha* (*Canis aureus*) and the fox, *Khokad* (*Vulpes bengalensis*) are seen commonly everywhere.

The Wild Dog (*Cuon rutilans*) is found in the Satpuda hills very rarely.

The Indian Black Bear—*Asval* or *Reechh* (*Melursus ursinus*) is found in the Satpuda hills and the Hatti hills of Edlabad peta. The bear is usually seen in winter when it is after the *Bor* fruit and honey Scratches on large trees indicate that he can climb up tall trees in search of fruit or honey. No reports of attacks on human beings or on cattle are received in recent times.

Wild Bear—*Dukkar* (*Sus cristatus*) causes lot of damage to crops. It resembles the domestic pig in appearance but is much more active and strong. It is mostly vegetarian. It destroys more than it eats. Complaints of vast damage to crops are still being received from the villages adjacent to forest areas. They are found practically all over the district.

The Stag—*Sambhar* (*Rusa Unicolor*) is found in the Hatti hills and the Satpuda ranges. Damage to crops from Sambhar is reported by the villagers living at the foot of the Satpuda hills.

The Spotted Deer—*Chital* (*Axis*) is occasionally seen in the Satpudas in the scrub forest areas along the Tapi river and in the *kurans* or grasslands.

The Barking Deer—*Bhekar* (*Tetraceros quadricornis*)—Four horned antilope and the barking deer are seen occasionally in the Satpuda hills. Due to large-scale illicit *shikar* these have been practically reduced to negligible numbers.

The Blue Bull—*Nilgai* (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is commonly found in the Satpuda hills and the Hatti hills. Damage to crops is often reported from these animals. They are usually seen in the open forests feeding in large numbers.

The Indian Gazelle—*Chinkara* (*Gazella bennettii*) are quite common in the Satpuda and other hill ranges.

The Common Hare (*Lepus ruficaudatus*) is found all over the district.

CHAPTER 1.

Natural Resources.
WILD BIRDS.

WILD BIRDS: Of game birds, the pea-fowl (*Pavocristatus*) is common in the Satpuda hills and in the Hatti hills and the hills in Chalisgaon taluka. This has been declared as a protected bird and shooting of this bird is completely prohibited as per the Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act. 1951.

The Grey Jungle Fowl (*Gallus sonnerati*) is seen in the Satpuda hills occasionally. The spur fowl (*Galloperdix spadicea*) is found, but rarely in the Satpudas.

Of the Partridges there are two kinds—the Grey Francolins is found all over the district commonly. The Painted Partridge (*Francolinus pictus*) is also seen all over but is less common. The partridges are seen in numbers on the sides of Edlabad-Vadhoda road in Edlabad peta.

Of Quails, both the Bush quails (*Perdicula asiatica* and *Padicula argoondah*) are found in brushwood throughout the year.

Sand Grouse, both the common and painted (*Pterocles exuctus* and *Pterocles fasciatus*) are common.

Of Snipes, the common (*gallinago gallinaop*) and the painted (*Rostatula bengalensis*) are seen occasionally.

Of cranes, the *Karkocha* (*Anthropoides virgo*) is seen during the winter season in large numbers.

Of the Ducks and Teal, the common kinds are seen but not in large numbers. The main species found are Brahmani Duck, the Whistling Teal, the Pintail, the Spot Bill Duck, the Common Teal and the Blue-winged Teal.

Of the Pigeons and Doves, the Blue Rock Pigeons are seen everywhere. The Bronze-winged Dove is seen rarely either singly or in pairs in forests only. The Green Pigeon is seen wherever Banian trees are plentiful.

Of Doves, the four varieties, the Common Ring-Dove, the Spotted Dove, the little Brown Dove and the Red Turtle Dove are pretty well distributed all over.

FISH.
Sources.

FISH: Main source of supply of fish in the district is confined to the river Tapi and its tributaries such as Girna, Purna and Waghur. The tributaries of the river Tapi are not of much importance from the point of view of fisheries as they get dry for the most part of the year. The fishing rights in the rivers flowing through the district are not leased out except that in *Jadya Nallah* (rivulet) in Amalner taluka. Fishing in the rivers in other parts of the district is free. Development of riverine fisheries is a long-range programme for the benefits to be apparent and, therefore, efforts are being concentrated solely on the development of fisheries in confined sheets of water. Due to scanty rainfall, the district has only very few perennial tanks, lakes and reservoirs. A few perennial tanks in the district, viz., the tanks at Mhaswa, Hartale, Velhale and Bodwad are being stocked each year with rapidly

growing varieties of carp fry, viz., *Catla catla, Labeo rohita* and *Cirrhina mrigala,* imported from Calcutta. Preliminary survey of remaining sheets of water will be undertaken to ascertain the suitability for pisciculture, and suitable tanks will be stocked with the aforementioned varieties of fish. It is expected that in due course when fish culture activities increase in the district they will augment the local fish supply considerably which at present is not adequate.

Methods of Fishing.

Methods of fishing : Fishing in rivers and tanks is done by means of cast nets (*hath jal*), drag net (*mahajal*), drift-nets (*phansi jal*) and by rod and line.

Cast net : The most elementary type of net in vogue which can still continue to be of great use to inland fisheries is the cast net locally known as (*hath jal*). This conical net when cast in water takes the form of a circle. It is thrown down over the fish from above the surface of water. The base of the cone is provided with weights to make it sink down quickly into the depths. Margin of the net is folded to form a series of pockets where the fishes get trapped when the net is hauled by pulling the string at the apex. Mesh of the net varies from ¼" to ½" sq. depending on the size of the fish to be caught. This net is made of twine and the cost varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 according to the size and mesh of the net.

Drag net (*mahajal*): This is the largest and most known type of net used for capture of fish in rivers and tanks. The net is bag-like in the centre having two wings and is made of cotton twine. The net is made of desired length by attaching rectangular pieces to both the wings depending on the extent of the stretch of water in which the fishermen have to fish. The length of net thus varies from 200 feet to 1,800 feet. The bag of the net is about 25 to 45 feet in length. The height of the net at both the ends of the wings varies from 20 to 35 feet. The mesh size in a particular *mahajal* is also different. It ranges from 1/6" to 1½". The mesh size is the smallest at the cod end of the bag net where bulk of the catch will be trapped. The mesh size is rather bigger at the lower portion of the net. The stones are tied as sinkers at the lower portion of the net (foot rope) whereas *tumdas* (dried gourd fruits) are tied at the head rope as floats. The net is slowly laid in a semi-circular fashion from the bank of the river with the help of *taraphas*. The net is slowly collapsed by dragging other end to the bank of the river. During this process the water is splashed to scare the fish. At times the fishermen put a sort of barrier net across the river changing the *mahajal,* in order to check escape of fish while dragging. About 14 to 35 persons are required to drag the net depending on the size of the net. The entire catch almost gets trapped at the cod end of bag portion from where they are emptied by loosening the rope tied round the cod end. Each rectangular piece costs about Rs. 75 and the middle conical piece costs about Rs. 300.

CHAPTER 1.

Natural Resources.
FISH.
Methods of Fishing.

Gill net (phansi jal): Gill nets are being operated by the fishermen to capture fish from the deep portions of river, where drag net cannot be used. These nets are made of cotton twine. The length of the net is adjusted according to the requirements by joining pieces of nets.

Crafts : *Tarapha* : These are rafts made by tying together three to seven pieces of logs. (Such *taraphas* are used by fishermen for fishing in the Tapi river flowing through the district.)

Species.

Important fresh water fish fauna of the district comprise the following varieties: –

Order: OSTARIOPHSI.

Sub-order : SILUOIDEA.

Family : *Siluridae*.

1. *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bl.) .. *Patli*.
2. *Wallago attu* (Bl.) .. .. *Pahadi*.

These cat fishes are found in the Tapi and the Girna rivers and also in tanks. *Pahadi* grows to a considerable size

Family : *Bagridae*.

3. *Mystus bleekeri* (Day) .. *Seenghala*.
4. *Mystus seenghala* (Sykes) .. *Seenghala*.

These fishes are usually found in rivers of the district. Both the varieties are relished as food by the local people.

Family : *Schilbeidae*.

5. *Pseudotropius garua* (Bl.) .. *Vadli*.

This fish is found in the Tapi in small quantity:—

Order : EVENTOGNATHI.

Sub-order : CYPRINOIDET.

Family : *Cyprinidae*.

Sub-family : *Abramidinae*.

6. *Chela bacaila* (Bl.) . .. *Chilva*.

The fish is found in tanks and rivers and grows to only about three to five inches. It is a surface feeder, subsisting on insects and worms. In view of its larvicidal habits it is used in conjunction with malaria control work.

Sub-family : *Rasorinae*.

7. *Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.) .. *Dandvan*, *Ranjan*.
8. *Barilius* spp. .. .. .. *Joha*.

This fish is found in tanks and rivers. It grows to about four inches. Like, *Chela bacaila*, the fish is a larvicide:—

Sub-family : *Cyprininae.*

9. ***Puntius tor*** (Khudree) (Sykes) *Kharsa.*
10. ***Puntius sarana*** (Ham.) .. *Khawal.*
11. ***Puntius neilli*** (Day) .. .. *Khavlya, Dhebri.*
12. ***Labeo fimbriatus*** (Bl.) .. *Tam.*
13. ***Labeo calbasu*** (Ham.) .. *Kanoshi.*
14. ***Labeo bata*** .. .. .. *Tam.*
15. ***Garra mullya*** (Sykes) .. *Mala.*
16. ***Rohtee cotio*** (Ham.) .. .. *Vatari*

Of the above fishes, *Kharsa, Tam, Kanoshi* and *Labeo bata* are found in rivers. while *Khawal* and *Dhebri* are found in tanks and rivers *Kharsa* grows to about five feet in length and is considered as one of the best sporting fishes. *Tam* and *Kanoshi* grow to about two feet, *Khavlya* or *Dhebri* grows to about four to six inches. All the above varieties are good edible fishes. *Kharsa* and *Tam* are available in fairly good quantity in the Tapi. *Kharsa* prefers rocky bed and moderately strong current.

Family : *Cobitidae.*

17. *Nemachilus Savone* (Day) .. *Mucha.*
18 *Lepidocephalichthys* sp. .. *Mucha.*

These are small varieties growing to not more than three inches in length. They are bottom feeders, dwelling usually on gravelly and sandy bottom.

Order : LABYRINTHICI.

Sub-order : OPHICEPHALOIDEA.

Family : *Opicephalidae.*

19. ***Chana marulius*** (Ham.) .. *Murrel.*
20. ***Chana leucopunctatus*** (Sykes) *Murrel.*

These fishes are generally found in rivers and tanks. Being carnivorous, they are not useful for fish culture. The first variety grows to about three to four feet in length whereas the other one grows to about 1′ to 1½′ in length. In view of their snake-like appearance, they are known as snake-headed fishes. Due to presence of accessory respiratory organs, these fishes can remain alive out of water for a considerable time.

Order : OPISTHOMI.

Family : ***Mastacembeldae.***

21. ***Mastacembelus armatus*** (Lacep) .. ***Bam, Vam.***

CHAPTER 1. Natural Resources. FISH. Species.

Bam which is found in rivers does not figure very common in catches. It attains a size of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 feet and forms chiefly poor man's food.

Order: GOBIODAL.
Family: *Gobiidae*.

22. *Glossogobius* sp. .. .. *Kharabi*.

Order: PHYSOSTOMI.
Family: *Notopteridae*.

23. *Notopterus notopterus* (Lacep) *Chalut*.

Fish Markets.

Fish markets: Chief fishing communities are the *Bhois* and the *Kolis*. Mohammedans and a few from scheduled castes follow fishing as a part-time occupation. About 659 persons in the district are engaged in full-time fishing. There is good demand for fish throughout the district. Few fishermen of the district migrate to Gujarat side (Surat district) temporarily for fishing in the river Tapi. Fishing in the river is carried for about nine to ten months in a year. For two months of the rainy season fishing in the rivers is almost at a standstill.

Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative Societies: There is only one co-operative society in the district, *viz*., Bhoi Fishermen's Co-operative Society at Parola. The society is engaged in exploiting the fisheries in the Mhaswa tank (near Parola), which is annually stocked by them with fry of rapidly growing varieties of fish imported from Calcutta. Fish seed is supplied by the Department of Fisheries. The society also grows water-melons in the bed of the tank. The society obtains the lease of the tank each year from the Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications Department, Jalgaon, for fishing.

SNAKES.

SNAKES*: Jalgaon district lies between 75°—77° east longitude and 20°—21° north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Madhya Pradesh, on the east by Buldhana district, on the west by Nasik and Dhulia districts and on the south by Aurangabad district. The soil conditions are of the same type as in Berar and there are very few deep wood tracts. The snake fauna therefore snake-bite during the last nine years:—

The following figures give the number of probable deaths due to snake-bite during the last nine years :—

Year	Number of deaths
1949	18
1950	20
1951	35
1952	33
1953	21
1954	33
1955	28
1956	38
1957	46

* The section on "Snakes" was contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

Family: *Typhlopidae*.

Typhlops sp: These are found in loose soil having decaying material. They are brownish and glossy in texture and are generally mistaken for earthworms. They grow to about one foot in length while the scales are imbicate. Local people call them *Kadu*. They are harmless.

Family: *Boidae*.

Python molurus: Python are reported from the rocky places in river beds. Sometimes they come near human habitations. They are large, growing to 15 feet and are powerful constrictors. The colour is brown and the body has a mottled design. Young ones of pythons are sometimes mistaken for vipers which are poisonous. Pythons are locally known as *Ajgar*.

Eryx conicus: Locally called as *Mati Khavre* is a short snake with a very short and blunt tail, and as such is sometimes called a double-headed snake. The body is blackish red with mottled yellow spots. It prefers to live buried in soil and feeds on frogs, insects and small mammals.

Family: *Colubridae*.

Ptyas mucosus: It is a long snake reaching a length of from six to eight feet. This is common in fields and is locally called *Dhaman*. The colour is yellowish with black spots particularly in hind region.

Lycodon aulicus: This is a slender snake with a greyish brown colour and white cross bars. It is common in bushes and gardens, and attains a length of 1½ feet. Oligodon and these snakes are often mistaken to be the young of a Krait.

Sibynophis sagittarius: This snake is found rarely. It is brownish in colour with black dots on the back and greyish brown on sides. The head is more dark with a yellow patch on both the sides. The border of the mouth is yellow, spotted with black. It measures from two to three feet in length. The tail is much longer as compared to the body.

Oligodon arnensis: This is a slender snake reaching to 1.5′ in length. Colour is pale brown with deep brown cross-bars. Near the neck there is a broad, characteristic reddish black band. It is locally called as *Gawatya Sap*. It lives in gardens and is sometimes mistaken to be a Krait.

Ahaetulla ahaetulla: It is a long greenish yellow slender snake with a middle scale row modified and hexagonal. On the belly are small black spots. Tail is slender, long and pointed. It grows to 1½ feet. It is harmless.

Boiga trigonata: It is a slender long snake with a flat head. It is yellowish or greyish brown with "V" shaped deep brown bands and stripes on the body. It grows to 2½′ and is known to be very vicious.

Natrix piscator: It is a common snake found in ponds, ditches and water accumulations. It is locally called as *Pandivad*. It grows to four feet and is olive-coloured with checkered black spots

CHAPTER 1.

Natural Resources.
SNAKES.
Non-poisonous.

all over the body particularly in the hind region. This is very vicious and strikes when provoked. It forms a part of many snake charmers' kit.

Dryophis nasutus: This parrot green snake is generally found in rainy season. Locally called as *Sarptol*, it reaches up to four to five feet in length. The pointed head is held aloft when the snake peeps out of green foliage. It strikes and is known to kill sparrows.

Family: *Elapidae*.

Poisonous.

Bungarus caeruleus: This poisonous snake is not very common. It is steel blue with white cross-bars on the body and a dorsal row of hexagonal scales. Locally known as *Kavdya*, this snake is seen in crevices and is very poisonous. It grows upto 2½ feet.

Naja naja: Cobras are of black and brownish yellow colour in this region. They reach up to five feet in length, and very rarely up to six feet. They have a beautiful spectacle mark on the head. Black ones have generally no mark. This snake is worshipped in the region and is also dreaded for its poison. These are commonly found in the district and cause a number of deaths.

Family: *Viperidae*.

Russell's viper: This snake is not found in abundance like cobras. Colour is slight brown with three rows of distinct black circles on the back and oval spots on sides. It is generally found in wooded fields. Locally called as *Kabrya Chitra*, it hisses loudly and the poison causes a lot of pain and oozing.

Echis carinatus: Locally called as *Landi*, this saw-scaled viper is a different variety from that found in Konkan. The colour of the snake is sandy, pale brown, and is also thicker than the Ratnagiri variety. This snake is seen frequently during rainy season and because of its colour is difficult to make out. It strikes without provocation and makes a noise by rubbing the body scales. The bite is painful and though may not result in immediate death the secondary complications are often very painful and sometimes fatal. It measures about 20 inches in length.

Trimeresurus malabaricus: This green tree viper is found in dense woody places. Locally called as *Udat Wel*, it reaches from one and half to two feet in length. The head is triangular and has small scales on it.

PART II

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

CHAPTER 2.

History.*

Early History[1]

Early History.

Much of the Early History of the Region now known as Jalgāon district is still obscure. It is the eastern part of what was formerly called Khāndesh. The early name of Khāndesh was Ṛṣika. In 10-12th century A.D. the region formed part of the Seuṇa-deśa under the Yādavās and later became known as Khāndesh with the advent of the Muslim Rule. In 1906, the district was divided into East Khandesh and West Khāndesh for administrative convenience under the British Rule. The districts were renamed in 1960 as Jalgaon and Dulia respectively.

The earliest mention of Ṛṣikā occurs in the Rāmāyaṇa[2] where Sugriva is said to have ordered the search of Sitā to be made in Ṛṣikā associated with Vidarbha and Mahīśaka. The tract is mentioned as Aśika in the 2nd century A.D. inscriptions at Nāsik[3], where it is associated with Aśmaka (Modern Auraṅgābād district).

Pre-history.

Until a few years ago very little was known about the pre-history of Jalgāon, but recent surveys of the Tāpī and the Girṇā valleys have brought to light a mass of material which is in keeping with the adopted norms in the evolution of material culture and the history of man as a tool-using animal since his nomadic state.

Paleolithic tools made from Deccan trap and quartzite are known to occur on the banks of the Tāpī in the regions now comprised in Dhulia, and it is natural to conclude that these may be present in Jalgāon also for which a careful search has yet to be made. Achulian hand-axes and cleavers are known from Chāṅgdev in the open bed of the river.

Neolithic.

No neolithic tools of any description are known from Jalgāon.

Microlithic.

A comparatively recent form of a dimunitive tool, which was in use well into historic times till about the beginning of the Christian era, popularly known as the microlith, is known to occur at a number of places both in the Tāpi and the Girṇā river systems The material for these tools is generally agate, chalcedony, jasper and crystal; the tools comprise of several forms like

*(a) The Section on Early History was contributed by Dr. Moreshwar G. Dikshit.
(b) The Sections from Muslim Period were contributed by Prof. M. S. Agaskar, Ram Narayan Ruia College, Bombay.

[1] The section on Pre-history has been newly added.
[2] *Ramayana*, Kishkindha Kanda, Sarga 41, Śloka 10.
[3] *Epigraphia Indica*, VIII, p. 60 ff.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
EARLY HISTORY.
Microlithic.

scrapers, points, trapeze, long blades, arrow-heads and fluted cores. In Jalgāon these are from Chāṅgdev[1]. Pāṭaṇ[2], near Chālisgāon, at the foot of the Sātpudā hills, is the only place where these occur in a locality which is far removed from riverine tracts. Fluted cores of agate are found in a very large number.

No intensive search for pre-historic tools has ever been made in Jalgāon, but restricted surveys in Dhulia show that the land is full of promise and would afford a good deal of scope for the future archaeologists.

Chalcolithic. 1st Millennium B. C. 5th cent B. C

The valleys of both Girṇā and the Tāpi have in recent years yielded a very valuable material for the Chalcolithic period (1st Millennium B.C.—500 B.C.). Excavations at Bahāl and Tekevāḍa[3] (both on the right and left banks of Girṇā) lying about 18 miles north of Chālisgāon, have revealed that during the Chalcolithic times a painted black-on-red pottery was extensively used in association with a long blade industry. The painted designs on the pottery consist of hatched diamonds, criss-cross and wavy lines, ladders, etc., executed on necks and rims of domestic vessels. Shells and semi-precious stone beads were commonly used. Copper was very scarce and was used for artistic work and a few non-descript objects found in the excavations. The work at Tekevaḍa has brought to light several new features such as urn-burials and painted pottery with incised graffiti designs. Pit-burials were also practised. The vestiges lay directly on the black, cotton soil which is typical of Jalgāon district.

In 1960, another Chalcolithic site was accidentally discovered near Vakaḍ, about 12 miles south of Pāhūr on the Pāhūr-Ajinṭhā road, during the construction of a bridge over the Vākaḍ river. A preliminary examination of the finds shows infant burials in twin jars placed alongside, painted pottery and microliths closely resembling those from the Godāvari and Pravarā basins in Nāsik and Ahmednagar districts.

Mauryan Period. 4th—2nd cent. B. C.

The excavations at Bahāl have also produced in the upper levels a kind of glass-ware, popularly known as the northern black polished (N. B. P) were, attributed to 4th-3rd cent. B C. roughly corresponding to the period of Aŝoka. the Mauryan ruler. It belongs to an epoch about which nothing is otherwise known in the history of Jalgāon except for a meagre evidence of punch-marked coins obtained at Bahāl[4] and other places in Jalgāon district[5].

Early inscriptions at Pitalkhorā,. roughly lying on a straight line joining Paiṭhaṇ and Bahāl, indicate that the Sātpuḍā range on the southern border of Jalgāon was in early times selected by Buddhist for the carving of these caves. The Mahāmayuri texts

[1] Information from Dr. S. B. Deo of Deccan College, Poona.
[2] *Indian Archaeology*—a review for 1953-54, p. 37.
[3] *Indian Archaeology*—a review for 1956-57. pp. 17—20.
[4] *Jour. Numismatic Society of India*, VIII, pp. 119 ff.
[5] Coins from Shendurni, East Khandesh (Jalgaon).
[6] Of the five early inscriptions from Pitalkhora (Luders' List Nos. 1187-1192) two inscriptions state that the donors were from Paithan.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
EARLY HISTORY.
Mauryan Period.
4th—2nd cent. B. C.
Satavahanas.

refer to Pitāṅgalya as the place of residence of the Yākṣa Saṅkārin, by which probably Pitaḷkhorā is meant[1]. The early series of Caves X-XII at Ajinṭhā well nigh show the prevalence of Hīnayāna Buddhism in the Jaḷgāon region.

Very little is known about the extent of the kingdom of the Early Sātavāhana rulers (2nd B.C. to 1st cent. A.D.) but the recent discoveries in the caves at Pitaḷkhorā[2] indicate that the Jaḷgāon region was probably included in their domain. King Satakarni I (Circa 194-185 B.C.) is said to have conquered Western Maḷvā and the territory to the south of it including Anūpa (the Narmadā region) and Vidarbha (Berar). Very probably Jaḷgāon was also included in it as is indicated by the high-sounding title Dakṣiṇāpatha-pati assumed by him[3]. Brisk trading activity between the western sea-ports and the Indian peninsula are indicated in Periplus of the Erythrean Sea (A.D. 90-95)[4]. Wagon-loads of goods were brought down to Barygaza (Broach) from Paiṭhaṇ and Tagāra (Ter)[5] and it is now more or less certain that the old trade was diverted through the important passes in the Sātpuḍā range which marks the southern boundary of Jaḷgāon.

In the middle of the 1st century, or towards the close of it, there was a Kṣatrapa invasion in Western India and Māḷvā. Like the rest of the Sātavāhana empire, Jaḷgāon was probably held for a short time by Mahākṣatrapa Nahāpana[6]. Gautamīputra Sātakarṇī (A.D. 106-190), wrested the kingdom and amongst the territories conquered by him Aśika (Ṛṣika), Aśaka (Aśmaka) and Mulaka are specifically mentioned in the Nasik cave inscriptions[7]. It is undoubted that these regions are now represented by Jaḷgāon and the modern Auraṅgābād distrits. Gautamīputra was succeeded by his son Vāsiṣṭhīputra Sāmi Siri Sātakarṇī. It is likely that the Jaḷgāon region remained in the hands of the Sātavāhana dynasty till its decline in about 250 A.D Discovery of some new names of Sātavāhana kings in the Tarhālā hoard[8] (Dist. Akola, Berar) suggests that probably some portions of Jaḷgāon adjoining Berar were in the hands of a collateral Vidarbha family for a short duration.

Buddhism received a very great impetus in the Deccan during the Sātavāhana period and a majority of the Buddhist caves in Western India were a creation of this period. Jaḷgāon had its

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[1] Cf. "The rock cut caves of Pitalkhora" in *Ancient India*, No. 15.

[2] Cf. *Indian Archaeology*—a review for 1957-58, Plates LXXV—LXXVII, also *Ancient India*, No. 15, pp. 66—93.

[3] Nanaghat inscription of Naganika (Luders' List No. 1112).

[4] Schoff, *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* (New York 1912).

[5] Tagara has now satisfactorily been identified with Ter, in the Osmanabad District. A large number of Terracotta figurines, all ascribable to the Satavahana period have been found in the recent excavations at Ter. Cf. *Indian Archaeology*—a review for 1957-58, pp. 23-24.

[6] Inscriptions of Nahapana's son-in-law Usavadata are known from the caves at Nasik, Karle and Junnar.

[7] *Epi. Ind.* VIII, p. 60 ff. (Luders' List No. 1113).

[8] *Jour. Numismatic Society of India*, II, p.p. 83 ff.

Abhiras.

quota in the Pitalkhorā group, where four new *vihārās* of this period have recently been found. Some Sātavāhana pottery has also been found there during clearance.

Of the successors of the Sātavāhanas no records are available till about the fifth century (410) but inscriptions show that Nāsik was being governed by Vīrasena an Abhīra king[1]. The Abhiras or Ahīrs are of considerable importance in the history of Jalgāon as their chiefs are said to have held many leading forts (*Gaḍhis*)[2] in Jalgāon and still form one of the main elements in the population.

Vakatakas.

In about the fifth century A.D. a portion of Khāndesh seems to have been ruled by the Vākāṭakās. The main branch of this family was matrimonially connected with the Imperial Gupta dynasty and were a powerful force in Vidarbha. It is, however, the Vatsagulma branch of the family which seems to have dominated the southern portion of Khāndesh, from their capital at Vatsagulma (modern Vāsim, Dist. Akolā). Their inscriptions are the first authentic records in the history of Jalgāon.

Ajinthā Cave No. XVI contains a record of Varṣadeva[3], a Minister of king Harisena; another inscription occurs in the cave at Ghaṭotkacha[4], about 11 miles from Ajinṭā. Both these are attributed to about A.D. 475. Cave XVII at Ajinṭhā, which is one of the finest caves in the Ajinṭhā range, records that it was caused to be made during the reign of a Vākāṭaka king (whose name is lost) by a certain Ravisāmba, in the last quarter of fifth century A.D.[5]. This king is believed to be Harisena. The ancestors of Ravisāmba may have served some rulers of Khāndesh towards the end of 4th century A.D. but, who they were, cannot be said with certainty.

It may incidentally be noted that some copper-plate grants[6] of certain rulers named Svāmidāṣa, Bhulunda and Rudradāsa, dated in their regnal years, are believed to have flourished between A.D. 316-367. Two of these plates are issued from Vālkhā, which is identified as Vāghlī, near Chāḷisgāon[7]. Their contribution though useful for the reconstruction of the history of Khāndesh is still problematical.

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[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, VIII.

[2] Many small fortresses, styled as Gadhis abound in Jalgaon and a characteristic feature of many a village. Built from large mud bricks or *pise* work, these structures are assigned to local powerful chieftains. They are generally late Mediaeval in date or some even late as 17th-18th Century A.D. Jalgaon District has many legends current about them.

[3] *A. S. W. I.* IV (1883), p 124; and *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*. No. XIV, (1941).

[4] *A. S. W. I.*, IV, p 138; and *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, No. XVI.

[5] *A. S. W. I.*, IV, p 128; and *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, No. XV.

[6] *Epigraphia Indica*, XV. p. 286; and *Indian Antiquary*, XVI, p. 98.

[7] Cf *Samshodhana Muktavali*, Vol. II, pp 72—78. The arguments in this paper are solely based on the identification of the place names, which though probable, are not very convincing.

Vakatakas.

Towards the close of the fifth century, the Chālukyās, under Pulakśī I (Circa 489 A.D.), passing south from Gujarat, conquered the Deccan and established their power as far south as Vātāpi (Badāmi). Their sway in Khāndesh is indicated by the Lohaner Plates[1] of Pulkeśī II, dated Śāka 552 (A.D. 630) which mentions places from the contiguous portion in the Mālegāon taluka of the Nāsik district.

Sendrakas.

The Sendrakas, who were related to the Chālukyās, are sometimes erroneously identified with the Nikumbha family. Four copper-plate grants of this family have been found in Khāndesh (three in Jalgāon and one in Dhulia) and a fifth one in Gujarāt. A feudatory ruler named Allaśakri, who held the *biruda* Nikumbha is found to donate a village called Pippalakheta in his Kāsāre (Dhulia) plates[2], dated in Kalachuri Samvat 404, corresponding to 653 A.D. His Nagad (taluka Chālisgāon) plates[3], dated Śaka 577 (653 A.D) record the donation of a village situated in the Nandipuradvāri *vishaya* (district) identified with modern Nandurbār. The Mundākhede (taluka Chalisgāon) plates[4] of Allaśakti's son Jayaśakti are dated Śaka 602 (A.D. 680-81) and seem to record grant of villages on the western border of Jalgāon. The Mehunbare (Taluka Chālisgāon) plates[5], dated in Śaka 624 (A.D. 702) reveal Dandirājā as the name of the son of Devaśakti, who must have been a descendant of Jayaśakti above mentioned. This charter was issued by Vairadeva, son of Dandiraja, for the donation of certain villages now located in the Chālisgāon taluka. It would thus seem that this family ruled over portions of the Chālisgāon taluka in Jalgāon for fifty or sixty years, with contacts in Gujarāt along with their overlords, the Chālukyas.

Rashtrakutas.

Jalgāon, next seems to have come under the sway of the Imperial Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty, with their capital at Manyakheta (modern Mālkhed in Mysore State). Powerful rulers of this family extended their kingdom into the Deccan, Konkan, part of Gujarāt and Central India up to the Vindhyas and remained in power till overthrown by Chālukya Tailapa in about 970 A.D. A copper-plate grant of Govinda III, found near Bhadgāon[6] (taluka Pāchorā) is dated in Śaka 732 (809 A.D.) and records the donation of a village called Bhaulāvāra in the Bahulā *vishāya*, corresponding to the modern Pāchorā district. Earlier records of this family from Vidarbha[7] indicate the possibility of Jalgāon being under the control of the dynasty even earlier. Contemporaneous inscriptions are known from Ajinthā and in a less known Brahamanical cave of Jogeśvari[8] in the Ajinthā range, about 12 miles west of Ajinthā. Two small Jain excavations near Pāṭaṇ[9] (taulka Chālisgāon) probably belong to the same period.

[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, XXVII, pp. 37-48.
[2] *Epigraphia Indica*, XXVIII, p. 197 ff.
[3] *Samshodhaka* (in Marathi), Vol VIII (October 1939)
[4] *Epi. Indica*, XXIX, pp. 116--121.
[5] Cf. *Indian Archaeology*--a review for 1957-58. p. 56.
[6] *Sources of the Mediaeval History of the Deccan* (in Marathi), Vol. II, pp. 13 ff.
[7] Cf. Bhandaka plates of Krishna, Saka 694, *Epi. Ind.*, XIV, p. 121. These were issued from Nandipura-dwari (Nandurbar).
[8] Cf. *Sahyadri* (in Marathi), September 1941, pp. 679--681.
[9] Fergusson and Burgess, *Cave Temples of India*, pp. 492-493.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

EARLY HISTORY.

Feudatories of the Yadavas.

After the downfall of the Rāṣṭrakūṭās, Jaḷgāon was ruled over by some minor feudatory dynasties who owed allegiance to a new power, *viz.*, the Yādavās. Early inscriptions of this dynasty are distributed in the Nāsik and Ahmednagar districts, but in Śaka 991 (1069 A.D.) we find a ruler named Govindarājā, of the Maurya family, paying homage to Seuṇāchandra II, as mentioned in the Vāghḷī (taluka Chāḷisgāon) inscription[1].

Three inscriptions from Pāṭaṇ n,ear Chāḷisgān, mention the Nikumbha-vamśa, which was perhaps a feudatory family of considerable importance in the region. The earliest record, dated Saka 1075 (1153 A.D.) records the construction of a temple[2], begun by Indrarājā, father of Govana of the Nikumbha-vamśa and finished after his death. Another inscription[3] of Śaka 1128 (1205 A.D.) states that Chāngdeva, an astrologer of Yādava Seuṇa and the grandson of Bhāskarāchārya, had founded a college for the study of astronomical works, which was endowed with lands by Soideva and Hemadideva, two members of the Nikumbha family. A third inscription found in the dry river bed at Pāṭan[4] is fragmentary and its date, lost.

Of the time of Singhāṇa, we have yet another record at Bahal[5], dated Śaka 1144 (1222 A.D.) which mentions the construction of a temple by Anantadeva, the astrologer of Singhāṇa.

No records of Rāmchandra, the last of the Yādava rulers have been found in Jaḷgāon. But Chakradhara, the founder of the Mahānubhāva sect and a contemporary of Rāmchandra, is stated to have visited a number of places, which lie in the Jaḷgāon district[6]. Sāe Gavhāṇ (near Chāḷisgāon) Vāghli, Kānaśi, Bhadgaon, Pāchorā (all in Pāchorā taluka) and Shendurṇī (Taluka Jāmner) were included in his tours and thus show an interesting sidelight on the spread of that cult, which has many adherents to it in Khāndesh even today.

A large number of temples, built without any mortar and erected by a very careful assemblage of large stone blocks piled one upon another, are popularly attributed to Hemādri, a minister of Yādava Rāmachandra. Vestiges of such Hemādpantī temples[7] are known from Pāṭaṇ (Chālisgāon), Vāghli (Pāchorā), Saṅgameśvara (Chāḷisgāon), Shendurṇī (Jāmner), Lohārā (Jāmner), Kurhād (Jāmner). Chāṅgadeva (Bhusāvaḷ) and Dighi (Pāchorā). In Jaḷgāon these are often ascribed to the Bavḷi rājās, legendary rulers of Khāndesh and in spite of their general simplicity these temples mark an important stage in the temple architecture of the Deccan.

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1 *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 225 ff.
2 *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 39 ff.
3 *Epigraphia Indica*, I, p. 3341 ff.
4 *Prabhat* published at Dhulia, Vol. I, No. 5.
5 *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. III, p. 112 ff.
6 *Sthana-pathi* (ed. V. B. Kolte), pp. 102-103.
7 Cf. Cousens, *Mediaeval Temples of the Dakhan*, pp. 27—35 and Plates XXV-XL.

Tributary: 1295-1312.—Towards the close of the thirteenth century (1295) 'Alā-ud-din Khilji, the nephew of the Delhi Emperor, Jalal-ud-din Firuz, suddenly appeared before Devgiri. Fortune favoured him as the greater part of the Yādav army was absent with Rāmchandra's wife and eldest son, Śankara, who were performing a pilgrimage. The Yādav ruler was forced to pay tribute. Khāndesh was at that time held by a chief styled the Rājā of Khāndesh who would seem to have been the Chohan ruler of Aśīrgaḍ[1]. On his way back to Delhi Alā-ud-din overran Khāndesh. He conducted his march with such address that he opened his way through extensive and powerful kingdoms which included Khāndesh. "In this march, though surrounded by hostile armies, yet owing to the great order and regularity, as well as courage, displayed by his troops, they made little impression.".In history, "there is scarcely anything to be compared with the resolution in forming the plan, the boldness of its execution, or the great good fortune which attended its accomplishment". Alā-ud-din took Aśirgaḍ and destroyed all the members of the chief's family except one[2].

For some years no Musalmān troops were stationed in the whole of Deccan and in 1306-07, Alā-ud-din had observed that Rāmchandra, for three successive years, failed to remit the revenues to Delhi. Karaṇ, the Rājā of Gujarāt, had not remained an idle guest of Rāmchandra, but had rebuilt the town and fortress of Nandurbar and ruled, as Rāmchandra's vassal, a small principality, in the Khāndesh area[3]. In 1306 when firmly established at Delhi, Alā-ud-din sent his general, Malik Kāfur to re-impose his tribute on Rāmchandra. Malik entered Deccan[4] and joining the forces of Alp Khan, Governor of Gujarāt, who had been ordered to co-operate with him, attacked Karaṇ, who for two months offered a most determined resistance[5].

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[1] Briggs, Ferishta, I, 307. The Khandesh chief is referred to as having an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men under him. Ramdev Rao expected help from Khandesh against Ala-ud-din Khilji—Briggs, Ferishta I, 309.

[2] The Taka, a branch of the Parmar Rajputs, held the Asirgad fort from the beginning of the ninth to the close of the tenth century. Several times, during these two hundred years, the 'Tak from Asirgad' is mentioned by the Rajput poet Chand, as fighting for the defence of Chitod against the Musalmans. In 1025 the fort was taken by Ishtapal the founder of the Haras. Ishtapal's great grandsons, Hamir and Gambhir, are enrolled among the 108 great vassals of Prithuraj, the Chohan ruler of Ajmir. By 1295, Ala-ud-din Khilji, returning from his raid into the Deccan, took Asirgad and except Prince Rainsi whose descendants were after the Rajas of Haranti, put all the Haras to the sword—Tod. *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, II, 368-69.

[3] The Wife of Raja Karan of Gujarat, Kamala Devi, longed for the society of her daughter, Deval Devi, who had been carried off by her father to Devgiri and Malik Naib was instructed by Ala-ud-din to secure her and bring her to Delhi—Haig, *Cambridge History of India*, Turks and Afghans, III, 112.

[4] Malik Kafur stopped for sometime in Sultanpur, but could not make any impression on the local chiefs.

[5] Deval Devi, however, was after capture, escorted to Delhi by Alp Khan, where she joined her mother and was married, in the summer of 1307, to Khizr Khan, the king's eldest son—Haig, o. c. III, 113; Briggs, o. c. I, 368; Walter Elliot, *Hindu Inscriptions, Jour, Roy. Asiatic Society*, Vol. IV (1837), pp. 26, 30-31.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
MUSLIM PERIOD 1295—1760.
Tributary 1295—1312.

Unable to resist the Musalmān army, Rāmchandra submitted. Malik Kāfur appointed Muslim officers to administer the province. Rāmchandra was taken to Delhi, and was received into high favour and on doing homage, was made "Rai-i-Rayan" (Chief of Chiefs) and was invested with the Government of a larger territory than he formerly had[1].

Rāmchandra did not neglect to send the annual tribute to Delhi during his lifetime[1]. However, peace was broken, when, in 1312, his son Śaṅkar Dev (Shankal Deo) withheld his tribute. He was defeated and slain.. The country was laid waste and Devgiri was made the centre of the Musalmān rule[2]. However, Harpāl Dev, a son-in-law of Rāmchandra, proclaimed himself independent and occupied most of the fortified posts established by the Muslims. The news of the rebellion everywhere augmented the emperor's disorder and he died on January 2, 1316. In the disorders that followed Alā-ud-din's death, the Marāṭhās revolted (1316). The revolt was put down in 1318 by the emperor, Mubārik Khilji and the Musalmān power was re-established[3]. Mulik Beg Luky was appointed to command in the Deccan and a chain of posts was established throughout the province. Two years later (1320), the Marāṭhās threw off their allegiance, again, on the murder of Mubārik Khilji. The further attempt of Ghias ud-din in 1322 to bring the country to peace and order was a miserable failure. However, the second expedition of his in 1323 was more successful and the Deccan was thoroughly subdued, under Muhammad Tughluk's strong rule[4]. In 1338, Baha-ud-din the emperor's nephew, known more generally by his original name of Kurshasp, revolted and this brought the Emperor to Devgiri. The emperor was so pleased with the situation and strength of Devgiri and considered it so much more a central place than Delhi, that he determined to make it his capital[5]. But the disorders everywhere caused by his reckless cruelty prevented the scheme from succeeding.

BAHAMANI KINGS.

In 1347, this part was seized by the rebel nobles and finally, in 1351, passed into the hands of Hasan Gaṅgu, the founder of the Bahamani dynasty[6]. When in 1346, the Deccan nobles had revolted. Imādul-Mulk, Governor of Berar and Khāndesh, abandoned his province and retired to Nandurbār, then went to Gujarāt[7]. The Berar officers had joined the revolters and as the revolt itself was successful in the end and the Bahamani kings were acknowledged (1351) as independent kings, no part of Khāndesh remained under the Delhi kings. The limits of the

[1] Briggs, o. c. I, 369.
[2] *Ibid*, 379.
[3] Harpal Dev was made prisoner, flayed alive, decapitated, and his head fixed above the gate of his own capital—*Ibid*, 389.
[4] *Ibid*, 413.
[5] *Ibid*, 419.
[6] Briggs, o. c. I, 440-441.
[7] Under Muhammad Tughluk's Government, Khandesh was part of the charge of an officer stationed at Elichpur in Berar.

Bahamani kingdom are not clearly laid down, but it appears that it did not pass north of the Pūrṇā. Khāndesh had passed under the powerful Ashīrgaḍ chief[1].

MALIK RĀJĀH: 1370—1399. The first person who assumed independence in the province of Khāndesh was Malik Rājāh[2], the son of Khān Jehān Faruqy, whose ancestors were among the most respectable nobles at the Delhi court, in the reigns of Alā-ud-din Khilji and Muhammad Tughluk.

Malik Ahmaḍ or Malik Rājāh, the founder of principality of Khāndesh was not, however, a rebel against the King of Delhi, but against the Bahamani dynasty of the Deccan. In 1365, he joined the rebellion of Bahrām Khān Mazindarani against Muhammad I, the second king of the line, and when he was compelled to flee from the Deccan established himself at Thālner, on the Tāpī[3]. Being excessively addicted to the chase and having attracted the notice of some of the courtiers on a hunting party, while he attended the king, he was admitted into the Gholam Khas, or the lifeguard of Firuz Tughluk. Sometime after this, in reward for timely help given to the Emperor Firuz Tughluk in a Gujarat hunting party, the districts of Thālner and Kārandā were granted to Maḷik Rājāh Fāruqy[4].

By 1382, he had conquered the surrounding country and ruled his small territory as an independent prince, but he and his successors were, for some generations, content with the title of Khān, from which circumstance their small principality became known as Khāndesh, "the country of the Khāns". His dynasty was distinguished by the epithet Fāruqi, from the title of the second Caliph, Umar-al-Fāruq, or "The Discriminator", from whom Ahmad claimed descent[5]. Malik Rājāh marched with his force to his frontier and reduced Baharji, the Chief of Bāglāṇ.

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[1] Though the name of the Chief, Asā the Ahir, may be taken from legends, there seems no sufficient reason to doubt the main facts of the story that the Faruqis found Ashī gad in the hands of a Yādav or Ashīr chief
Briggs, o. c. IV, 280.

[2] A young Arab of high family, "Mullik Raja, the first Mahommedan ruler of Khandesh, is descended from the Caliph Oomer Farook, and traces his pedigree thus: Mullik Raja, the son of Khan Jehan, the son of Ally Khan, the son of Oothman Khan, the son of Simeon Shah, the son of Ashab Shah, the son of Armain Shah, the son of Ibrahim Shah of Bulkh, the son of Adhum Shah, the son of Ahmad Shah, the son of Mahmood Shah, the son of Azib Shah, the son of Asghur, the son of Mahomed Ahmud, the son of Imam Nasir Abdoola, the son of Oomer-ool-Farook, entitled Khuleefa or representative of the last of the prophets".

[3] Haig, o. c. III, 294.

[4] The Emperor followed an antelope for 26 or 28 miles, and his attendents excepting one or two, were left behind. The Emperor and his steed were completely exhausted. Far removed from the camp and with his horse jaded, it appeared improbable that he could reach it for many hours. At this moment Malik Rājāh appeared on the scene. He was asked if anything could be procured to eat. He replied that he carried some game and if His Majesty pleased, he would instantly strike a light and dress it. The Emperor, upon learning that Malik Rājāh was the son of the late Khān Jahān, an officer of respectability, resolved to promote him; and at the very first durbār raised him to the rank of an officer of two thousand horse, and shortly afterwards conferred on him the districts of Talner and Kuronde—Briggs, o. c. IV, 281.

[5] Haig, o. c. III, 294.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
MUSLIM PERIOD.
1295-1760.
The Faruqis.
1370-1600.
Malik Rājāh.
1370-1399.

On his return, he sent the Emperor five large elephants and ten small, besides a quantity of pearls and jewels. He covered the elephants with velvet harnesses, embroidered with gold and sent several camel-loads of muslins and other manufactures of Khāndesh. Firuz Tughluk observed that the very duty which the Governor of Gujarāt ought to have performed long ago had been fulfilled by Malik Rājāh. He was in consequence, honoured with the title of *Sipāh Salār*[1] of Khāndesh and raised to the rank of a commander of three-thousand horse. In the course of a few years, he could muster twelve thousand horse and levied contributions from the "Rays of Gondwana as far as Gurra Mundla", and such was his fame that the Rājāh of Vijayanagar, notwithstanding the distance, established friendly relations with him.

A short time before the arrival of Malik Rājāh at Thālner, it happened that famine raged in Khāndesh. The state of Khāndesh was wretched and not more than two or three thousand individuals of the Koḷi and Bhil tribes escaped its effects. The only prosperous part of the district was near Ashīrgad. Asā, the king of Ashīrgad had at this time many storehouses in Khāndesh, which his agents opened in order to sell the corn: but his wife, who was of a charitable disposition, prayed her husband to allow the grain to be served out to the poor without payment[2]. He also distributed food to the aged and decrepit, who were unable to perform manual labour. When Malik Rajah assumed authority over all Khāndesh, Asā, being a peace-loving and unambitious man, was the first of all the landholders to acknowledge fealty to him, and moreover, presented him with many things which he required on the establishment of his family.

However, Malik Rājāh very soon saw that a fortification like that of Ashīr, in the centre of his province, would enable its chief to shake the very foundation of his Government, but he felt himself under too many obligations to Asā to wrest the fort by force out of his hands[3].

"After the death of Firuz Tughluk, when Dilāwar Khān Ghory assumed independence in Mālwā, an intimate connection took place between the latter and Malik Rājāh, so much so, that Dilāwar Khān, gave his daughter in marriage to Malik Nasīr[4]." the

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[1] Commander-in-chief—Briggs. o. c. IV 282.

[2] It was to assist them, also, that he was induced to have the old walls of the town of Asir levelled, and to cause a fort to be built in masonry, by which means, he employed many labourers—Briggs, o. c. IV, 288. This work went by the name of the fort of Asa Aheer, and was afterwards called Aseer.

[3] Briggs, o. c. IV, 287-88.

Ain-i-Akbari gives a slight different version. "Formerly this country was desolate, except that a few people inhabited Aseer, which was their place of worship, and called Asootahma (Ashvatthama). It is said that Mullick Rajee, from whom Bahader was the ninth in descent, through the versatility of fortune, came from Bundur to this country, and settled in the village of Keerandey, dependent upon Tahleenir. But being molested by the natives, he went to Delhi and entered the service of Sultan Feeroz. As he was an expert huntsman, the king was pleased with him and told him he should have anything he could wish for. Upon this he obtained the grant of the village of Keerandey. By his prudent management, he peopled the deserted lands, and brought them into cultivation—Francis Gladwin, Ayeene Akbery, 344.

[4] Briggs, o. c. IV, 282.

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son of Malik Rājāh. At this time, Muzaffar Shāh of Gujarāt had declared himself independent, and some internal commotions subsequently arising, Malik Rājāh relying on the support of Dilāwar Khān, invaded Gujarāt province and laid waste Sultānpur and Nandurbār. Muzaffar Shāh, though engaged in reducing the Hindus in his own kingdom, advanced by forced marches, and defeating Malik Rājāh, drove him back to Thālner and laid siege to his fort. The most accomplished and learned men were sent by Malik Rājāh to negotiate peace. As Muzaffar himself was anxious to be on friendly terms with him, he did not further press his advantage. After this, for the rest of the six years of his rule (1394—1399) Malik Rājāh confined his military operations entirely to his own country and was indefatigable in promoting the arts of civilization and of agriculture.

Malik Rājāh had become the disciple of the holy saint Zain-ud-din of Daulatābād and from him, had received the "garb of desire and assent", and this, so long as the dynasty lasted (1370--1600), was carefully handed over from ruler to ruler[1]. Before his death Rājāh had sent his two sons, Malik Nasīr[2] and Malik Iftikhār[3]. To the former he gave the "garb of desire and assent and nominated him his successor. On his younger son, he bestowed the fort and district of Thālner. Malik Rājāh died in April 19, 1399[4] and was buried at the town of Thālner after a reign of tewnty-nine years.

Malik Nasir.
1399-1437.

MALIK NASĪR: 1399--1437. During the last three years of Malik Rājāh's reign and the first nine years of his successor's, the famous Durgādevi famine laid the Deccan waste[5]. In the reign of Malik Nasīr, this family greatly extended its power. Malik Nasīr, also assumed the ensigns of royalty. Learned men were invited from all parts and literature was much promoted. He received from the King of Gujarāt the title of Khān, and caused public prayers to be read in his name, realising the wish that his father carried with him to the grave, namely, that of assuming the royal pavilion and canopy. He had received the eastern parts and the western districts had been given to Malik Iftikhār[6].

Malik Nasīr, when he succeeded to the Government, received many personal favours from Asā and knew from his peaceable disposition that he would never give him a plea to attack him. He, however, resolved to seize Ashīr and to make it his capital, and adopted the following plan to carry his scheme into effect. "He sent a letter to Asā, saying, that the Rājāhs of Buglana (Bāglāṇ)

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[1] Bahādur, the son of Rājāh Ali Khān, the last of the independent rulers of Khāndesh, possessed this precious relic.

[2] Malik Nasīr is mentioned as Ghereeb Khan in Ayeene Akbery—Francis Gladwin, Ayreen Akbery, 344.

[3] Malik Iftikhār is mentioned as Hasan by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Wolseley Haig.
—The Cambridge History of India, Turks and Afghans, III, 296.

[4] Ferishta mentions the date as April 28, 1399—Briggs. o. c. IV, 283.

[5] No special reference to the sufferings in Jalgaon district has been traced. But it seems probable that this was the famine which Ferishta placed thirty years earlier.

[6] Briggs, o. c. IV, 286.

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and Antoor (Antur) had collected large forces, and that they did not conduct themselves to him in the manner they had done to his father, the late Malik Rājāh. The Rājāh of Kehrla also threatened him. The fort of Talnere (Thālner), he said, agreeably to his father's will, was in possession of his brother, Mullik Iftikhār, and that Lulling was situated too near his enemies to offer him a safe retreat; he begged, therefore, that his family might be received into Aseer. Asa willingly consented; and ordering suitable apartments to be fitted up for the reception of Mullik Nuseer's ladies, directed that every attention should be paid to them. On the first day several *dolies*[1] with women came into the place and visited by Asā's wife and daughters. On the second day a report arrived that two hundred *dolies*, filled with the wife, mother, and the rest of Mullik Nuseer's family, were coming. Asā accordingly ordered the gates to be thrown open to receive them, and went with all his sons a considerable way from the female apartments to meet them, but what was his astonishment, when, instead of women, he found the *dolies* filled with armed soldiers, who leapt out and murdered him with the whole of his family, not leaving a male child of his race. The inhabitants of the fort were so dismayed that they fled with their families from the scene of such horror. Mullik Nuseer, who was at this time in the fort of Lulling, on hearing of the success of his plan, repaired to Aseer, and employed himself in strengthening the fortifications[2]". Malik Nasīr made Ashir his headquarters, strengthening its defences. Shortly after, Sheikh Zain-ud-din, the spiritual guide of his family came to congratulate Malik Nasīr on his success. On his advice two cities were built on the Tāpī, one on the east bank called after himself Zaināhād, the other, afterwards the capital, on the west called Burhānpur after Sheikh Burhān-ud-din of Daulatābād[3].

The division of the territories, however, of so small a state, between the two brothers, held no promise of permanence, and in 1417, the elder brother, Nasīr, having obtained assistance from

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[1] Covered litters, like palanquins for the conveyance of females and sick persons.

[2] "It is, however, a well authenticated fact, that the property of Asā was never appropriated by any of the Farooky dynasty to their own use, and all the money and jewels taken on this occasion fell into the hands of Akbur Padshah, when he marched to the southward and took the fortress of Aseer, two centuries afterwards"—Briggs, o. c. IV, 290.

[3] Zein-ud-din proceeded to congratulate Malik Nasīr with a number of his disciples and pitched his tents on the eastern bank of Tapī. Malik Nasīr himself with his family, arrived on the western bank to receive the saint. Going over the river, Malik Nasīr endeavoured to persuade the Sheikh to return with him to Asir; but he declined doing so, as he said he had not permission to cross the Tapī. After remaining some time in their respective encampments on the western and eastern banks the Sheikh desired to take his leave; but Malik Nasir begged that he would condescend to accept of an estate in Khāndish. The Sheikh answered, that dervishes had no occasion for estates; but begged of Malik Nasīr to build a town on the eastern bank of the river and call it after himself, Zeinābād (Jehānābād, and a city on the western, where he was himself encamped, to be called Burhānpur, in honour of the famous Sheikh Burhān-ud-din of Daulatābād; and he recommended also that he should make the latter his capital, both of which towns were accordingly built; and Burhānpur afterwards became the capital of the Faruqy dynasty—Briggs, o. c. IV, 291.

Hushāng of Mālwā, who had married his sister, captured Thālner, and imprisoned Hasan[1] before a reply could be received to the latter's appeal for aid to Ahmad of Gujarāt. Ghizny Khān, the son of Sultān Hushāng and nephew to Malik Nasīr, had arrived with five thousand horse from Mālwā to support Malik Nasīr. Malik Nasīr, with a view to forestalling Ahmad's intervention and to repairing the discomfiture of his father, who had made an unsuccessful attempt to annex the south-eastern districts of the kingdom of Gujarāt, attacked Nandurbār[2] and invested the fort of Sultānpur. Ahmad Shāh of Gujarāt marched the whole of his army to the south and sent a very considerable detachment under Mullik Mahmood Toork in advance. On hearing this Ghizny Khān fled to Mandu and Malik Nasīr retreated to Thālner wherein he was closely besieged by Mullik Mahmood Toork. Being deserted by the Prince of Mālwā and reduced to the extreme distress in Thālner, Malik Nasīr made overtures to some of Ahmad Shāh's ministers with such success, that Ahmad Shāh not only accepted the presents which he sent him. but in return bestowed on him the white canopy and scarlet pavilion and honoured him with the title of Khān, which he assumed ever-after. Malik Nasīr's brother Hasan retired to Gujarāt, where he and his descendants for generations found a home and inter-married with the royal house[3].

From this treaty dates the estrangement between Khāndesh and Mālwā, which had hitherto been allies. Nasīr Khān resented Hushāng's failure to support him adequately against Ahmad Shāh and friendly relations were broken off. In 1429 Nasīr, in spite of the old animosity of his house towards the Bahamanis. attempted to form an alliance with the Deccan by giving his daughter in marriage to Alāud-din Ahmad. son of Ahmad Shāh, the ninth king of that dynasty[4]. But the union engendered strife, as together they made an attack on Gujarāt. This, like the previous attempt, failed. The king of Gujarāt, however, had discovered that the real culprit was Hushāng's son, Ghizny Khān, who had not only instigated Nasīr to invade the district but had supplied him with troops[5]. Nasīr was pardoned on receiving from him double tribute and promises of better behaviour.

In 1429, Kānhā, Rājāh of Jhālawār. fled from his state and took refuge with Nasīr Khān of Khāndesh. who, not being strong enough to protect him, sent him to the court of Ahmad Shāh Bahamani at Bidar, who dispatched a force into Khandesh to ravage the country This force was expelled by Gujarāt army whereupon Ahmad of Deccan sent an army under his son Alā-ud-din Ahmad to invade Gujarāt and re-establish Kānhā in Jhālawār. This army was joined by Nasīr Khān of Khāndesh. Against the allied forces, Ahmad Shāh of Gujarāt sent an army under his eldest son, Muhammad Khān. Nasīr and Kānhā were defeated

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[1] Hasan was kept prisoner in Ashīrgad.
[2] Haig, o. c. III, 297
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] *Ibid*; Briggs, o. c. IV, 293.
[5] Haig, o. c. III, 298.

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and fled into Khāndesh[1]. Muhammad Khān of Gujarāt, perceiving that it would be useless to besiege Daulatābād, laid waste part of Khāndesh and retired to Nandurbār.

Nasīr Khān involved himself in hostilities with the Deccan. His daughter had complained that her husband Alā-ud-din Ahmad, who had succeeded his father in 1435, was neglecting her for a beautiful Hindu girl, and Nasīr, to avenge his daughter's wrongs, invaded Berar, the northernmost province of the Bahamani kingdom[2]. His son-in-law sent against him a large army under Khalaf Hasan[3], who defeated him at Rohankhed and drove him into his frontier fortress, Lāling, where he besieged him. Nasīr Khān, joined by a large force under his nobles, made a sortie, but suffered a severe defeat, died on September 20, 1437[4], and was succeeded by his son, Ādil Khān I. Khalaf Hasan, hearing that a force was advancing from Nandurbār to the relief of Lāling, retired to the Deccan with his plunder, which included seventy elephants and many guns[5].

Mirān Ādil Khān
1437-1441.

MIRĀN ĀDIL KHĀN: 1437—1441. Mirān Ādil Khān[6], instantly wrote pressing letters to the kings of Mālwā and Gujarāt for aid. The Gujarāt army shortly after arriving at Sultānpur compelled Mullik-oot-Toojār, the Deccan general, to raise the siege of Lāling and to retreat into the Deccan. After this, Mirān Ādil Khān reigned for about three years and suffered martyrdom[7] in the city of Burhānpur, on Friday, 28th April, 1441.

Mirān Mubārak.
1441-1457.

MIRĀN MUBĀRAK: 1441—1457. Mirān Ādil Khān was succeeded by his son, Miran Mubarak[8] and all that we know of his history, is that he reigned without undertaking any foreign conquest or drawing upon himself the hostility of his neighbours, for a period of 17 years. He died on 5th June, 1457[9], when he was succeeded by his son, Ādil Khān II.

Ādil Khān.
1457-1501.

ĀDIL KHĀN II: 1457—1501. Ādil Khān II[10] was one of the most energetic and most powerful rulers of Khāndesh. He consolidated his authority in that region, and extended it over the neighbouring chiefs, over Gondvan and Garha Māndlā; he suppressed the depredations of the Kolīs and Bhils, thus ensuring the safety of

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[1] Rājāh Kānhā was compelled to take refuge in the Khāndesh hills. Briggs, o. c. IV, 294; Haig, o. c. III, 299.

[2] Ferishta mentions that Nasīr Khān attacked the Bahamani territory at the instance of the king of Gujarat—Briggs, o. c. IV, 294.

[3] Ferishta mentions Mullik-oot-Toojar as the offcer who defeated Nasir Khān. Burhānpur was completely sacked—*ibid*, 294-95.

[4] Nasir Khān died after a reign of forty years. He was buried by his son in the family vault at Thālner by the side of his father, Malik Rājāh. However, Ferishta mentions the date of his death as September 19, 1437—*ibid*; Haig, o. c. III, 300

[5] *Ibid*.

[6] Ādil Khān I.

[7] Briggs implies that this expression of Ferishta suggests assassination. Mirān lies buried at Thālner by the side of his father—Briggs, o. c. IV, 296.

[8] Mubārak Khān.

[9] Ferishta gives the slightly different date, namely, May 17, 1457—Briggs, o. c. IV, 297.

[10] Also called Meeran Ghuny.

Adil Khān II.
1457-1501.

travellers in his dominions, and carried his arms as far as Jhārkhaṇḍ, the modern Chhotā Nāgpur, from which circumstance, he is known as Jhārkhaṇḍi Sultān[1].

He strengthened Ashīrgaḍ and constructed the strong outwork called Malaigaḍ; he also built the arch, or citadel of Burhānpur and raised many magnificent palaces of that town[2]. It was in consequence of the great strength which he had acquired that he assumed the title of Forest King, Shāh-i-Jhārkhaṇḍ, and was induced, contrary to the practice of his ancestors, not only to withhold the annual tribute from the king of Gujarāt but declared openly that he owed no allegiance to that monarch. His pride, thus brought on him the strength of Mahmud Shāh Begaḍā (1459—1511), in the year 1499[3]. The Gujarāt army marched, laid waste the country and the Khāndesh army also moved to oppose it; but the latter was compelled to effect its retreat within the walls of Thālner and Ashīrgaḍ. Ādil Khān II was unable to cope with the power of Mahmud Shāh and in order to preserve his personal safety and government was compelled to pay the arrears of tribute before the Gujarāt forces retired into their own country. From that time until his death, more than a year later, he was on cordial relations with his suzerain and visited his court. On September 28, 1501, Ādil Khān died without issue and was succeeded by his younger brother, Dāud Khān[4]. There was, however, another aspirant belonging to the Faruqi family, named Ālam Khān, who had enjoyed the protection of the king of Gujarāt. This Ālam Khān was the great-great-grandson of Hasan Khān, who had been expelled from Khāndesh by his elder brother Nasīr Khān and had fled to the court of Ahmad Shāh of Gujarāt. All Hasan Khān's descendants, with the exception of one, who married a daughter of Jām Nizām-ud-din of Sind, had married princesses of the royal house of Gujarāt, and Ālam Khān was the grandson of Mahmud Begaḍā. It thus came about that Mahmud induced Ādil Khān II to nominate his youthful kinsman as his heir, to the exclusion of his brother Dāud, but in 1501 Mahmud was not in a position to grant his grandson's claim and Dāud succeeded without opposition to the throne of Khāndesh[5].

Dāud Khān.
1501-1508.

DĀUD KHĀN: 1501—1508. Dāud Khān was a feeble but reckless prince. Immediately after his accession, two brothers, Hussain Ali and Yār Ali, Moghals, began to acquire great influence, so much so, that Dāud made the elder his Prime Minister, with title of Hissam-ood-Din[6]. At the instigation of this person, Dāud contrived to embroil himself with Ahmad Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar[7], who invaded Khāndesh and could not be expelled

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[1] Haig, o. c. III, 313.

[2] Briggs, o. c. IV, 298.

[3] Ferishta mentions this year as 1498. Briggs, o. c. IV, 299.

[4] Ferishta mentions that Ādil Khan II died on Friday, April 8, 1503, after a reign of forty-six years. His body was buried at his particular request near the palace of the Dowlut Meidan in Burhānpur—Briggs, o. c. IV, 299.

[5] Haig, o. c. III, 313.

[6] Briggs, o. c. IV, 300-01.

[7] Daud had declared his intention of attacking some of the frontier towns of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar—*ibid.*

until Dāud had purchased the aid of Nasīr-ud-dīn Khilji of Mālwā[1] by the humiliating concession of causing the *Khutba* to be recited in his name. Dāud's death[2] on August 28, 1508, ended an inglorious reign and he was succeeded by his son, Ghizny Khān, who was poisoned after a reign of ten days.

Ahmad Nizām Shāh now again invaded Khāndesh with the object of placing on the throne another scion of the Faruqi house also named Ālam Khān[3], who had taken refuge at his court. Mahmud Begadā was at this juncture reminded of his pledge to support his grandson's claim, and he too invaded Khāndesh with the object of placing the other Ālam Khān on the throne. Khāndesh was divided into two factions, the one supporting the Gujarāt claimant and the other, the Ahmadnagar claimant. The adherents of the Ahmadnagar claimant, under Malik Hussain, the Moghal, established themselves in Burhānpur, where they were joined by Ahmad Nizām Shāh and the king of Berar, while Malik Lādan, the leader of the Gujarāt party, shut himself up in Ashīrgad, where he was besieged[4]. Meanwhile, Mahmud Begadā, with his grandson, was marching on Thālner and when news of his arrival reached Burhānpur, Ahmad Nizām Shāh and the king of Berar withdrew, leaving a force of 4,000 to support the Ahmadnagar candidate and Malik Hussain when they heard that Mahmud had sent a force to attack them these troops fled from Burhānpur, carrying the pretender with them, and Malik Hussain, then deserted, was obliged to submit to Mahmud. All opposition being thus removed, the king of Gujarāt held a court at Thālner and installed his candidate on the throne of Khāndesh with the title of Ādil Khān III[5]. Mahmud Begadā gave him his granddaughter[6] in marriage and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000[7]. One of the first acts of Ādil Khān III, after cementing his alliance with Gujarāt, was to cause Malik Hussain, who was again plotting with the king of Ahmadnagar, to be assassinated[8]. Ādil Khān III maintained his power by his own vigour and by the help of Muzaffar II of Gujarāt and was able to levy tribute from the Gālnā chief, a tributary of Ahmadnagar. After serving with distinction in the Mālwā campaign under his father-in-law Muzaffar

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[1] The king of Mālwā sent a force under Yekbāl Khān to assist Dāud. *Ibid*; Haig, o. c. III, 313.

[2] Ferishta mentions the date as August 6, 1510, and further mentions that Ghazni Khan was poisoned, two days after the accession, by Mullik Hissam-ood-deen, for what cause God only knows—Briggs, o. c. IV, 302.

[3] It is no where explained whose son Alam Khan was or on what grounds his claim to the throne of Khandesh rested.

[4] Haig, o. c. III, 314: Briggs, o. c. IV, 304.

[5] He was also called Azim Humāyun- Briggs, o. c. IV, 304; After Mahmud's return to Gujarāt an envoy from Ahmad's son and successor, Burhān Nizām Shāh, waited on him and demanded that some provision should be made for Ālam Khān but was compelled to convey to his master the humiliating message that the Sultān of Gujarāt recognised no royalty in the rebellious slave of the kings of the Deccan, and that if Bur dared again to address a king otherwise than as a humble suppliant, he should repent it. Haig, *ibid*.

[6] The daughter of Muzaffar Shāh, sister by the same mother of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarat. Briggs—op. cit. Sultan Muzaffar, Mahumud's son, afterwards succeeded his father as Muzaffar II.

[7] A sum of three hundred thousand tunkas of silver.

[8] Briggs, o. c. IV, 305; Haig, o. c. III, 314.

Shāh, he died on August 25, 1520 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad I[1], generally known as Mahmud Shāh, from his having been summoned to the throne of Gujarāt, which he never lived to occupy.

Mirān Muhammad Khān.
1520-1535.

MIRĀN MUHAMMAD KĀHN : 1520—1535. Shortly after his accession to the Government, Imād Shāh, the king of Berar, and Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar, were engaged in war with each other, when both Imād Shāh, who had gone to Burhānpur for help, and Mirān Muhammad Khān of Khāndesh wrote to Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, requesting his interference in adjusting the differences with the king of Ahmadnagar, Bahādur Shāh deputed Ein-ul Mulk to proceed to Burhānpur. Burhān Nizām Shāh consented to an amicable adjustment of affairs but shortly after the return of Bahādur Shāh's ambassador, resumed hostilities. Joining with the Berar king, Mirān Muhammad Khān met Burhān Nizām Shāh in battle. However, the Khāndesh army was defeated by Burhān (1526)[2]. After repeated solicitations Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt marched in person to Burhānpur and from thence, accompanied by Mirān Muhammad Khān and Imād-ul-mulk, entered in the Deccan without opposition. Bahādur's supremacy was admitted. Mirān Muhammad Khān had joined Bahādur in 1532 and together they marched from Champaner on November 6, 1532, and on February 14, 1533, the two kings arrived before Chitor. Ten days later the queen-mother, the widow of Sangrāma Singh, purchased peace with what remained of the plunder taken by her husband when he captured Mahmud Khilji II of Mālwā, including the jewelled crown of Hushāng and Gujārat and Khāndesh army retired[3]. Mirān Muhammad Khān also accompanied the king of Gujarāt in his expedition against Chitor (1534)[4] and was with him in retreat before the arms of Emperor Humāyun to Mandu, on April 25, 1535[5]. However, after the occupation of Gujarāt by Emperor Humāyun, Bahādur requested Mirān Muhammad Khān to invade Mālwā at the same time, when he would make an effort to recover Gujarāt. But Emperor Humāyun himself, tired with the lust of conquest, marched further into Khāndesh and visited Burhānpur. Mirān Muhammad Khān wrote, begging him to spare his small kingdom the horrors of an invasion, and at the same time wrote to Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh I of Bijāpur, Sultān Quli Qutb Shāh of Golconda, and Daryā Imād

[1] He was also called Meeran Mahomed. He was the eldest son of Ādil Khān III, by the sister of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt. This relationship is mentioned because Muzaffar Shāh of Gujarāt had several children by different wives; but the Queen of Khāndesh was by the same mother as Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, which accounts for her son, Meeran Mahomed Shāh being elevated to the throne of Gujarāt after Bahādur Shāh's death. Briggs, o. c. IV, p. 307 F. N.

[2] Briggs, o. c, IV, 309. Burhān Nizām Shāh not only recovered the public property he had formerly lost but captured several of the Khānde elephants and many of the Khāndesh troops, too, were killed.

[3] Briggs o. c. IV, 310-11 ; Haig. o. c. III, 329.

[4] Burhān Nizām Shāh, alarmed at the occupation of the Kingdom of Mālwā deputed an ambassador to Mirān Muhammad Khān professing great regard for him and requesting his interference with the king of Gujarāt to reconcile some differences which existed between them.

[5] Haig. o. c, III, 331.

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Mirān Muhammad Khān, 1520-1535.

Shāh of Berar, proposing a league for the defence of the Deccan, but Emperor Humāyun's operations were confined to a military promenade through Khāndesh, whence he returned to Mandu[1]. *After Humāyun's withdrawal, Mirān Muhammad aided Bahādur Shāh's forces in driving his officers out of Mālwā. In concert with Mullo Khān, the Gujarāt Governor of Mālwā, Mirān Muham*mad Khān took possession of Mandu[2]. While Mirān Muhammad Khān was there, information reached him that Bahādur Shāh was drowned by the Portuguese at Div and that his mother, in concert with the nobles of Gujarāt, had proclaimed him, choosing him as Bahādur Shāh's successor. A deputation shortly after, arrived at Mandu for the purpose of escorting him to Gujarāt. Meanwhile he was formally crowned at Mandu and assumed the tittle of Mirān Muhammad Shāh: but his reign was of a short duration; for on the journey to Ahmedābād he was taken dangerously ill and died suddenly on May 24, 1535[3].

Mubārak Khān, 1535-1566.

MUBARAK KHAN: 1535—1566. At the death of Mirān Muhammad Shāh, none of his children were of an age to take the reins of Government, and his brother Mubārak Khān, immediately assumed the title of Shāh. There now remained only one possible successor to the throne of Gujarāt, the last descendant of Muhammad Karim, Mahmud Khān, son of Bahādur's brother Latif Khān, who during his uncle's reign, had been placed in the custody of Muhammad of Khāndesh, and was a State prisoner in a fortress in that State The nobles of Gujarāt summoned him to the throne, but Mubārak Khān or Mubārak II, who himself had almost certainly hoped to receive a summons to the throne of Gujarāt, would not surrender him until a force led by Ikhtiyār Khān invaded Khāndesh[4]. Ikhtiyār Khān carried Mahmud with him to Ahmedābad, where he was enthroned on August 8, 1537 as Sad-ud-din Mahmud Shāh III[5]. At this time, Imād-ul-Mulk of Gujarāt fled and sought protection at Burhānpur. He was hospitably received by Mubārak Khān, who encouraged him to collect a body of 12,000 Gujarāt horse. With this force, they marched with the purpose of securing the throne of Gujarāt for Mubārak Khān. But Daryā Khān, accompanied by Mahmud Shāh III, opposed them. The armies met. and a sanguinary contest ensued, in which, the Khāndesh troops were defeated.

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[1] Haig, o. c. III, 333.

[2] Briggs, o. c. IV, 311-12.

[3] Bahādur left no son and Muhammad Zamān Mirzā, the kinsman and brother-in-law of Humāyun, impudently claimed the throne on the ground that Bahādur's mother had adopted him as her son, but Imād-ul-Mulk Malikji hastened from Diew to Ahmedābād and agreed to call to the throne Muhammad Shāh of Khāndesh, whose wife, mother, grand-mother and two more remote ancestresses had all been princesses of Gujarāt. Descent in the female line seldom counts for much in questions of succession in Muslim states, but Muhammad had been for years the loyal vassal and faithful companion in arms of Bahādur, whose recognition of his title of Shāh was understood to indicate a wish that he should succeed him. Haig, o. c. III. 334-35.

[4] Haig, o. c. III, 335; Briggs, o. c. IV. 313, 144.

[5] Ferishta mentions that the Gujarāt nobles had deputed Mokbil Khān, the brother of Ikhtiyar Khān, to invade Mahmood to the capital—Briggs, o. c. IV, 144. Ferishta further mentions, Mahamood was covered at Ahmedabad in 1536—*Ibid*; Mahamood was 11 years of age and hence Ikhtiyar Khān Siddiqi gained for himself the request—Haig, o. c. III, 355.

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Mubārak Khān. 1535-1566.

Mubārak Khān fled to Ashirgad and Imād-ul-Mulk to Mandu, where he sought protection of Sultān Kādir of Mālwā. The army of Daryā Khān, following up the success, plundered and laid waste the country of Khāndesh. Daryā Khān compelled Mubārak Khān to pay a very heavy fine. Mahmud Shāh, when in confinement in the fort of Ashīr had promised, if ever he succeeded to the Government to Gujarāt, to give to Mubarāk Khān the districts of Nandurbār[1] and Sultānpur and upon this occasion he formally yielded them to him.

In 1561, a Moghal Chief. Pīr Muhammad Khān, driving Sultān Bāz Bahādur out of Mālwā, pursued him into Khāndesh. where he had taken protection with Mubārak Khān. He laid waste the country with great cruelty and sacked Burhānpur. He gave orders for a general massacre. Many of the learned men and Saiyids of the place he caused to be decapitated in his presence[2]. The Moghals withdrew, heavy with spoil and debauchery but Tufāl Khān of Berar, joining his army with Mubārak Khān and Sultān Bahādur, getting intimation of the dispersed state of the Moghal army, made rapid marches and overtook Pīr Muhammad Khān on the Narmadā banks. The allies immediately charged Pir Muhammad's army, which, overpowered by numbers, sought safety in flight[3]. The confederates, following up their success marched on to Māndu, where Sultān Bāz Bahādur again assumed the reins of government; after this, the allies returned to their respective countries Mubārak Khān died, after a reign of thirty-two years, on the night of Wednesday, December, 24, 1566[4].

Mirān Muhammad II. 1566-1576.

MIRĀN MUHAMMAD II: 1566—1576. Mirān Mubarak Khān was succeeded by his son, Mirān Muhammad II. In the very first year of his reign, he was attacked by Changiz Khān of Gujarāt who being instigated by Etimād Khān, the Prime Minister of Muzaffar Shāh III, invaded the district of Nandurbār and having compelled the Khāndesh officers to retreat, boldly pursued on the fortress of Thālner[5]. But with the help of the Berar chief, Tufāl Khān, Muhammad II defeated the Gujarāt commander and forced him to flee to Broach[6]. At this time, the Gujarāt government was in a state of the utmost confusion and a civil war prevailed. Most of the nobles were of opinion that Muzaffar Shāh III, who was merely a pageant in the hands of Etimād-ud-daulā, was not the son of Muhammud Shāh, and they refused to acknowledge his right to the throne. Mirān Muhammad II, therefore,

[1] Briggs, o. c. IV, 314-15.

[2] Elliot, V, 275; Briggs, o. c. IV, 315.

[3] Many were drowned in the river and Pir Muhammad Khān himself, who ordered his elephant to be urged into the stream, was among the number. Briggs, o. c. IV, 316. It so happened that a camel came up and bit the horse upon which he was riding. He was thrown off into the water. Tabakat-i Akbari in Elliot, V, 275. Badauni is eloquent upon the subject. "By way of water he (Pir Muhammad Khān) went to fire; and the sighs of orphans, poor wretches, and captives, settled his business". Badauni (Vol. II, p. 51)—in Elliot, V, 275. F. N.

[4] Briggs, o. c. IV, 316.

[5] Briggs, o. c. IV, 317; Haig, o.c. III, 346.

[6] Ibid.

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conceiving himself to be the only rightful heir and hearing that he might get support from the Gujarāt nobles, if he boldly asserted his claims, collected a force of 30,000 horse, and marched to Ahmedabād. Changiz Khān, who had, in the meantime, been successful in the civil war at the capital, whence he had expelled his rival Etimād-ud-daulā and the king. Changiz Khān marched to oppose Mirān Muhammad II with only 7,000 men, supported by the Delhi Mirzās, and gained a complete victory. Mirān Muhammad II was forced to retire to Ashirgaḍ with the loss of his elephants, artillery and royal equipage[1]. Changiz Khān rewarded the Mirzās with extensive fiefs in the Broach district, but in a short time it was discovered that they were encroaching on the land of their neighbours and had been guilty of cruelty and oppression on their estates. They defeated a force sent against them by Changiz Khān, but retired into Khāndesh, and before Mirān Muhammad II could collect sufficient army to oppose them they laid waste and levied contributions on several districts and quitted the province. In 1574, Murtazā Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar invaded and subdued the country of Berar and confined Tufāl Khan. One of his officers begged the assistance of Mirān Muhammad Khān[2]. The chief of Khāndesh actually sent a force of five thousand men in order to recover Berar, but Murtazā Nizām Shāh, at the instance of Changiz Khān Isfahāny, his Prime Minister, returned, and having dispersed the Khāndesh troops, turned his attention towards Mirān Muhammad II, who had been the means of this invasion. Burhānpur was sacked and the Ahmadnagar army moved on to Ashir, where after a close siege of considerable length, Mirān Muhammad II was compelled to sue for peace, and paid to Murtazā Nizām Shah the sum of six hundred thousand muzafaris, besides two hundred thousand muzafaris to the minister Changiz Khān[3]. In 1576, Mirān Muhammad II was seized by a fever, and after some months died. His only heir was his son, Hussain Khān, then a minor.

Rājāh Ali Khān
1576-1596.

RĀJĀH ALI KHĀN: 1576—1596. On Mirān's death, his brother Rajāh Ali Khān was chosen to succeed, as Mirān's son, Hussain Khān happened to be a minor[4]. The dispute between Ahmadnagar and Berar successfully resulted in reducing the power of Salābat Khān, the Governor of Berar, who, thereupon, retiring to Burhānpur, appealed for help to Rājāh Ali Khān. However, Salābat Khān, losing hope of getting help from Rājāh Ali Khān, burned Burhānpur and retreated towards Āgrā. On the way he was over-

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[1] Haig, o. c. III, 346; Briggs, o. c. IV, 318.

[2] The officer styled himself as Imad-ool-Mulk, the representative of Tufāl Khān, chief of Berar, Briggs, o. c. IV, 319.

[3] A Muzafary was equal to half a rupee. It was a base silver coin, struck in the reign of Muzaffar Shāh III of Gujarat, which became current in this time in Khāndesh; but has long since been extinct. Briggs, o. c. IV, 320, F. N.

[4] Rājāh Ali Khān was indeed a man of great talent, just, wise, prudent and brave but seing that Akbar would become sovereign strove to win his favour, by sending rich presents and admitting his supremacy—Elliot, VI, 138 (Akbar-Nama Tr.).

taken on the Narmadā by Rājāh Ali Khān, and defeated with the loss of many elephants. On reaching Āgrā, Salābat Khān was received with favour and supplied with means to wage war on Ahmadnagar.

In the summer of 1577 Akbar sent to the Muslim State of Khāndesh an expedition which secured the submission of Rājāh Ali Khān. The event is less trivial than it seems, for it was the first step in a great enterprise conceived by Akbar, but not finally[1] accomplished until the reign of his great-grand son, Aurangzeb. Khāndesh was the only political barrier between his dominions and the Deccan. Rājāh Ali Khān was in dilemma. His sympathy lay with the States of the Deccan, and he earnestly desired the maintenance of their independence, though he knew that their constant bickerings, their internecine strife, and their bitter and bloody domestic feuds, to which the continued independence of his own small kingdom was partly due, not only exposed them to the risk of imperial aggression, but deprived him of the hope of effectual assistance from any one of them should he venture to stand forth as their champion. He could not hope to withstand alone the might of Akbar, but he was thus obliged to belie his sympathies first by making formal submission to Akbar, and at a later period by aiding him with his force against both Ahmadnager and Bijāpur; but even when his troops were ranged in the field beside the imperial forces his influence was ever exerted to prevent the complete subjugation of Ahmadnagar[2]. Akbar was by 1593 at the

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[1] In the course of his rapid descent on Gujarāt in 1573, Akbar had learnt that the small kingdom of Berar, the northernmost of the five independent states of the Deccan, which was annexed by Ahmadnagar in the following year, was in the last throes of its death struggle, that confusion and disorder reigned in Ahmadnagar and that his movements had excited apprehension and alarm in that kingdom This information suggested to him the reconquest of the Deccan. Burn, the Mughul Period, Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, pp. 117-118.

[2] Many years were to pass before Akbar found an opportunity of attacking Ahmadnagar, but it was with this end in view that he secured the allegiance of the ruler of Khāndesh—Burn, IV, 116.

Khān Āzam, in 1586, attacked Berar, but the allied armies of Ahmadnagar and Khāndesh cut the raiders off from their base and compelled Khān Āzam to carry his plunder off into Gujarāt, harassing him on his way. After reaching Nandurbār he attempted to arrange with Mirzā Khān, Khān Khānān, a concerted invasion of Berar but the rainy season made military operations impossible, and he returned to Mālwā having gained nothing but plunder—Burn, IV, 137.

Rājāh Ali Khān not deciding which side to join, in the beginning, had sided with Ahmadnagar and the Moghal general was forced to retreat. Rājāh Ali, however, shortly afterwards, was persuaded by the Khān Khānān and declared his allegiance to the Delhi Emperior. Rājāh Ali Khān was enlisted among the nobles of 5,000 horse (Panchahajari), Khāndesh was given in grant to him and coins were struck and the prayers read in Akbar's name—Elliot, VI, 241; Ind. Ant, LII, 295-96.

In 1589, Burhān-ud-din, the younger brother of Murtazā Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar having rebelled against his brother had taken refuge with Akbar. Murtazā Nizām Shāh had since been murdered by his son Hussain, who succeeded him, but in April 1589, had been murdered by his nobles, who then raised to the throne Ismail, the son of Burhān-ud-din. Burhān now sought and obtained Akbar's permission to gain the throne to which his son had been raised. Akbar offered to aid him but Burhan on second thought, declined Akbar's assistance lest it should provoke the hostility of his subjects and of the kings of Bijāpur and Golconda. He failed in his first attempt, but a second attempt in which he was assisted by Rājāh Ali Khān of Khāndesh was more successful. He deposed his son, and ascended the throne of Ahmednagar as Burhān Nizām Shāh II—Burn, IV, 138; Wolseley Haig. The history of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmadnagar; Indian Antiquary (Oct. 1923), Vol. LII, pp. 287-289.

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zenith of his power. The last vestiges of rebellion had been wiped out in Gujarāt. He was at leisure to pursue fresh conquest and it was in the Deccan, that his authority was defied and where to his thoughts first turned. Murād, first in Mālwā but now in Gujarāt had been ordered to seize an opportunity to invade Ahmadnager. Rājāh Ali Khān sided with the Moghals under Prince Murād and in the great battle of Sonpat on the Godāvari (1597), leading the great attack with great bravery, he was killed by the chance explosion of a powder magazine[1].

Bahādur Khān. 1596-1599.

BAHĀDUR KHĀN: 1596—1599. On 15th February 1599, Akbar dispatched Abul Fazl from Āgrā to summon Sultān Murad to court, and to order the Khān Khānān to march, with all the force which he could muster, to the Deccan. Abul Fazl was received near Burhānpur by Bahādur of Khāndesh, but the meeting was not cordial. Bahādur offered Abul Fazl some gifts, which were not accepted, but refused to join the imperial army in person, offering a contingent of 2,000 horses under the command of his son, Kabir Khān.

Sultān Murād tried to avoid Abul Fazl and to receive the orders which he bore, but Abul Fazl followed him[2], and joined his camp near Ṭembhurṇi, early in May, 1955. On 12th May, prince Murād died of delirium tremens[3]. On the arrival of Dāniyāl at Burhānpur in January, 1960, a new complication arose. Bahādur Fāruqi of Khāndesh remained in the citadel and refused to come forth and welcome him or to see him. Dāniyāl was furious and summoned the officers in Berar to his assistance, and many of the officers with Abul Fazl left him for the prince, and Abul Fazl's camp, itself, was exposed to considerable danger[4]. The forces of Bahādur Khān were under command of Sādat Khān, son-in-law of the late Rājā Ali Khān, the greatest and the

[*Footnote*—contd.]

In March 1591, Akbar sent missions to the courts of the Sultāns of the Deccan. Faizi was accredited to Rājāh Ali Khān and to Burhān. Burhān refused to acknowledge the emperor as his overlord. Akbar was furious and sent his second son, Sultān Murād, with a large force into Mālwā with instructions to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan whenever an opportunity should arise. It was not until 1593 that the missions returned from the Deccan to court. The presents from Burhān were paltry and the treatment accorded to Faizi had not been such as the emperor's envoy considered his due. Burn, IV, 140

[1] Briggs, Ferishta, II, 274; III, 308; IV, 324. His body was interred at Burhanpur, after a reign of 21 years, 3 months and 20 days, according to Abu'l Fazl—Gladwin, Aveene Akbery, Part I, 345. Rajah Ali Khan had married a sister of Abu'l Fazl—Col. Jarett, *Ain-i-Akbari*, II, 227; Blochman Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. XXXIV, and p. 335; Elliot, VI, 136 (Akabar-Nama Tr.), Ind. Ant. LII, pp. 333-46.

[2] He found the prince's army in a state of mutiny. Pay was in arrears, the country was unfamiliar, the strength of the enemy was unknown and it was uncertain whether the prince was alive or dead. Burn, IV, 114.

At the death of Rājāh Ali Khān, the succession devolved on Khizr Khān, his son, who took the name of Bahādur Shāh—Jarret, Ain-i-Akbari, II, 227.

[3] Abu'l Fazl, with the help of his own contingent of 3,000 horse, succeeded in restoring some degree of discipline in the demoralised army—*Ibid.*

[4] Akbar himself then set out for Malwā with the object of supervising personally the operations in the Deccan and hastening the movements of Dāniyāl—Burn, IV, 145-46; Elliot, VI, 133-34.

most trusted of all his servants. He had been sent towards Sultānpur and Nandurbār, to make a diversion against the imperial forces in that quarter[1].

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Akbar, who had intended to halt for some time in Malwa, now hastened to Burhānpur on hearing of the defiant attitude of Bahādur Fāruqi. Dāniyāl was ordered to continue his march to Ahmadnagar and to leave his father to deal with the rebel[2]. Akbar arrived before Burhānpur on 8th April 1599 and on the following day, sent a force under Khān Āzam to open the siege of Ashīrgaḍ. Abul Fazl was appointed Governor of Khāndesh, and succeeded in establishing some degree of order in the province[3].

Owing to the sloth and venality of many of the imperial officers the siege of Ashīrgaḍ was progressing languidly and Abul Fazl was sent to stimulate the activity of besiegers. The forces of Bahādur Khān were under the command of Sādat Khān, son-in-law of the late Rājāh Ali Khān. On 9th December 1599, an important outwork was carried[4], and in the month of August 1600, Bahādur Fāruqi appeared in Akbar's camp and made his submissions[5]. Bahādur Fāruqi was sent as a prisoner to Gwalior and Khāndesh became a part of the Delhi Empire[6]. Khāndesh was about this time very rich and well-peopled (1585-1601)[7]. It was then called Khāndesh but after capture of the fortress of Ashīr and when this province fell under the Government of Prince Dāniyāl, it was

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[1] Elliot, VI, 135-136 (Akbar-Nama Tr.).

[2] It was believed that Bahādur might have been withheld by some scruples from making his submission to the Prince before he had made it to the emperor, but envoys sent to him reported that this was not so and that his attitude was defiant—*Ibid*: Elliot, VI, 134 (Akbar Nama Tr).

[3] Bahādur Faruqi now attempted to open negotiations with Akbar, but it soon became apparent that his only object was to gain time in the hope that the exhaustion of supplies in Khāndesh would oblige Akbar to raise the siege of Ashīrgaḍ—Elliot, VI, 135.

[4] Abul Fazl says that information was obtained from one of the garrison of a secret way into this outwork and that it was taken on a dark night under rains by a force under his command—an achievement which got him a great name—Elliot, VI, 141; Blochmann, Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. XXIII.

[5] Khān-i-Āzam Mirzā Aziz Kokāh had accompanied Akbar to Ashīr. His mother died about the same time, and Akbar himself assisted in carrying the coffin. Through the mediation of Mirzā Aziz Bahādur ceded Ashīr to Akbar. Soon after prince Khusrau married one of Aziz's daughters—Blochmann, Ain-i-Akbari. I, 327.

[6] All the treasures and effects of Bahādur Khān, which had been collected by his ancestors during two hundred years, were brought out, and the wives and women of Bahādur two hundred in number were presented. The emperor stayed in the place three days, and then proceeded to Burhānpur. But though Bahādur was sent to Gwalior, his family was allowed to accompany him—Elliot, VI, 146 (Akbar-Nama Tr.).

[7] Ralph Fitch (1583—91) refers to a mint at Burhānpur and finds it marvellous, great and a populous country—Foster, Early Travels in India, 16 The silver coin round and thick was worth twenty pence—*Ibid.*

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known as Dandes[1]. "Its length from Borgaon (Poorgong) which adjoins Hindiah to Lalang (Lelang) which is on the borders of the territory of Ahmadnagar is 75 *kos*. Its breadth from Jamod adjoining Berar to Pal which borders Malwah is 50, and in some parts only 25 *kos*. On its east is Berar; to the north, Malwah; to the south Galnah (Jalna); to the west, the southern chain of the mountains of Malwah[2]". The rice was of fine quality, fruits grew plentifully and betel leaves were in abundance. Good cloth stuffs were woven there: those called Siri Saf and Bhiraun came from Dharangaon. The Subāh was also famous for the manufacture of a fine stuff called Abufteh[3]. The Subāh of Khāndesh with 32 sub-divisions, yielded a yearly revenue of 1,26,47,062 Tankhas[4].

At the foot of the Ashir fort there was a very large city. Burhānpur, too, was a large city, with many gardens, in some of which was found sandal-wood. The city was inhabited by people of all nations and abounded with handicraftsmen. Edalābād was a good town with a lake full of water, with its banks fully cultivated[5]. Chopda was a large town, well inhabited. The fort of Mehunga was situated near this place. Dāmburni was a large town, in the vicinity of which was a reservoir, the water of which continually boiled. Thālner was for a time, the capital of the Fāruqi princes[6]. Bahādur Khān (1596-1599), Rajah Ali's son and successor, had built the town of Bahadurpur about seven miles east of Burhānpur. Besides these, the Nandurbār district with

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[1] A combination of Dausal and Khandes, as Khandes was named after Nasir-ud-din, son of Malik Rajah, the first of the Faruqi dynasty. Jarret, Ain-i-Akbari, II, 222. Copper coins called *Don Paisa*, coined in Burhanpur, were in 1818 still found in Khandesh. Mr Crawley—Bovery, C. S.

[2] *Ibid*. the climate was pleasant and winter temperate. In several places they had three crops a year.

[3] Gladwin, Ayeene Akbery, I, 343. Blochmann, I, 94. Khāndesh is specially mentioned as one of the best mango producing district—Blochmann I, 68. It also produced abundance of grain, cotton, wool, sugar, with great markets for dry fruits, yarn, prints, calicoes, lawns, brass ware, arms and drugs.

[4] The revenue was 1,26,47,062 Berari Tankhas. After the conquest of Asir, this revenue was increased by 50 per cent. The Tankah is reckoned at 24 dams. The total is therefore 455, 294, 232 Akabari dams (Rs. 1,13,82,355.84 naye Paise) Jarret, Ain-i-Akbari II, 225; Hamilton, Description of Hindustan, II, 95.

The sub-divisions were, Asir (north of Burhanpur), Atral, Erandol, Amalner, Barungaon, Pachora, Poormal, Rahil, Rancadgaon, Beauvad, Matas, Thanesar, Jamod, Jamner, Chandsar, Talod, Chopuah, Dangri, Damri, Ranwer, Ruttenpoor, Soda, Sandburni, Aadilabad, Lalang, Lahara, Manjrud, Nasiradabad—other names are omitted in all Mss.—*Ibid*.

[5] Hindus held it in great veneration, believing that Raja Dasaratha expiated his crime there. Gladwin, I, 342; Blochmann, I, 223.

[6] The fort though situated on the plains was nevertheless of great strength. Scarcely any land was out of cultivation and many of the villages more resembled towns. The peasantry was docile and industrious. The provincial force was formed of Kolis, Bhils and Gonds. Some of these could tame lions so that they would obey their commands and strange tales were told about them—Jarret, II, 224; Gladwin, I, 342, 343.

seven sub-divisions and an area of 644,730 acres (859, 604 Bighas) yielded a large additional revenue of 5,01,62,250 dams and furnish 500 cavalry and 6,000 infantry[1].

At the close of the sixteenth century, when Khāndesh was annexed by the Moghals, a certain Rāmji Pant of Bhadgāon, who had done good service at the siege of Ashīrgad, was rewarded with the Government of Nashīrābad, Erandol, Jāmner, Bāhal and Bhadgāon. Making his native place the headquarters of his charge, Rāmji raised it to great prosperity. On Rāmji's death his wife Lādkubaī carried on the administration and was remembered as having slaughtered 300 robber Bhils on the banks of the dry river.

The transfer of Nandurbār to Mālwā, if ever carried out, seems to have lasted a few years only as early in the seventeenth century (1609), Nandurbār, Netherheri, is mentioned, among Khāndesh towns as dealing in brass-ware, suits of armour, beetles, drugs, pintadoes or calicoes, cotton, yarn, wood and coarse cloth. It was very rich in musk-melons and grapes[2].

After its capture by the Moghals, Burhānpur remained the headquarters of the Deccan provinces, till in 1635, the seat of the Government was moved to Gurka, afterwards called Aurangābād. The early Moghal Governors seem to have done little for the city. In 1614, when Sir Thomas Roe visited it, except the Prince's house, all the place was mud-cottages. The Lāl Killā or Red Fort was built by Akbar[3].

Nizāmpur, the headquarters of a petty division was, in the beginning of the 17th century (1610), the first great town between Surat and Āgrā[4].

For the first thirty years after the Moghal conquest, the district was unsettled and declining, though without much fighting or open opposition. Rāo Ratan, ruler of Herānti, for some time, was the Governor of Burhānpur, in the reign of Jāhāngir (1607-1627).

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[1] 5,01,62,250 dams would be £. 12,406 (1880).

Sarkar of Nazarbar (Nandurbar). Jarret, II, 208. In the troubled time that followed Muhammad Shāh's death (king of Gujarāt 1560-66), Nandurbār and Sultānpur were invaded and taken by Changez Khān of Gujarāt. Shortly after they were again given up. But in the arrangements made by Akbar about the close of the century these districts were taken from Khāndesh and made over to Malva. Briggs, Ferishta, IV, 315

[2] In 1610, it is noticed as a city with a castle and fair pond with many tombs and pleasure houses. Fifty years later Tavernier describes it as enjoying considerable prosperity and renowned for its grapes and melons

[3] Two mosques were erected at Burhānpur, the Jāmi Masjid built by Alikhān in 1588 being the larger and more important, while the Bibi-ki-Masjid is better designed. The former is a comparatively plain structure, the fifteen pointed arches comprising its facade being flanked by two lofty minarets, a simple conception, but the symmetry and disposition of its parts has been carefully considered. It is not unlikely that construction of this building was interrupted by the subjection of the State by Akbar; its completion being undertaken by the Moghals, so that its final appearance may not be as originally intended. As an example of a coherent composition the Bibi-ki-Masjid is much superior—Burn, Mughal Period, IV, 575.

[4] In the year before (1609) Salbank seems to refer to it as Nabox, a place with exports of grain, cotton, wool, and where sugar grew in great abundance.

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In 1609 February, the English merchant Hawkins, travelling from Surat to Burhānpur, even with an escort of about sixty Pathān horse, was attacked by a troop of out-laws[1]. Next year (January-February 1610), the Viceroy had been defeated by the people of the Deccan and the country was disturbed. The roads were not safe for bodies of less than 1,000 horse. The Deccanies made inroads to the Tapi, plundering the people and sacked towns. The places mentioned are: Nizāmpur, a large town under Pratāp Shāh of Bāglāṇ; Nandurbār, a city with many tombs and houses of pleasure, a castle and a fair pond; Thālner, a fair town with a castle; Chopḍā a great town and Burhānpur, a very large but beastly city, with a fine garden, banquet house and a castle; Bahādurpur, a fair city and between Bahādurpur and Burhānpur, the camp of Khān Khānan with 15,000 horse, 200 fair elephants and hundred pieces of ordnance of all sizes[2].

"On the other side, within 20 or 30 *cos*, lay Amber Chapon (Malik Amber), an Abished (Abyssinian) and general of the king of Deccan forces, with some ten thousand Decanees; in so much that the city of Burhanpur had certainly been lost, had not the Prince Sultān Perviz and Rājah Mānsing come instantly down with great forces. For at this time he had sent to the Khān Khānān to yield up the city upon composition, deeming him not able to hold it against him. This city is very great, but beastly, situated in a low, unwholesome air, a very sickly place, caused especially by the bad water[3]."

Rāver was attacked by 1,500 Deccan horse and the way was not passable with 1,000 horse. On the 12th February 1610, William Finch rode to visit Prince Perviz and on the 13th gave him presents and found him courteous. The Prince had 20,000 horse and 300 fair elephants and with him, were Āsaf Khān (Jafar Beg)

[1] The province of Bāglāṇ still maintained its independence. The chief's headquarters were at Jaitāpur, near Mulher and he levied tolls on all travellers from Surat to Burhānpur, the road passing through his territory. William Hawkins (1608-1613) reached Burhānpur on 8th February, 1609 and next day saw "Chan Channa (Khān Khānān), the Lord general and Viceroy of Deccan". Hawkins stayed in Burhānpur till 2nd of March 1609 and arrived in Āgrā on 16th April 1609. Foster, Early Travels in India, 80, 129.

[2] William Finch (1608—1611)- Foster, Early Travels in India, 137. "Brampore (Burhānpur) was the chief city of Chandis (Khāndesh) and was very great, and rich and full of people. Adjoining to this province, lived a petty prince, called Pratapshah, tributary to the Mogol (Mughuls) and that was the most southernmost part of all his (Mughuls) Territories". Terry Edward (Then chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe), A voyage to East Indies, 85; Foster, Early Travels in India, 136, 137.

[3] "On the north-east (of Burhanpur) is the castle on the river bank, large and well fortified. By this castle side in the river layeth an elephant of stone, so lively (i.e., life-like) that a living elephant, coming one day to drink, ran against it with all his force and broke both his teeth. The head is painted red in the forehead and many simple Indians worship it. Some two cos north of the city is Khan Khanan's garden, called Lal Baug, the whole way thereto being under shady trees, very pleasant. Within it are diverse fair walks, with a stately small tank standing square between four trees, all shaded and inclosed with a wall; at the entrance without, a fair banqueting house built aloft between four trees"—Foster, Early Travels in India (William Finch, 1608-1611), pp. 138-39.

"Sir Thomas Roe visited Sultan Perviz at Burhanpur and requested his permission to establish a factory in the city, in October 1615, which he not only granted but immediately issued *firmans* for the coming and residence of the factors"—Orme, Historical Fragments, 363.

with 3,000 soldiers and Mirza Rustum with some 1,000 soldiers. Rājāh Mānsing, too, had joined with 10,000 Rajputs and 1,000 elephants[1].

On the first of March, the governor of Burhanpur left for Agra and William Finch went with him 12 *kos* to Boregāon[2], a great village, stony and steep way, being the passage over the great ridge of the mountains. The Moghal forces came across ill success in the Deccan, which, being within some four days journey of Ahmadnagar, hoping to raise the siege thereof, were forced through famine and drought to make their retreat for Burhānpur[3]. Sir Thomas Roe found the country quite unsettled[4]. On 11th November 1615, Sir Thomas Roe arrived at Aḍāvad[5], and sent Master Joseph Salbank to Burhanpur with the King's *Farman*, to Khān Khānan[6], the Governor to see what commodity he could procure for his furtherance. Roe found Burhānpur on 14th November, a miserable and barren country; the towns and villages all built of mud, so that there was not a house for a man to

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[1] "So that all the plains for a great distance were covered with tents very brave to behold. With the army came diverse great boats for the transportation of forces over water The Prince removing, I (William Finch) returned to Burhānpur and on the sixth and twentieth, he being advanced 3 cos towards the enemy, I (William Finch) went to him to take my leave; where news came of the overthrow of certain of Mānsing's forces"--Foster, 139.

[2] About 20 miles North-West of Burhānpur.

[3] As the water supply was inadequate, a mussocke (a goat skin water bag) of water was being sold for a rupee and yet was not enough to be had; and all the victuals were at an excessive rate Foster, 146,147.

[4] On 3rd November 1615, Sir Thomas Roe entered the Kingdom of Partāp Shāh; on 4th Navapur, 5th Dhatta; 6th Nandurbar; 7th Lingull; 8th Sindkhera (24 miles north of Dhulia)· 9th Thalner (North Side of Tapi: here Roe's party would cross the river); 10th Chopra "Here having pitched my tents without the town according to my custom, the king's officers came and told me that there were 100 thieves in the hills and I could not be without great danger, persuading me to pitch within the town. I answered I was not afraid; if they came I would leave some of them on the ground for them in the morning and that now I would not stir They replied they could not answer it to the Moghul if anything came into me; but if I would stay without, they desired a discharge in writing that they had warned me. I told them I was resolved not to move but if the danger were so important I required a better guard to watch with me, which was granted and the Governor with other officers came out with 30 horse and 20 shott and watched all night. In the morning they brought me to their precincts to whom I gave a small present and reward to the soldiers".-Foster, Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, I, 88-89.

[5] In Chopda sub-division.

[6] Mirza Abdur Rahim, son of Bairam Khan, Akbar's celebrated general. He had been given the title for conquering Gujarat and later he distinguished himself in several campaigns, especially in the subjugation of Sind. For some time, he was a strong partisan of prince Khurram, though afterwards he deserted him for Perviz. His death occurred at Dehli in 1627, at the age of 72. Captain Hawkins while on his way up to Agra in 1609, had an Interview with the Khan Khanan at Burhanpur, and was given by him "his most kind letter of favour to the king". Kerridge, in a letter to Roe from Ahmedabad, 21st October 1615. (Brit Mus—Addl. Ms. 9366, f 19) warned him that he must visit Prince Perviz (at Burhanpur) "whose cappacitye beinge weake and be given to womanish pleasures, there is no hope either of honour or content from him—He supplieth the place in name only—The chan channa in matters of consequence ther orderth all esteemed for nobillitye, honour and valors to the chiefest of the land". Foster, Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, I, foot note, 90-91.

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rent in. At Bahādurpur, there was a store house of ordnance[1]. Sir Thomas Roe saw Prince Perviz on 18th November 1615 and gave him presents. On November, 25th, Master Boughton (Humphrey) died at Burhānpur[2]. Roe proceeded to Rāipur[3] and reached Boregaon[4] on 28th November, but was so sick that at night on the 29th, was given over for dead. On the 30th November, Perviz gave a *farman* to the English to establish a factory at Burhanpur[5].

Terry, who was chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe observes, "But for their houses in their villages, which stand very thick in that country, they are generally very poor and base. All those country dwellings are set up close together, for I never observed any house there to stand single and alone. Some of their houses in those villages are made with earthen walls, mingled with straw, set up immediately after their rains and having a long season after to dry them thoroughly, stand firm and so continue, they are built low, and many of them flat; but for the generality of those country villages, the cottages in them are miserably poor, little and base; so that as they are built with a very little charge, set up with sticks rather than timber (if they chance to fire, as many times they do) for a very little they may be re-edified[6]".

Terry (1616-1619) further observes, "We were in our journey to the court from the beginning of January, till the end of March, we resting a while at Brampore (Burhanpur) which is a very spacious and populous city, where we had a factory. And after that we were violently detained in our journey by Sultan Caroon, the Prince, whom we met in his march towards Brampore (Burhanpur), and a very marvellous great retinue with him. The reason why he interrupted us in our course, was, that he might see the presents we had for his father, the king; but we having command from the ambassador (Sir Thomas Roe) to tell him, that we durst not open them, till we came to the king, we most humbly craved his pardon to spare us in that; so presenting him with a pair of rich gloves (though they be things they wear not in those hot countries) and a rich embroidered bag for perfume, which amongst many other things of the like kind were brought from England to be given away for presents, after that he had carried us back three days journey, he let us go, taking further order for our safe convoy[7]".

Shāh Jahān

Soon after beginning of Shah Jahān's reign, Khāndesh (1629-1630) suffered from the two-fold calamity of war and famine. Khān Jahān Lodi, headstrong and fickle, believed that

[1] Four miles west of Burhanpur. Roe saw there, "divers of brasse, but generally too shortt and too wyde bored". Foster, Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, I 90-91.

[2] Foster, Embassy, I, 32, 100.

[3] A small village north-west of Burhānpur.

[4] 21 miles north-east of Burhanpur.

[5] Foster, o. c; Orme, Historical Fragments, 363-364.

[6] Terry, Voyage to East India 179-80.

[7] Terry, Voyage to East India, 192-95; Orme, Historical Fragments, 371. Roe's Chaplain had died and he had written to the Surat factors to provide him with another. As Terry (Edward) was well commended and was willing to remain in India, he was engaged for the post. He joined the ambassador near Ujjain towards the year 1617 Foster, 288.

Shahryār or Dāwar Baksh was more likely to succeed and while Shāh Jahān was on his way to Āgrā, Khān Jahān left a small garrison in his headquarters at Burhānpur and marched himself to seize Maṇḍu. When news came that Khān Jahān had reached Ajmer he was abandoned by some of his Hindu supporters and sent in a humble submission, which was accepted. He was forgiven and confirmed in his Governorship of the Deccan and ordered to return to Burhānpur[1].

In restoring Khān Jahān to the Governorship of the Deccan, Shāh Jāhan had directed him to recover Bālaghāt which Khān Jahān had corruptly surrendered in the previous reign. As no effort had been made to carry out this instruction Khān Jahān was recalled to headquarters and Mahābat Khān replaced him as Governor, being represented at first by his son Khān Zamān. However, in October 1629, Khān Jahan escaped to the south[2].

The Imperial power was much reduced, including only eastern portion of Khāndesh and part of Berar. Halting at Burhānpur, Shāh Jahān himself sent three armies into the Deccan[3]. One force under Khwājā Abul Hasan was sent west to Dhulia to command the route for supplies from Gujarāt and to threaten Ahmadnagar from the north-west[4].

Khwāja Abul Hasan had a detachment of 8,000 horse under him and it was settled that the Khwāja was to stay at some suitable position near the fort of Lāling during the rainy season until he was joined by Sher Khān from the province of Gujarāt with his provincial levies. After the end of the rains he was to march by way of Baglāṇ, and taking with him some of the zamindars of the country, make his way to Nasik. The Khwājā marched from Burhānpur, and in eight days reached the village of Dhulia[5], near the fort of Laling and there halted until the rains would cease. Sher Khan, *subhedār* of Gujarāt, joined with 26,000 men and the Khwājā sent him to attack the fort of Batora, in the vicinity of Chāndor. Sher Khān ravaged the country and returned with great spoil[6].

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[1] Burn, Mughal Period, IV. 184

[2] Though Khān Jahān was overtaken near the Chambal river, he could escape further, being helped by Bikramajit, son of Jujhar Singh. He safely reached Ahmadnagar and Daulatābād—Burn, 185.

[3] In dealing with the rebel Khan Jahan, Shah Jahan had also to take into account the three kingdoms of the south, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda, which though jealous of each other could on occasion form aliance to repel the Maghuls. Experience had also shown that arāthās could not be neglected—Burn, 186.

[4] The main army was concentrated at Dewalgaon in Berar. A third force was sent towards Telingana (North of Hyderabad, Deccan).

[5] About half way between Burhānpur and Nāsik.

[6] Elliot, Badshah-Nama (of Abdul Hamid Lahori), VII, 10.

"At the conclusion of the rains. Khwājā Abul Hassan also according to orders, marched from the vicinity of the fort of Lāling by way of Bāglān towards Nāsik and Trimbak. The zamindar Baharji met him with 400 horse. The Khwājā entered the enemy's country by way of the Ghat of Jarahi. He found that the revenue officers and rayats had left their villages and had retired into the jungles and hills. So the country was desolate, corn was dear, and the soldiers of the royal army were in want of necessaries. The Khwaja then sent detached forces into the hills and also into the inhabited country, and they returned from each raid with abundance of corn and other necessaries, having killed or taken prisoners many of the enemy[1]."

In the east, Daryā Khān, one of the rebel nobles, with a thousand Afghans, separated from Khān Jahān and marched towards Chāndor, and the Ghat of Chāḷisgāon, with the intention of attacking Eraṇḍol, Dharaṇgāon and other places. This movement being reported to Shah Jahan, he appointed Abdullā Khān, whom he had summoned from Bālāghāṭ, to act against Darya Khān. Darya Khan had ravaged Eraṇḍol, Dharaṇgāon and other places of the Pāyiṇ-ghāṭ of Chāḷisgāon; but on hearing of the approach of Abdulla Khan, he turned back to the Bālāghāṭ. Āzam Khān did not deem it prudent to advance in that direction as want of rain and the ravages of the Nizām Shāhis and Afghāns had made provisions very scarce[2]. These losses[3] were followed by a total failure of rain over the whole country, from Ahmedabad to Daulatabad. The inhabitants were reduced to direct extremity. Life was offered for a loaf, but none would buy[4], rank was to be sold for a cake, but none cared for it, the ever-bounteous hand was now stretched out to beg for food, and the feet which had always trodden the way of contentment walked about only in search of sustenance. For a long time dog's flesh was sold for goat's flesh, and the pounded bones of the dead were mixed with flour and sold. When this was discovered, the sellers were brought to justice. Destitution at length reached such a pitch that men began to devour each other, and the flesh of a son was preferred to his love. The numbers of the dying caused obstructions in the roads and every man whose dire sufferings did not terminate in death and who retained the power to move wandered off to the

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[1] Elliot, VII, 11.

[2] Elliot, VII, 16.

[3] With his country stripped bare of the necessities of life and almost completely surrounded by hostile forces, the king of Ahmadnagar repented of his support to the rebel Khān Jahān whose help against the Moghals during the last year had been almost negligible Khan Jahan and Darya Khan were turned out and decided to pass through Mālwā to the Punjab. Shāh Jahān who was at BurhānPur was in close touch with the operations and able to draw supplies from tracts in northern India untouched by the famine, had foreseen this and detached forces to catch them. The fugitives hoped to find help in Bundelkhand, Bikramajit Singh had, however, learned that his previous assistance to them had brought the royal censure on his father Jujhar Singh. To atone for this he attacked the rear guard and killed Daryā Khān and his son with many of their followers early in January, 1631. Khan Jahan escaped but was again worsted in a sharp fight and finally brought to bay and killed at Sihonda—Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 187-188; Elliot, Badshah Nama, VII, 21.

[4] "Jāne be nāne"—Elliot, VII, 24.

towns and villages of other countries. Those lands which had been famous for their fertility and plenty now retained no trace of productiveness. Shāh Jahān directed the officials at Burhānpur to establish soup kitchens, or alms-houses, such as are called *Langar* in the language of Hindustan, for the benefit of the poor and destitute. Every day sufficient soup and bread was prepared to satisfy the wants of the hungry. It was further ordered that so long as His Majesty (Shāh Jahān) remained at Burhanpur 5,000 rupees should be distributed among the deserving poor every Monday, that day being distinguished above all others as the day of the Emperor's (Shāh Jahān) accession to the throne. Thus, on twenty Mondays, one lakh of rupees were given away in charity[1].

Shāh Jahān appointed Prince Aurangzeb to the government of Deccan. However in 1634, Khāndesh had been made into a *subhā* and included part of Berar and the districts of Khāndesh as far as Galnā. The districts of Sultānpur and Nandurbār had formerly been joined to Mālwā. The country south of Khāndesh as far as the Bhimā, was made into a separate *subhā*, with Daulatābād as the centre. "The country now under Prince Aurangzeb contains sixty-four forts, fifty-three of which are situated on hills, the remaining eleven are in the plain. It is divided into four *subhās* (1) Daulatābād, with Ahmādnagar and other districts (2) Telingaṇa situated in the *subhā* of Bālāghāṭ (3) Khāndesh with capital at Burhānpur (4) Berar, with capital at Elichpur. The whole of the third province and a part of the fourth is in the Pāyin-ghāṭ. The *Jamā*, or total revenue of the four provinces is two arb of dams, equivalent to five crores of rupees[2]."

Prince Aurangzeb was directed to subjugate Bāglāṇ, which lay on the route between Surat and Burhānpur[3]. In December 1637 Aurangzeb sent an army against it which advanced and laid siege to Mulher. "The trenches were opened and the garrison was pressed so hard that Bhārji (the ruler) sent out his mother and his *vakil* with the keys of his eight forts, offering to enrol himself among the servants of the Imperial throne, on condition of receiving the parganā of Sultānpur. When this proposal reached the emperor, he granted Bhārji a *mansab* of three thousand personnel and 2,500 horse, and Sultānpur was conferred upon him for his home[4]." During the period of peace which followed, Shāh Jahān

1 Taxes amounting to nearly seventy lakhs of rupees were remitted by the revenue officers—a sum amounting to nearly eighty crores of dams, and amounting to one-eleventh part of the whole revenue, by the instructions of Shān Jahān. When such remissions were made from the exchequer, it may be conceived how great were the reductions made by the nobles who held Jagirs and *mansabs* – Elliot, Badshah Nama, VII, 24-25

2 Elliot, VII, 58.

3 In length it is a hundred *kos*, and in greadth eighty. On the east is Chandor a dependency of Daulatabad, on the west the port of Surat and the sea; on the north Sultānpur and Nandurbār; and on the south Nāsik and Trimbak—Elliot, VII, 66.

4 Elliot, VII, 66; Burn, Mughal Period, IV, 200.

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introduced into Khāndesh, the famous Moghal revenue settlement. It is known that Shāh Jahān reorganised the finances and provided that sufficient areas in the empire, should be reserved for the treasury to yield a recurring surplus after ordinary expenditure had been covered. It is known also that he devoted his personal attention to finances and that he gave liberal rewards to collectors who had been successful in working up the revenue of their circles. Further, it is recorded that he issued general orders on the revenue system[1]. During Prince Aurangzeb's second viceroyalty of the Deccan, which began in the year 1652, a complete reorganisation of the revenue system of these provinces was undertaken by an officer named Murshid Quli Khān, who was appointed Diwaṇ of Daulatabad and Telingaṇa, and subsequently placed in charge also of Berar and Khāndesh. The lenient assessment was accompanied by active measures to re-people and re-organise the ruined villages, and capital was advanced when required, with the result that prosperity was for the time being restored[2].

Bernier, (1656-1668) mentions that Candeys (Khāndesh) had three *sirkars* Burhanpur as the chief town and three hundred *paraganas*, yielding Rs. 1,85,50,000 annually[3]. At this time and till the close of the seventeenth century, the presence of large bodies of troops and of the courts of the emperor and many of his chief nobles, together with the centering of trade along routes that led through Khandesh to Surat, greatly enriched the province[4].

"Between Navapur and Burhanpur, was all a good country for wheat, rice[5], and indigo". Burhanpur was a large town, according to Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1640 – 1660)[7], the houses of which were for the most part thatched. The government of this province was so important that it was conferred only upon a son or an uncle of the Emperor. There was a considerable trade in this town, and both at Burhanpur itself and in all the provinces an enormous quantity of very transparent muslins were made which were exported to Persia, Turkey, Muscovie, Poland, Arabia, Grand Cairo and other places. Some of these were dyed in various colours and ornamented with flowers, and women made veils and

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[1] The districts were found, in the Deccan, in a deplorable condition. They had suffered heavily in the terrible famine of 1630-32 and the war of conquest had practically completed their economic ruin; so that twenty years later the revenue accruing from them was still insufficient to meet the expense of their administration. Burn -IV, 468.

[2] *Ibid*, Elliot, VII 171.

[3] Francois Bernier, Travels in the Mogul Empire (1656—1668), 458; Orme, Historical Fragments, 5

[4] Ball, Travels in India by Jean Baptiste Tavernier. I, 30.

[5] This fine rice had a special value and was known as "perfumed" (basmati, sukhdas). It possessed a particular quality, causing it to be much esteemed. Its grain was half as small again as that of common rice and when it was cooked, snow was not whiter than it was, besides which it smelt like musk, and all the nobles of India, ate no other. Ball, Travels in India by Jean—Baptiste Tavernier (1640- 1660), I, 41.

[6] Indigo was produced at Raot (Adavad in Chopda taluka and other small village in its neighbourhood. The people sold generally more than 100,000 rupees worth of it every year—*ibid*. II. 8.

[7] The stages of Jean Baptiste Tavernier's travels were: From Navapur to Nandurbar, 9 cos; Dol Medan, 14 cos; Sinkheda, 7 cos; Thalner, 10 cos; Chopra, 15 cos. (Sankli) Senquelis, 13 cos; Nabir, 10 cos (Raver); Belleda, 9 cos; at Belleda loaded carts had to pay Burhanpur customs dues, but the carts which carried only passengers paid nothing. *Ibid*, 42.

scarfs of them; they also served for the covers of beds, and for handkerchiefs; such as were seen in Europe with those who took snuff. There were other fabrics, which were allowed to remain white, with a stripe or two of gold or silver running the whole length of the piece, and at each of the ends, from the breadth of one inch up to twelve or fifteen—in some more, and in others less—it is a tissue of gold, silver, and of silk with flowers and there is no reverse, one side being as beautiful as the other[1]. There was hardly another province in the whole of India which had a greater abundance of cotton. The middle of the seventeenth century was the time of the highest prosperity for this province.".

Aurangzeb.

Mir Jumla quitted the service of the king of Golkondā and went to Burhānpur with Aurangzeb (February, 1656)[2] when Aurangzeb had attacked Golkondā. Wide currency was given in 1665 to the rumour that Jai Sing was advancing against Bijāpur for demanding the arrears of the tribute due to Delhi, so that the Sultan of Bijāpur be cowed down and kept back from his alliance with Shivaji. The following letter from Kārwar, dated 28th January 1665, refers to the rumour that Shivājī, his brother Vyañkojī and the nobles of Bijāpur were to fight against Mirzā Rājāh. "The news in these parts is that Rājāh Jessun (Jaisingh) is come to Burhānpur with 30,000 horse, 5,000 of which were permitted to attend him into said city. They say he comes to demand 70,00,000 pagodas as a tribute due from the king (of Bijapur). What answer the king will give him none knows as yet, he staying until Ballul Caune (Bahlol Khān) and Sevagee's brother (Vyañkoji), Sind Elasse (Sayyad Iliyas Sharza Khan) being there already. It's reported three armies are to go against the Moghal, the one under Sevagy. the other under Rustum Jeamāh and the third under Cous Caune (Khawās Khān)[3]".

Jaising was recalled to court in March 1667[4] and was superseded by Prince Muazzam[5] as viceroy of the Deccan in May 1667.

[1] If those which they exported to Poland, where they were in great demand, had not at both ends at least three or four inches of gold or silver, or if this gold and silver became black when crossing the ocean between Surat and Hormuz, and from Trebizonde to Mongalia or other parts of the Black sea, the merchant could not dispose of them except at great loss. He ought to take care that the goods were well packed and that they were secured from damp. Some of these fabrics were all banded, half cotton and half gold or silver, being called ornis, and cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, the cheapest being not under ten or twelve rupees. They were largely sold in Persia and Turkey. Ibid.

[2] Ibid, 137; Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 208.

[3] Balkrishna, Shivaji the Great, Vol. I, part II, 237-38.

[4] Rājā Jaisingh I, of Jaipur commonly called Mirzā Rajā; of the Rajawat branch of the Kachhwahas of Amber (Jaipur) a Rajput clan of great antiquity and renown. This clan traces its origin to Dholā Rāī, who is said to have founded the State of Amber in 967 A. D. Rājā Jaysing I, died at Burhānpur on the 10th July 1667—A. Constable, Travels in the Mogul Empire (1656—1668) by François Bernier, 191 (1914 edition); Footnote by Vincent Smith, 35; According to Dr. Balkrishna, Jaising handed over charge to the Prince at Aurangābād in May 1667 and proceeded towards the north and died at Burhānpur, broken-hearted, on 2nd July. He further refers that, according to Manucci, Jai Sing was poisoned by Aurangzeb, but Todd says that the emperor persuaded Kirat Singh, the youngest son of Jaisingh, to poison his father in the hope of getting the gadi of Amber—Dr. Balkrishna, Shivaji the Great, I, Part II, 269, Orme, Historical Fragments, 20, 75.

[5] Muhammad Muazzam, who, later, succeeded his father Aurangzeb, with the title of Shāh Ālam Bahādur Shāh, was born at Burhānpur in 1643 and died at Lahor in 1712—A. Constable, "Travels in the Mogul Empire (1655—1668) by Francois Bernier", Footnote by Vincent Smith (1914), 28.

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With a band of the bravest officers and faithful followers amounting to 4,000 in infantry and cavalry, Shivājī, accompanied by his son Sambhājī, left Rayagaḍ for the north on the 5th March 1666. He marched through the Bijāpur territory to Aurangābād and Burhānpur. Here he was paid one lakh of rupees from the imperial treasury, for the expenses of his army. Aurangzeb had issued instructions to the Faujdārs that Shivājī was to be honoured like the Shāhzādās[1].

However, after Shivājī had escaped from Āgrā, Sultān Muazzam was instructed by Aurangzeb to win over Shivaji by every possible means[2]. A letter of 22nd January 1668 from Surat to London gives the news of peace having been made between Shivājī and Aurangzeb[3]. But Shivājī declared war on Aurangzeb when he began to persecute the Hindus. Shivājī had suddenly appeared before Surat and ravaged it, for the second time, for three days without opposition. At the same time (1670) he led his flying force into Khāndesh and Berar and freely plundered several rich towns there.

"But the most memorable circumstance of this expedition was the exaction of a writing from the village authorities on his route, in which they promised to pay to Sevagee, or his officers, one-fourth of the yearly revenue due to Government. Regular receipts were promised on the part of Sivajee, which should not only exempt them from pillage, but ensure them protection. Hence we may date the first imposition of Mahratta *chouth* on a province immediately subject to the Moghuls[4]".

"The news of the town is that Sevagee hath passed by Brampore (Burhānpur) upon Rajah Jeswansing's forbidding him to come there, for which said Rajah hath received two or three lacks of rupees of the king's treasure there; and Sevagee marched to Corringa a rich town farther in the country; which he hath very severely plundered, and carried all the men of note in it, but one of the most eminent men of all who escaped in women's apparel[5]. From the other towns and villages, in the country thereabouts and near Nandra band, he hath taken writings that they will pay him ¼ part (*chouth*) of the revenues thereof[6]".

[1] Balkrishna, II, Part II, 253-54; 299 c/f Batavia letter Bk. 1667, Bl. 208 25 Jan. 1667: I. O. D. Rec. No. 734.

[2] In 1667, Muazzam marched from Delhi with a numerous and chosen army. "It is said that Sevaji disguised like a peasant, waited his passage through a village near Brampore (Burhanpur) and presented a plate of cream, which from its appearance, Muazzam ordered to be served at his meal; within was a note inclosed in wax, written by Sevaji, declaring, that curiosity had led him to view the mighty prince, who now condecended to become his antagonist in the list of fame; expecting to acquire more from this conlist than *from all his former* achievements. The gallantry of the defiance, if true, bust have warned the prince (had there been not proofs before) of the dangerous resources of his intricate intrepidity". Orme, Historical Fragments, 17.

[3] Balkrishna, 272.

[4] Dr. Balkrishna, I, part II, 282, 299; Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 259.

[5] The Moghals knew by experience, that part of Shivaji's regulations regarding protection to females.

[6] Balkrishna, 282 c/f F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, Fol. 93. From Surat, 19th October 1670.

John Trotter, an English gunner in the Moghal service, wrote a long letter to Surat from Aurangābād. He gives information on the civil war between Prince Muazzam and his general Diler Khan as well as on the appointment of Khān-i-Zamān for investigating into the charges made against each other by the Prince and the General. Shivājī, taking advantage of this internal struggle, sent his cavalry on plundering expeditions as far as Berar. The booty of one town alone amounted to a crore of rupees, but it was still further augmented by the plunder of other rich places in the *Jagir of* Prince Muazzam.

"Intelligence of affairs here are uncertaine and indeed such is the Government of these countrys as omitts noe privy councell, whereby no certainty is knowne to any except king, prince and Sevagee; but as to appearance and apprethension of the best of the Princes and umbraws here. that the king is certainly determined to put this prince upon the throwne. having indeed noe other capable of Government; upon our princes marching against Dillile Ckaune, wee arrived near Brampore (Burhānpur). Our prince gave order, for a months pay to be paid to his whole laskar; the same day arrived a persuance (*parwānā*) from the king to returne back for Orangabad. Our prince in present obedience to his father's orders gave no small content to his father, the king being in noe small encounter ours, and certaine it is, if the Prince had marched feare of the Prince's coming, being unprovided with a laskar to forward he had before this bin king of Hindustane"[1].

The Emperor was exasperated at the second sack of Surat and the destructive raids in the rich provinces of Khāndesh and Berar. He ordered Mahābat Khān to carry on a vigorous warfare against Shivajī. This commander was assisted by another commander, Dāud Khān by name[2]. The latter tried to intercept the Marāthā armies but could not prevent the junction of the divisions which were hurled upon the famous fort of Salhir[3]. Dāud Khān with all his vast army could do nothing in raising the siege or in preventing the fall of other forts.

"Since writing the last the Deputy Governor hath received certaine news from Orangabad that Mobut Chaune (Mahābat Khān) is arrived here, with 40,000 horse and that he hath brought Rajah Jessonings back from Brampore (Burhānpur) with him who was gone thither to raise money or sack the towne and demand 5 hundred thousand rupees of Daud Ckaunes sonne the then Governor, who told him if he could procure Oranzeebs order he would pay 20 lacks, else not a pice and immediately wrote to his

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[1] Dr. Balkrishna, 283-85 c/f F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, Fol. 150-1, Aurangabad. 20-12-1670.

[2] Daud Khan was the Governor of Khandesh when Shivaji threatened an invasion in 1671 A. D. His son officiated as a Deputy at Burhanpur—Sir, Jadunath Sarkar: Shivaji and His Times.

[3] In Baglān commanding one of the chief roads into Gujarat—Orme, Historical Fragments, 47. Earlier Prataprao Gujar was in command. Dr. Balkrishna, 289.

father who was hard by the castle Saller, who upon the news went to his son's assistance, in which interval Sevagee took Saller, but is not returned to Rajapuri[1]." Shivājī had collected toll on Hubly pepper. "(Writing about haggling with Govind Naik about the price of pepper) but whilst wee lost time in writing to him and expecting his answers, the merchants of Brampore (Burhānpur) and those parts having agreed with Sevagee to pay a rupee upon an ox for the free passage; there came such number of them to Hublly for it that it immediately rose to 12¼ Berkley at which price it still continues[2]".

In 1675, Shivājī plundered Khāndesh. One detachment of his army pushed to the walls of Burhānpur, plundering all the opulent marts of cloth between Burhānpur and Aurangābād[3].

"In the beginning of December 1679, Shivaji set off from Rairee with a chosen body of horse and suddenly appeared in the country between Aurangabad and Burhānpur, where, joined with the forces of the Rajah (of Berar) they committed all kind of devastation. Dongong (Dharangaon) where the English had factors, Chupra (Chopḍā) and other great marts, were again plundered and Burhānpur shut its gates. At the same time, Morah Pundit (Moro Paṇdit), with another body of horse, plundered along the western side of the mountains[4]."

Again by the beginning of 1680, Shivaji "was gone from Rairee, but no one knew whither, a convoy of money to a great amount was coming to Aurangabad, of which, as of everything concerning his enemy, he received early intelligence, and taking his time before his intentions could be suspected, insured with a detachment of his hardiest cavalry, remote from all the Moghal's stations, and fell upon the convoy before his approach was known, within a few miles of Brampore (Burhānpur), where it would have been safe, until sent forward with stronger escort. He seized the whole and bought it without interruption rapidly to Rairee[5]."

Shivājī's death in 1680 did little to restore peace in the district[6]. A fresh Moghal offensive was launched at the end of November 1681: Sambhājī had earlier given out that he would accompany Prince Akbar, who had revolted against Aurangzeb, to Burhānpur with 30,000 horse and there would proclaim him emperor of the Moghals[7]. Aurangzeb had sent his son Āzam with a large army to the Deccan (31st July) and soon afterwards he himself hastened

[1] Dr. Balkrishna, 286 c/f F. R. Surat. Vol. 105, pp. 114-15 Bombay, 6th-2-1670-71.

[2] Dr. Balkrishna, 287 c/f F. R. Surat. Vol. 105, P. 180 Carwar, 27th May 1671.

[3] Orme, Historical Fragments, 47

[4] Orme, Historical Fragments, 84-85; Dr. Balkrishna, 360 c/f F. R Surat, Vol. IV, p. 105; Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 278.

[5] Orme, Historical Fragments, 89.

[6] "A caphila of English company's goods, coming from Dharangaon was plundered in January 1681, by a troop of banditti, who were not Marathas", Orme, Historical Fragments, 257.

[7] Orme, Historical Fragments, 106.

where, arriving at Burhānpur on 23rd November and at Aurangābād on 1st April 1682[1]. Under Sambhājī the Marāthā army continued Shivājī's policy of setting out on plundering expeditions every year on the Dasarā day (October) at the end of the rainy season. In the winter of 1680-81 they raided North Khāndesh, and then passing farther east looted the suburbs of Burhānpur for three days unmolested (9-11 February, 1681), taking an enormous amount of booty. The surprise was complete and none of the people could conceal or remove their property. Many respectable people slew their wives and children to save them from outrage and slavery; many houses were set on fire after being ransacked. The Governor was powerless[2].

Aurangzeb's wise strategy blocked all the paths out of Mahārāshtra. Early in 1682, he began a vigorous offensive. But nothing was achieved by the Moghals in 1682 and all their detachments were recalled to the emperor's side in April 1683. However, the Moghal campaign in the first half of 1684 was highly successful. After fierce resistance, many forts in Khāndesh surrendered. The Moghal army passed to the south, thereafter.

"In January 1685, ten thousand horse set off from Raigad under four generals and ravaged as far as Burhānpur, with more than ordinary haste and devastation. The English factors at Dharangaon had but two hours to escape and every house in the town was either pillaged or burnt. The whole country was in flames. Aurangzeb sent 6,000 horse from Ahmadnagar, under the command of Bahādur Khān, who never came within six days of the pursuit.

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[1] His main occupation was to watch and check Sambhāji, and his protege the rebel Prince Akbar, Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 281, Orme, Historical Fragments, 113.

Aurangzeb passed three or four months very pleasently at Burhānpur he then left for Aurangābād. Before he left, Mir Abdul Karim, the Amin-i-Jizyā, reported that the Jizyā of the city of Burhānpur for the past year, amounting to 26,000 rupees had been paid into the public treasury—Elliot, VII, 311.

[2] Burn, Mughul Period IV. 281-82; Dharangāon too was plundered—Bendre, Chatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, 255 28.

"So, too, the kingdom of the Deccan, which is of spacious country and a paradise on earth has become desolate and ruined like a hill or desert; and the city of Burhānpur a mole of beauty on the cloak of earth, has become ruined and plundered. The city of Aurangabad, glorified by connection with your Majesty's name, is perturbed like quick silver at the shock and injury received from the enemy's armies"—Bendre, Chatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj—c/f Akbar to Aurangzeb, pp. 356-60. PHC, Allahabad, 1938. Kakar Khan Afgan who acted as Collector of the Jizya, under Khan Khanan, the subhedar, was in charge when Sambhaji attacked the district Elliot, VII, 300.

"Sambha was returning with nearly 20,000 men from a plundering expedition in Berar. He made a forced march of 3 or 4 kos, as was the practice in those days and early in the morning made his attack, while his victims were entirely ignorant of his approach. Thus he fell upon Bahadurpur, one kos and a half from Burhanpur. This place was rich, and there were many bankers and merchants in it. Jewels, money and goods from all parts of the world were found there in vast abundance. He surrounded and attacked the place, and also another town called Hafdapura, which was outside of the fortifications, and his attack was so sudden and unexpected, especially upon Bahadurpur, that no one was able to save a dam or a diram of his property, or a single one of his wives and children"—Elliot, VII, Muntakhabu-l-Lubab, 306.

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Aurangzeb.

He soon after sent his son Kam Baksh with 12,000 more, to command at Brampore (Burhānpur); which was his first establishment in public business[1]".

For twenty years the struggle went on. The forts were taken and retaken and from time to time the Marāṭhās spread over the country, burning and pillaging. "In 1697 Niba Sindhiā and other officers of Rām Rājā, with an army of 8,000 horse, came to the district of Nandurbār and attacked and burnt several villages. When he heard that Hussain Ali Khān was approaching from Thālner[2], he suspended his operations against Nandurbār and went to meet him. Hussain Khān had only seven or eight hundred horse and two or three thousand provincial musketeers and archers, but he went forth to meet Niba Sindhiā. The number of Sindhiā's forces enabled him to surround Hussain Ali Khān, about three hundred of whose men were killed. The day went against Hussain Ali, and he had received two or three wounds. Dripping with blood, he threw himself from his elephant; but he had no strength left for fighting. So he was surrounded and made prisoner. All his baggage, his men, and elephants were captured. In addition to the cash which the Marāṭhās had got by plunder, they fixed two lakhs of rupees as the price of the ransom of the prisoners. After much exertion, nearly one lakh and 80,000 rupees were raised from the *jāgirs* and from the property which had been left in the town of Thālner. To make up the balance, the *sarāfs* and merchants of Nandurbār were importuned to raise a sum, small or great, by way of loan. But they would not consent. The inhabitants of the town of Nandurbār had not paid the *chouth* to the Marāṭhās and being supported by the *Faujdār*, they had closed their gates, which greatly annoyed the Marāṭhās. Hussain Ali Khān also was greatly incensed by their refusal to assist him; so he took counsel with Marāṭhās and agreed that after a seige of a day or two and some exhibition of force, he would open the gates to them. He made it a condition that the *rayats* should not be plundered, but that the great and wealthy men, the *sarāfs*, the merchants and the Mukādams, might be put to the rack and tortured until the balance of the ransom due to the Marāṭhās was discharged. The result was that a sum of one lakh and forty thousand rupees was paid to the Marāṭhas instead of eighty thousand, and that Hussain Ali Khān himself realised nearly thirty thousand rupees. When (the result of the action) was reported to Aurangzeb, he was very angry and said that there was no use in fighting when too weak to win[3].

"In this way the towns of Nandurbār, Sultānpur, Jāmud and many other well-known towns of Burhānpur, Berar and other *subhās* of the Deccan were invested by twenty-eight thousand horsemen for two or three weeks, who were finally beaten off[4]".

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[1] Orme, Historical Fragments, 143 44.

[2] East of Nandurbar.

[3] Muntakhabu-l Lubab in Elliot, VII, 362-63. However, if the headman came out and agreed to pay a certain sum, they were left unmolested by the Marāṭhās. —Elliot, VII, 465.

[4] Muntakhabu-l-Lubab, Elliot, VII, 465.

"Towards the end of the reign of Aurangzeb, Rāṇī Tārā Bāī, widow of Rām Rājā, kept up a state of warfare with the emperor for ten or twelve years after her husband's death. She then offered to make peace upon condition of receiving a grant of the *sar-deshmukhi* of the six *subbas* of the Deccan at the rate of nine per cent. For the honour of Islam and for other reasons Aurangzeb rejected this proposal[1]".

Aurangzeb died in 1707, "leaving behind him the field of these provinces devoid of trees and bare of crops, their places being taken by the bones of men and beasts. Instead of verdure all is black and barren. There have died in his armies over a hundred thousand souls yearly, and of animals, pack-oxen, camels and elephants, etc., over three hundred thousand. In the Deccan provinces from 1702 to 1704, plague (and famine) prevailed. In these two years there expired over two millions of souls[2]". This disorder still further increased after 1707. The province of Khāndesh had been totally desolated[3].

Bāhādurshāh.

When Shāhu was set at liberty, he went off to Mohan Singh, a noted rebellious *zamindār*, in the difficult mountain country of Bijagarh, Sultānpur and Nandurbār. He supplied Shāhu with some necessary equipments, and Shāhu then went on to a Marāṭhā named Ambu, but more famous under the name of Pand, who was an active rebel. This man held the fort of Kokarmanda[4] in Sultānpur and ravaged the whole country from Surat to Burhānpur. He furnished Shāhu with a body of men, and sent him to his native country[5].

By 1710, a Marāṭhā woman named Tulashi Bāi, with fifteen or sixteen thousand horse came demanding payment of the *chouth* to the town of Raṇavīr, seven *kos* from Burhānpur. Having surrounded the *sarai* of Raṇavīr, in which a great number of travellers and villagers had taken refuge, she sent a message to Mir Ahmad Khān Subhedār, demanding payment of eleven lakhs as *chouth* to save the town and the men who were besieged in the *sarai*. Mir Ahmad, in his contempt for a female warrior, having got together a force of eight or nine thousand horse, part his own, and part obtained from the *faujdārs* of the vicinity, and with all the officials of Burhānpur, marched out of that place. The Marāṭhā lady having got intelligence of his approach, left three or four thousand men in charge of their baggage, and marched to meet Mir Ahmad Khān with four or five thousand veteran horse. The remainder of the Marāṭhā force was sent to invest and plunder the suburbs of Burhānpur. Mir Ahmad Khān was severely wounded in the sharp encounters which he had with the Marāṭhā force in the course of two or three days; but hearing of the investment of Burhānpur, he returned to succour the

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[1] Ibid

[2] Burn, Moghul Period, IV, 300.

[3] Ibid, 313.

[4] On the north bank of Tāpti river.

[5] Muntakhabu-l-Lubab, Elliot, VII, 395.

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besieged. Wherever he went the Marāṭhā hovered round him and kept up a continuous fight. Zafar Khān was wounded fighting bravely, and finding that the enemy's force was increasing, he deemed it necessary for saving his life to take a son of Ahmad Khān with him, and go to the city. The men of his rear guard were nearly all killed, and his remaining men endeavoured to save their lives by flight. Many were made prisoners. Mir Ahmad Khān, who was left alone fighting with the enemy, received several wounds, and fell from his horse; but he dragged himself half dead under a tree and obtained martyrdom[1].

Farrukh Siyar.

Farrukh-Siyar enthroned himself on 11th January 1713 and the six provinces of the Deccan were conferred on Nizām-ul-Mulk (Chin Qilich Khān Bahādur, son of Ghāzi-ud-din Firuz Jang of Aurangzeb's time) with his headquarters at Aurangābād and deputies in each of the component provinces[2]. But intelligence arrived (in the Deccan) of the appointment of Amir-ul-umra Hussain Ali Khān to the Subhedāri of the Dākhin, and of the despatch of *sanad* appointing Najābat Khān Subhedār of Burhānpur for civil affairs, and Haider Quli Khān his Diwāṇ for revenue affairs. Nizam-ul-Mulk accordingly left Aurangābād with the intention of proceeding to court and got as far as Burhānpur. There he found that two or three Marāṭhā leaders with a large force were making threatening demonstrations; so he took horse, and went forth to attack them. The Marāṭhās were unable to make any resistance and after chastising and pursuing them for forty *kos*, he returned to Burhānpur and resumed his journey to court.

Hussain Ali Khān who was on his journey from the capital, passed within one *kos* or two of Nizam-ul-Mulk's army. Hussain Ali Khān also heard that Dāud Khān Panni, Subhedār of Ahmedabad, in pursuance of orders from Farrukh-Siyar, became Subhedār of Khāndesh and that he had come to Burhānpur. The dispute between the two could not be settled amicably. Dāud Khān refrained from making his submission to Hussain Ali Khān because he had very close relations with the Marāṭhā chiefs. Nibā Sindhiā had encamped near Burhānpur, with several other Marāṭhā chiefs, so that at the proper time, he might join the stronger party. The dispute came to the test of a battle. Hussain Ali Khān had 15,000 horse with him, while Dāud Khān had not more than three or four thousand Afghan horse, but Dāud had placed Hirāmaṇ Baksāriyā, his chief swordsman, in command of his advanced force. A desperate fight followed in the plain of the Lāl Bāgh of Burhānpur. Dāud Khān had fought vigorously and even caused confusion by inflicting blows on Mir Munsif, who was renowned for his bravery and personal strength. At this critical moment, a musket ball struck Dāud Khān and killed him.

[1] Muntakhabu-l-Lubab in Elliot, VII, 422-23.

[2] Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 331; Elliot, VII, 442.

The date given in Muntakhabu-l-Lubab happens to be 9th February 1712 A. D.

Nibā Sindhiā and other leaders congratulated Hussain Ali Khān, on his victory and fell to plunder the baggage of Dāud Khān's army[1].

Relieved of his rival, Hussain Ali Khān busied himself in settling the country. But Khaṇḍerāo Dābhāḍe held the *subhā* of Khāndesh and in each of the two *subhās* of the Deccan a Marāṭhā chief was appointed Subhedār for the collection of the Marāṭhā *chouth,* in the same way as the Imperial *Subhedārs* were appointed. Hussain Ali Khān sent his *bakshi,* Zulfikār Beg with three or four thousand horse and five or six thousand musketeers, to chastise this chief. Zulfikār Beg and a number of his followers were killed. It is commonly said that not one bullock, camel or horse belonging to that army was saved. Hussain Ali Khān, thereupon sent Rājāh Muhakkum Singh, his *diwāṇ,* with a suitable force, against Khaṇḍerāo and directed his brother Saif-ud-din Ali Khān, Subhedār of Burhānpur, to support the Rājāh. Saif-ud-din had gone out of Burhānpur towards Sultānpur and Nandurbār for settling the country. But these two accomplished nothing in the end. Khaṇḍerāo's garrisons which were posted in various places held their ground[2].

Two or three years of Hussain Ali Khān's Government passed in quarrels with the Emperor, so that although, he raised a large army, he could not show the vigour necessary, nor effect such a settlement as he himself desired and the character of the Sayyids of Barhā required. Acting upon the advice of Anwar Khān, one of the Shaikh-zādās of Burhānpur, who were patronized by the Sayyids and upon the counsel of other trusted nobles, he availed himself of the services of a Brāhmaṇ named Shaṅkraji[3]. A treaty was made with the Marāthā, and Hussain Ali Khān ceded them the one-fourth (*chouth*) and one-tenth, *Sardeshmukhi,* of the Khāndesh revenue[4]. For districts near Nandurbār, special arrangements were made, paying no heed to the special contracts made by Hussain Ali Khān, there. However, Farrukh-Siyar was not ready to admit the Marāṭhās as partners in matters of revenue and Government. However, the terms were agreed to, due to the influence of Bāḷāji Vishvanāth in 1720.

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[1] When the result of the battle and the death of Dāud Khān was reported to Farrukh-Siyar, his countenance seemed clouded with sorrow and he said to Kutb ul-Mulk Sayyid Abdullah that it as a pity such a renowned and noble chief had been killed. Kutb-ul-Mulk replied, "If my brother had been slain by the hands of the Afgan, it would have given your Majesty satisfaction"—Muntakhabu-l-Lubab in Elliot, VII, 451-54.

[2] Muntakhabu-l-Lubab in Elliot, VII, 463-64.

The fact of the disagreement between the Emperor and the Sayyids well was known from the *Fimans* and orders which had been sent secretly to Rājā Sāhu, the Diwans and the chief zamindars of Karnatik, desiring them not to obey Husain Ali Khān. They had accordingly shown resistance—Ibid, 464.

[3] "He had been one of the principal servants of Shivaji and Sambhaji and in their confidence. After the conquest of Jinji, he entered the Imperial service and acted as wakil of those Maratha chiefs who had submitted and of some who had not. He was not wanting in intelligence—Muntakhabu-l-Lubab in Elliot, VII 466.

[4] Ibid, 468.

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Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Nizām-ul-Mulk, meanwhile had been active. He had been appointed governor of Mālwā but after the murder of Farrukh-Siyar, he revolted and crossed the Narmadā at the head of 12,000 men. He was joined by Rustum Beg Khān, *Faujdār* of Bijāgadh[1]. On the same day, he crossed the Narmadā, an envoy came from Usmān Khān, a soldier (*hazari*) of the fort of Ashīr, proposing to surrender the fortress. He gained possession of this strong fortress of Ashır with the help of the garrison whose pay was two years in arrears and imprisoning its aged and incompetent commander[2]. He next sent Muhammad Ghyās Khān to reduce Burhānpur. Sayyid Ālam Ali Khān, the acting *subhedār* sent Muhammad Anwar Khān to defend Burhānpur, but he was wanting in courage and gave up in despair. A step-mother of the Sayyids' was in Burhānpur[3] and the men of her escort, in their terror, offered to surrender all valuables carried by the party on the condition that the lives and honour of their charges were spared. Nizām-ul-Mulk behaved gallantly. He refused to accept anything, sent a present of fruit to the children, and provided an escort to conduct the whole party in safety to the Narmadā. Nizām-ul-Mulk was joined at Burhānpur by Iwāz Khān, Nazim of the Subhā of Berar and by many other adherents and he remained there for some time to get his artillery in order[4].

Sambhājī of Kolhapur had gone to Āsaf Jāh (Nizam-ul-Mulk) in October 1726. and kept claiming to be placed on Shivājī's throne. With the support of many leading Marāṭhā Sardārs, Āsaf Jāh assembled a large army for the invasion of Mahārāshtra in November, 1727, in the interest of Sambhājī. But his plan leaked out and Shāhū struck the first blow by launching Bājī Rāo's army upon the Nizām's dominions. The Nizām's advanced division, led by Iwāz Khān attacked the Marāṭhā bands. However, Bājī Rāo, avoiding pitched battles, began a series of bewilderingly rapid marches, which completely baffled and exhausted his enemy[5]. After a feint against Burhānpur, Bājī Rāo made a dash eastwards to Māngruḷ, beyond Bāsim in the extreme east of Berar (20th December) and then turning sharply to the north-west, crossed

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[1] Also called Kahargaon, between the Narmada and Tapi, about sixty miles north-west of Burhānpur Elliot, VII, 490.

[2]. Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 343.

[3] The children and dependents of Saifud-din Ali Khan, brother of Hussain Ali Khān had come to Burhānpur. on their way to Delhi, Elliot, VII, 490.

[4] Early in June, 1720, he turned Northwards to meet the pursuing force, which was composed of picked men including a large number of Barhā Sayyids, but their valour was no match for the tactics of Nizām-ul-Mulk, who gained a complete victory near Khandwā. A forced march to Burhānpur of a detachment of the troops which had taken part in the battle of Khandwā, arrested the further progress of an army which was advancing from the South—Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 343; Elliot, VII, Muntakhabu-l-Lubab, 495-96.

[5] "In this cross-country race over a vast broken country, the Nizam, with his mail-clad, heavy cavalry and cumbrous artillery, was completely out-manoeuvred by the Maratha light horse and foiled painfully behind it without being able to prevent its ravages or to bring it to an action"—Burn—Mughul Period, IV, 380.

the Tāpī some distance west of Chopḍā (30th December) and the Narmadā at the Bābā Piāra ford (14th January 1728), and arrived within 25 miles of Broach. Then he swooped down due south, spending a fortnight near Songaḍh (forty-five miles east of Surat) and doubled back northwards across the Tāpī and the Narmadā to the Ali Mohan country (fifty miles east of Baroda city) on 11th February. From this point he was recalled by news of the danger to Poona and reached Beṭāvaḍ (twenty miles north of Dhulia in Khāndesh) on 24th February.

In the treaty that followed on 22nd March, the Nizām abandoned Sambhāji's cause. Shāhū's collectors were restored to all their former places. But this treaty did not bring peace. The events of 1727 left behind them a spirit of mutual suspicion and alarm which continued for the next four years, with occasional conflicts between local officers and small invading bands of both sides. In March 1731, the Nizām had gone to Burhānpur, suppressed a rebel, Mohan Singh, and held secret consultations with Muhammad Khān Bangash (the new viceroy of Mālwā) and after a fruitless chase of Bājī Rāo through Khāndesh and Bāllan, returned to Aurangābād.

Unsuccessful in war, the Nizām at last entered into a secret compact with Bājī Rāo, by which the Marāṭhā Government promised to leave the Deccan unmolested and to levy nothing beyond the stipulated *chouth* and *sardeshmukhi* from them, while the Nizām agreed to remain neutral during the projected Marāṭhā invasions of Hindustān, provided that they did not injure his province of Khāndesh in their northward march through it[1]. This pact was confirmed in December 1732 and the district enjoyed comparative peace. During the next four years, the Government followed an even course; Nizām used to go out on tour every winter and return to Aurangābād or Burhānpur, for cantoning during the rainy season. He followed his usual practice of changing the local officers every two years.

However, the Marāṭhā depredations at Delhi involved the Nizām also, who, a second time, despairing of reforming his master's government or even of preserving his own honour in that court, finally left Delhi on 7th August 1740 and returned to Burhānpur on 19th November. Meanwhile, Chimājī Bhonsle raided the environs of Burhānpur. In April 1739, Bājī Rāo began to confiscate grants near the capital of Khāndesh. Nāsir Jung formed the plan of usurping the Government of Deccan from his aged and absent father and this news brought Asaf Jāh to Burhānpur, where he halted for two months, trying to reason with his son. The Nizām crossed the Tāpī on 16th January 1741 and after a friendly meeting with the new Peshwa Bāḷājī Rāo on the bank of the Pūrṇa[2], crossed the Kasar Pass and reached Aurangābād in March[3].

[1] Bisen, Mughul Period, IV, 382.

[2] At Adilabad.

[3] Bisen, Mughul Period, IV, 283.

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History.
MUSLIM PERIOD.
1295-1760.
The Moghals.
1600-1760.
Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Āsaf Jāh died in 1748 and four years later, Salābat Jung came to terms with the Marāṭhās, on a new footing. To meet the invasion by Ghāzi-ud-din, eldest brother of Salābat Jung, Bussy arranged for Salābat Jung a defensive subsidiary alliance with Bāḷājī[1] ceding to the Peshwā the province of Khāndesh (reserving only the important forts and the city of Burhānpur) along with other territory[2].

MARATHA PERIOD.
1760-1818.

A vast Marāṭhā army under the Peshwā's brother Raghunāthrāo and cousin Sadāshivrāo, with Ibrāhim Gārdī's artillery, began the invasion of Nizām's territory, in the beginning of 1760. Nizām Ali made peace with the Peshwā in February 1760 by ceding the forts of Ashīr and the city of Burhānpur, along with other territory, to the Marāṭhās[3]. Nizām Ali invaded the Marāṭhā country in November 1761, taking advantage of the ruin that fell on the Maraṭhās at Pānipat, followed by the death of Bālājī Rāo. When Nizām Ali came his way to within fourteen miles of Poona, the Peshwā[4] made peace on 2nd January 1762, relinquishing nearly half of his father's territorial gains in the Moghal Deccan. The lately ceded parts of Khāndesh were restored to Nizām Ali. Nizām Ali, however, was forced to restore the territory to the Peshwā very soon[5].

The Marāṭhā State had fallen on evil times. The Peshwā's house suffered the tragic fate, on account of internal dissensions between the Peshwā and his uncle Raghunāthrāo. On 26th March 1774, Raghunāthrāo effectively concentrated his artillery fire on the slender forces of Peṭhe, one of the prominent generals of the Poona Minister's party, near Kāsegaon[6]. Crossing the Godāvari in the middle of April, Raghunāthrāo fled via Burhānpur to the Narmadā, hoping to engage the sympathies of Sindiā and Hoḷkar. Haripant Phaḍke could easily have overtaken the flying ex-Peshwā (Raghunāthrāo), had not his movements been severely impeded by the slow marches of his two allies, Sābājī and Nizām Ali. Haripant established his base at Burhānpur and won over a number of Raghunāthrāo's followers, who now began rapidly to desert him after the birth of the new Peshwā. Sindiā and Hoḷkar[7] succeeded after a great effort in persuading Raghunāthrāo to turn back and have a personal conference with the Ministers-Bārbhāis in the vicinity of Burhānpur. But he was an adept trickster.

After long hesitation Sakhārām Bāpū and Nānā Phaḍṇīs, accompanied by large forces left for Burhānpur in the last week of November. At Burhānpur, earnest negotiations were conducted for a time, in the course of which Raghunāthrāo suspecting

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[1] It was signed on 5th August 1752.

[2] Robert Orme, History of the Military Transaction, I 328; Burn, Mughul Period, IV, 388.

[3] Burn, o. c. 390-391, 413.

[4] Madhavrao I—Sardesai maintains that the defection in his forces created a serious situation for Nizām Ali and he was compelled to beg for terms to secure his retreat—New History of the Marathas; II 467-68.

[5] Sardesai, o. c. II, 480.

[6] Eight miles south of Paṇḍharpur.

[7] Mahadji Sindiā and Tukoji Hoḷkar.

that he was going to be immediately seized, suddenly decamped on the night of 10th December and made for Gujarāt[1]. Ever since the murder of late Nārāyanrāo Peshwā, Mostyn was in touch with Raghunāthrāo, preparing the ground for his gaining the British support. When Raghunāthrāo arrived at Burhānpur to negotiate with the Bārbhāis, he sent his agents to Mostyn at Poona in October 1774 and to Robert Gambier at Surat to negotiate terms for armed help. But before the transaction could be completed, he ran away from Burhānpur in December. Bāpū and Nānā returned from Burhānpur to Purandar in mortification[2].

Raghunāthrāo had moved to Thālner and garrisoned it but the fort was soon after reduced by the Peshwā's troops.

Goddard's March 1779.

In his camp on the river Narmadā, General Goddard commanding the Bengal force despatched by Warren Hastings, learned of the disaster that had befallen the British army at Wadgāon. Burning for revenge at this evil news Goddard hastened to Surat[3], then the principal seat of the British power in the west with the resources of Gujarāt at their disposal. The surrender of her husband at Wadgāon had equally grieved Anandībāī then residing at Mandleshwar. She certainly kept a close contact with Goddard, as she travelled to Burhānpur to join her husband then on his way to Jhansī. Raghunāthrao was extremely restless, chafing at the restraint he was now compelled to accept. He instigated some of his ardent followers, Manājī Phadke, Bājīrāo Barve, Keso Krishna Dātār and others to gather their forces, in Khāndesh, where some rebellious elements, such as the local Kolis, Gulzārkhān of Sultānpur, Khanderāo Pawār of Dhār, had been already creating trouble for the Poona Government. These activities gathered fresh impetus in the summer of 1779 as Raghunāthrāo reached the vicinity of Burhānpur in April and the bank of Narmadā in May[4].

In spite of the recent ravages, Colonel Goddard, on his march from Central India to Surat, had found Khāndesh most prosperous. Many of the grain carts collected at Burhānpur were left behind by the speed at which the army moved (300 miles in nineteen days), and the troops had to depend for provisions on the villages along their line of march. The supply was abundant, and the people, industrious, happy, and humane, did not

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[1] Sardesai, o. c. III, 48.

[2] Sardesai, o. c. III, 49-50.

[3] In 1779, February, the English first appeared as a military power in Khandesh.

[4] Sardesai, o. c. III, 87.

[5] His keeper Hari Bābāji was vigilant enough on the journey, watching the plans and activities of his prisoner (Raghunāthrāo), who had his own paraphernalia of troops, artillery, followers and travelling equipment. On the bank of Narmadā, Raghunāthrāo, suddenly fired upon the guard, killed Hari Bābājī in his tent and in the confusion that ensued, ran away for life along the southern bank. He was welcomed at Surat by Goddard who seemed to have been privy to the plan.—Sardesai, o. c., III, 88.

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MARATHA PERIOD. 1760-1818.

fly from their villages, but voluntarily offered provisions and grain. For eighty miles west of Burhānpur the country was full of villages, fertile, prosperous and well tilled[1].

Goddard's March. 1779.

When Goddard opened afresh the campaign against the Marāṭhās, Nānā Phaḍṇis formed his plans in consultation with Mahādajī Sindia and Tukoji Holkar. These two generals moved towards Gujarāt through Khāndesh putting down the troublesome elements on the way, such as the Kolis, Chandrarāo Pawār and others. Gaṇeshpant Behere and Visāji Appājī Āṭhavale were the two Peshwā's commanders deputed by Nānā to co-operate with Holkar and Sindiā. These were already working in Khāndesh, where they fought several actions, in one of which Chandrarāo Pawār, the youngest son of Udājī was killed in December 1780. Gulzārkhān of Sultānpur, Raghunāth's ally, too was sufficiently humbled and made innocuous[2].

Later, when Mahādaji retired to Mālwā, he suggested to Nānā Phaḍṇīs that in his grand scheme against the British in India, Holkar should hold Khāndesh[3]. Nānā had accepted Mahādaji's plan of strategy. However, Tukojī had to go through Khāndesh to support the Poona forces against Goddard in North Konkan[4].

On 13th March 1795, the Nizām was defeated at Khardā by the Marāṭhās. By the treaty that followed, the Nizām had to cede his Khāndesh possessions to the Peshwā. A considerable portion of Khāndesh was possessed by the Holkar family, having been divided among the Peshwā, Sindiā and Holkar. The part left to the Peshwā was formed into a separate *subhā*. This *subhā* "included Gaulānā, Khāndesh proper, Meiwār, Bejāgur, Pallnemaur, Hindia[5]."

Disturbances. 1796-1818.

The disturbances which followed the death of Peshwā Mādhavrāo II (1796), were two years later, increased by the disputes among the sons of Tukojī Holkar. Tukojī had passed away in his camp at Poona on 15th August, 1797, leaving behind his sons Kāshirāo, Malhārrāo, Viṭhojī and Yeshvantrāo. Kāshirāo was the legal heir but was unfit to manage his affairs. Daulatrāo Sindiā with Bajīrāo II's ready support managed to obtain control of Kāshirāo. The other three brothers united themselves in a common bond against Kāshirāo and having enlisted the support of Nānā Phaḍṇīs, came out openly to deprive Kāshirāo of his position. Malhārrāo was killed by Daulatrāo Sindiā in a night attack Malhārrāo's wife Jijabāī, then a few months advanced in pregnancy, was removed for safety to the house of Kesopant Kuṇṭe, Holkar's agent in Poona. In due course she gave birth

[1] Bom. Gaz. XII, c/f Account of Bombay, (1781), 289-90.

[2] Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, III, 101-102.

[3] Sardesai, o. c. III, 105.

[4] The remainder of the province of Malwā (handed over to Malhārrāo Holkar) together with the whole of the Khandesh, had been, earlier, granted in Jāghir to Rāmāji Sindiā. Asiatic Annual Register (1803), 8. But because Tukojī Holkar and Ahalyābāi Holkar were not on good terms, Mahājī Sindiā suggested to leave Khāndesh in the hands of Tukojī Holkar, against Goddard,

[5] Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, II, 95-96.

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to a son who was named Khaṇḍerāo[1]. Daulatrāo managed to take possession of the lady and her child and kept them secure in his camp. But Viṭhojī and Yeshwantrāo escaped, broke into fresh rebellion and took a life of brigandage. Yeshwantrāo laid waste the Khāndesh district.

At this time, the widows of Mahādajī Sindiā were giving serious trouble to Bajīrāo II and Daulatrāo Sindiā[2]. The Peshwā and Daulatrāo both considered Nānā as the author of the trouble and decided to remove Nānā from the scene altogether. They applied constant pressure to make him disgorge his treasure. Nānā replied that he would make the stipulated payment to Sindiā after he had left Poona and reached Burhānpur, on his way to Hindustan. Daulatrāo urged that his troops would not move unless they were paid at once. Finally Nānā was arrested by Daulatrāo Sindiā.

When Lakshmībāī and Yamunābāī, the widows of Mahādajī Sindiā marched on Poona, Daulatrāo Sindiā himself saw them and composed their ruffled spirits by arranging for their residence at Burhānpur. Yeshwantrāo Hoḷkar, taking advantage of the situation, had attacked Daulatrāo's forces, plundered their camp and drove them from Khāndesh[3].

Daulatrāo Sindiā left Poona at the end of 1800 and reached Burhānpur in the following February. Viṭhojī Holkar, too, was not idle. He carried fire and sword through Mahārāshṭra. The region between Khāndesh and the Krishṇā became one general scene of anarchy and chaos[4]. The two brothers, Yeshwantrāo and Viṭhojī practically destroyed all the vestiges of power which the Peshwa and his henchman Sindia exercised. On 16th April 1801, Viṭhojī was killed with horrid cruelty by the Peshwā.

The year 1802 opened with the resounding exploits of Yeshwantrāo. His immediate purpose was to obtain possession of his nephew Khaṇḍerāo from Daulatrāo's custody He had already secured Kashirāo and kept him well guarded in the fort of Sendhwā. In obedience to Bājīrāo's command, Yeshwantrāo now took up his residence at Thālner in Khāndesh and pitched his camp on the bank of the Tāpī[5].

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[1] Sardesai, o. c. III, 331.

The Asiatic Annual Register (1803) maintains that Tukojī Hoḷkar had seven sons—Particulars of the genealogy and rise of the Holkar family—Supplement to the State papers—pp. 19-20.

[2] Mahadaji Sindiā left behind him three wives—Lakshmībāī, Yamunābāī and Bhagirathibai, who demanded sufficient independent provisions to be ensured for their maintenance (end of 1797). Out of the three ladies, all having experience in military and administrative matters, Bhāgirathībāī was reported to be attached to Daulatrāo's interests, while the other two were compelled by their distress to take on arms. A regular civil was was conducted for four years.—Sardesai, o. c. III, 337.

[3] Sardesai, o. c. III, 356.

[4] Sardesai, o. c. III, 366.

[5] Sardesai, o. c. III, 369.

From this place, he began making representations to Bājīrāo, first through Parashar Dādājī, whom he deputed to Poona for obtaining satisfaction of his grievances. For speedy communication he established a special postal service. Raghujī Bhosle arrived at Poona and advised Bājīrāo to effect an honourable compromise with Holkar.

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Finding that Bājīrāo did not pay heed to his demands, Yeshwantrāo despatched two of his chiefs Fatehsinh Māne and Shahāmat Khān to exact retribution from Bājīrāo's domains and soon moved south from Thālner himelf. Pārāshar and Ahalyābāī's trusted secretary Govindpant Gānū pleaded to Bajīrāo on bent knees to pacify Hoḷkar, lest some terrible calamity should happen. But no heed was paid to them. On the contrary, Sharjerāo removed Khaṇḍerāo Hoḷkar and his mother to fort Ashīrgaḍ and kept them strictly confined with some of their followers in fetters, thus exasperating Yeshwantrāo even more. Bājīrāo further issued orders confiscating the whole estate of the Hoḷkars[1].

Finding Bājīrāo utterly impervious to his solicitations, Yeshwantrāo moved south from Thālner again in April and learnt that some forces of Sindiā had arrived at Burhanpur. Bājīrāo at this moment sent a personal emissary to Yeshwantrāo asking him to return but without any reference to his demands. Yeshwantrāo moved on, crossing the Kāsārbārī pass near Chāḷisgāon and sent humble respectful letters to the Peshwā, begging for justice, with presents of elephants and horses. Bājīrāo's only response was to ask him not to proceed further[2].

Yeshwantrāo's success at Haḍapsar, Poona, on 25th October 1802, forced the beaten Peshwā to seek British aid. The treaty of Bassein followed on 31st December 1802 and the English marching on Poona, made Hoḷkar retire and re-seated Bājīrao as Peshwā on 13th May 1803[3]. Passing through Jaḷgāon district on his way north, Hoḷkar ruined it as utterly as he had before ruined the other parts of Khāndesh.

Sindiā received the copy of the treaty contracted by Bājīrāo, on the 9th January 1802, at Burhānpur, with an invitation to join the British in putting down the enemies of Bājīrāo. Collins arrived in Sindiā's camp on 27th February, but days passed without any result. During these parleys Sindiā, Hoḷkar, Bhonsle and other chiefs were busy organizing a grand coalition against the British, the news of which reached the Governor-General. On 4th May 1803, Sindiā left Burhānpur and began his march to

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[1] Sardesai, o. c. III, 369.

[2] The Peshwa evidently meant to gain time for the disciplined corps of Sindiā to arrive. Yeshwantrāo, however, detected this trick and pressed on to Godāvarī. Bājīrāo became utterly confused and implored Hoḷkar's agent, Parāshar, to persuade his master to return to the Tāpī, promising that if he so returned his demands would be favourably considered and all his lands and property would be restored.—*Ibid* 370.

[3] Bājīrāo's action in accepting British protection produced throughout Maharashtra, a general resentment and unrest, unsettling people's minds and their normal avocations. The Berads, the Bhils, the Ramoshis, the Kolis, the Pendharis and bands of unemployed roving classes, began their traditional depredations making life insecure everywhere.

meet Bhonsle, who moved from Nāgpūr to meet Sindiā[1]. But Sindiā under the advice of Sharjerāo failed to satisfy Holkar and did not release the territories he had seized. General Wellesley precipitated matters and managed to prevent Holkar from joining the allies.

The battle of Āssai was fought on 24th September 1803 and it broke the power of Sindiā and the Rājā of Nāgpūr[2]. The shattered Marāṭhā armies retired towards Burhānpur in order to defend their important posts together with its covering fort Ashīrgaḍ, from falling into British hands. General Wellesley sent Stevenson to seize these two places. Stevenson advanced upon Burhānpur and easily captured the place on 15th October as Sindia had not arranged for its defence. Thereupon Stevenson immediately appeared before Ashirgaḍ, whose keeper surrendered the fort on 21st October on receiving cash to clear up the arrears of the garrison amounting to seven lakhs[3]. After a further defeat at Āḍgāon (29th November 1803), Sindiā was forced to sue for peace. Under the terms of the treaty then made, part of his lands in Khāndesh were restored to Sindiā and part given to the Peshwā[4]. Sindiā further begged Malcolm to supply him with a

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[1] Holkar wrote to Raghuji Bhonsle on 23rd August 1803. "Instead of complying with my request you simply asked me to return from Khandesh to Chandwad. I at once came back. You know how during the last few months, I have been begging you for the restoration of the Holkar territories seized by Sindiā. As soon as he satisfies this request, I am ready to join you. I await your reply at Bhikangaon". Sardesai, o. c. III, 403 c/f Ait. Patr. 373.

[2] Gopālrāo Bhāu (of Lakheri fame) and Viṭhalpant Bakshi of the Bhonsles were the principal commanders of the Marāṭhā side General Wellesley had secretly learned and now took full advantage of the trouble Sindiā had with his men on account of the non-payment of their wages.—Sardesai, o. c. III, 410.

On reaching the place named by his spies, Wellesley, who was in advance reconnoitring with the piquets, found that his spies had deceived him, and that with a force of little more than 5,000 men, he was face to face with the battle array of the whole Marāṭhā army, holding a well chosen position of much natural strength in the delta between the Kaitna and the Juah, whose waters joined about three miles below the village of Assaye. Behind the deep rocky bed of the Kaitna, their line stretched from five to seven miles, with 30,000 of Sindia's cavalry massed on the right and the infantry on the centre and left, protected by over 100 pieces of canon. Wellesley's first plan was to attack the Marāṭhā right But in the narrower delta to their left, the Marāṭhā cavalry could not act freely and to their left too were the Marāṭhā infantry and artillery whose defeat was more likely to be effectual than a defeat of cavalry. For these reasons, when about noon, the troops came up, they were marched to the left of the Marāṭhā line and under the protection of the British and the Peshwā's and Mysore cavalry, crossed the Kaitna at the unguarded fort of Pipalgāon. The Peshwā's and Mysore cavalry remained on the right bank of the Kaitna to hold the Sindiā horse in check. They had little or no share in the conflict. The force that crossed the Kaitna was not more than 4,500 strong It included a detachment of Madras and a small detail of Bombay Artillery, the 19th Light Dragoons and the 4th, 5th and 7th Madras Native Cavalry, and the 74th and 78th Highlanders and six battalions of Madras sepoys. Nearly three hours were spent in crossing the stream. The Marāṭhā infantry stood with an ease that said much for the discipline enforced by their European commanders. The British

(*Contd. on next page*).

[3] Nine European officers and some men of Sindiā's service went over to the English, taking advantage of the proclamation which Wellesley had issued. However, the graves of some English Officers who died in this campaign are still shown at Kamāphāṭā in Jāmner.

[4] On further representation Burhanpur and Ashirgad were restored to Sindia. Sardesai, o. c. III, 418-419. The Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon was signed by Sindia on 30th December 1803.

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British subsidiary force. For this a supplementary treaty was concluded on 27th February 1804 which is known as the Treaty of Burhānpur.

The war was continued against Holkar and his share of Khāndesh was occupied by the British during September and October, 1804. The violent and aggressive policy of the Governor-General and his scheme of subsidiary alliances began to produce evil consequences. Sindiā left Burhānpur and proceeded to join Holkar and to organise an anti-British confederacy. But Yeshwantrāo Holkar, once more, was let down by Sindiā who signed the Treaty of Mustafapur on 21st November 1805 with the British. Yeshwantrāo gave up the contest and accepted the British overtures for putting an end to the war. Two British agents visited him in his camp where a treaty came to be concluded on 24th December which is known as the Treaty of Rājghāt. The British guaranteed him his possession, south of Chambal[1].

Jalgāon district was now in a miserable plight. On account of the failure of rains, no harvest was reaped. In 1810, it was depopulated and the roads were not practicable except with a guard that might almost be called an army. Among the hills tribes, were the Bhils whose chiefs commanded the passes, where their *power was considerable[2].* The whole range of hills was subject *to these* chieftains, who had not only the aboriginal Bhil race at their command but generally a few Arab and Hindustāni soldiers, whom they retained to assist in enforcing contributions

(Footnote contd. from pre-page.)
guns opened fire but were almost at once silenced. Leaving his guns General Wellesley ordered an advance. The main body of the troops, charging the Marāthā right, forced and captured the first line of guns and sweeping on, in spite of the fiercest opposition, captured the second line and then turning back, completely routed a body of the Marāthās, who feigning death, as the first charge swept over them, had risen to their feet, seized and opened on the British some of the first captured guns. On the right, success was more doubtful. Under a mistake, the 74th Highlanders were led too close to the fortified village of Assaye, one company of one officer and fifty men being reduced to four rank and file. The first line of guns was taken. When the second battery opened, the 74th began to give way. Seeing their disorder, a cloud of Marāthā Horse stole round the enclosures of Assaye and fell on their half-broken ranks. Col. Maxwell charged, every officer and man fighting as if on his arms alone victory hung. The cavalry cut through Sindia's lines. Against the fortified village of Assaye, General Wellesley in person, led the 78th, carried the guns and stormed the village at the point of the bayonet. Maxwell's cavalry dashed again on the half rallied troops and utterly routed them, but not without the loss of the British leader. It was now sunset. Fighting had lasted for six hours and the battle had raged for three. At noon a body of less than 5,000 men, wearied by a long sultry march, had attacked a strongly posted well-trained army about ten times its number. At sunset that great army was routed, flying in broken scattered bodies, leaving behind them their stores and guns. Never was a battle fought under more desperate circumstances; never was victory more thoroughly won. The victory was dearly bought. Of the 4,500 British troops, 428 were killed and 1,138 wounded. General Wellesley, ever in the thick of the fight, had two horses shot under him, his orderly was killed by his side and hardly one of his staff escaped unwounded. The Marāthā loss was not accurately known. It was estimated at 2,000 slain and about 6,000 wounded. Seven stands of colours and ninety eight pieces, many of them of fine ordnance, were taken by the British.—"The Maratha War". The Asiatic Annual Register for the year 1803, 43—44.

[1] Sardesai. o. c. III, 436.

[2] Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, II, 96.

from merchants and travellers[1]. It was through these hills that marauders penetrated and escaped, while they were almost impassable to detachments of regular troops. Bāḷājī Lakshman in 1804, tempting from the hills a large body of the Chandor Bhils, surrounded and massacred them. This action only made the Bhils fierce and the Marāṭhā officers retaliated by most cruel massacres at Chāḷisgāon, Dharaṇgāon and Antur. Unable to protect themselves, the chiefs and large landholders called in the aid of mercenaries. "Since the Marāṭhā power began to totter, the greater part of the Khāndesh province had been usurped by Arab colonists, who, in fact, without any premeditated scheme, were in a fair way of becoming paramount in Hindostan, having already all the petty chiefs, whom they served as mercenaries, more or less under their domination."[2]

There were also the Karnāṭak mercenaries, entertained by every petty proprietor, who had made themselves very obnoxious. Gulzār Khān Ṭhoke, the holder of the strong fort of Lāsur[3], enlisted a body of Arabs to oppose them. Unable to pay or control his Arabs, he used to let them loose on the country round, till at last the other proprietors, entering into a league against him, bribed his Arabs to assassinate him in Lāsur and his eldest son, Alliyar Khān in Chopḍā. A second son, Alif Khān, escaping from Lāsur took refuge with Suryājīrāo Nimbāḷkar of Yāval. Returning to Lāsur with some Karnāṭak mercenaries lent him by Nimbāḷkar, Āli Khān, on pretence of paying the Arabs their arrears, entered the fort and the Karnāṭak troops, seizing the Arabs, put them to death. Instead of being in possession of his fort, Ali Khān found that the Karnāṭak troops had orders to hold the fort for their master, Nimbāḷkar. Driven to despair Ali Khān allied himself with the Bhils and plundered without mercy. At last Nimbāḷkar agreed to give up the fort for a money payment of Rs. 10,000[4].

Nasirābād[5], locally known as Soḷ Nimbhorā, from its having sixteen villages under it, was several times plundered by the Sātmāḷā Bhils. In 1807 it was plundered by a freebooter named Jubā, and again, just before the great famine of 1803, by one of Peshwā's officers[6]. Thālner[7] was made over to Hoḷkar by the Peshwā's but Hoḷkar, in about 1800, pledged it to Nimbāḷkar.

Sultānpur[8] was a handsome town so late as 1803. The local story of the destruction of Sultānpur is that Yeshwantrāo Hoḷkar, escaping from Poona came near Sultānpur, then part of Hoḷkar's

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[1] *Ibid.*

[2] Hamilton, o. c. II, 97.

[3] Eight miles north-west of Chopḍā.

[4] This sum Captain Briggs advanced to the Thoke family and occupied the fort with British troops.—Bom. Gaz. XII, 454-55.

[5] Six miles east of Jalgāon.

[6] After this the village wall was built by one of the Purandares to whom the town was given in grant.—Bom. Gaz. XII, 460.

[7] Twenty-eight miles north-east of Dhulia.

[8] About ten miles north of Shahada.

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dominions and forming an alliance with the Bhils, plundered such of the people as would not acknowledge him as their king. Among those who refused allegiance was Lakshmanrāo Desāi, the chief man of Sultānpur. Taking up his quarters at Chikli[1] whose Bhil chieftain Jugar Nāik was his friend, Holkar sent a letter to Lakshmanrāo, calling on him to pay Rs. 500. Lakshmanrāo replied by scoffing at Holkar's caste and taunting him with illegitimate birth. Hearing of this and fearing Holkar's vengeance, Kripārām Dagārām, a rich banker, went to Holkar and offered him the tribute of Rs. 500. Satisfied by this that he might rely on a party in Sultānpur, Holkar, with his Bhil ally, entered the town and winning over the garrison, plundered the Desāi's house. Then the Bhils were let loose, the town was laid waste and except one man all the people fled[2]. Rāver, too, was ravaged by Yeshwantrāo in 1800 and was shortly after taken by Suryājirāo Nimbālkar[3]. In the ruin that fell on the Khāndesh in 1803, Dhulia was utterly deserted. In the following year Bālāji Balvant, a dependent of Vithal Narsing Viñchurkar, repeopled the village and in return received from Viñchurkar a deed granting him certain lands and privileges[4]. At the same time the fort was repaired. Being afterwards entrusted with the entire management of the districts of Songir and Lāling, Bālāji Balvant fixed his headquarters at Dhuliā and continued to exercise his authority till in 1818, the country passed to the British.

In 1816 a new enemy fell on Khāndesh. The Pendhāris, under the guidance of the Musalman Bhils of the eastern hills, entered by the Ashīrgad pass and with no troops to harass them plundered at leisure, causing more misery than either the Bhils or Arabs. In 1816, every village in the neighbourhood was in ruins. The Pendhāri leader, Ghodji Bhonsle, even in the early years, had plundered Gandhi[5], the first place of the Gujarāt Shrāvak Vānis in Khāndesh. But the year 1817 had dawned and the British Government were feverishly preparing for operations against the Pendhāris[6]. The Governor-General opened the campaign on 16th October 1817. Lieutenant Davies with a body of the Nizām's horse, dispersed and drove the Pendhāris from Khāndesh. Chitu, the most formidable of the Pendhāri chiefs was hunted with restless and relentless vigour until he was driven into a jungle near Ashīrgad, where he was devoured by a tiger[7].

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[1] A village about six miles west of Sultānpur.

[2] Bom. Gaz. XII, 471-72.

[3] *Ibid*, 468.

[4] The deed states that the district had been ruined, first by rebels and then by a famine, that the few inhabitants had fled, that the country round was over grown with brushwood: and that Bālājī had cleared the thickets and brought traders and husbandmen to settle, had helped them with money to build houses, had established a mart and in other respects made the town habitable.—Bom. Gaz. XII, 442 c/f Mr. Pollen, c. s.

[5] Six miles north-east of Amalner.

[6] Sardesai, o. c. III, 470, 480.

During the two years 1815 and 1816 the Pendhāris had traversed the whole of Peninsular India twice.

[7] Sardesai, o. c. III, 483.

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still the district was in great disorder. The condition of Khandesh was highly anarchical, 'almost unexampled', as Elphinstone observed, 'even in Asia'[1]. Thus driven by war and pestilence of the plains against which there was no protection, the Bhils became refractory by temperament, and retired to their mountain fastnesses where they entrenched themselves strongly under the leadership of their chiefs, in 'hive-like habitations' erected at the top of each hill, throwing strong defences around. This being the situation, the occupation of Khāndesh by the British in 1818 was calculated to increase the restlessness of the people. Graham noted with characteristic accuracy, smarting also under the repeatedly broken pledges of the former Native Government, and rendered savage from the wholesale slaughter of their families and relations, the Bhils were more than usually suspicious of a new government of foreigners, and less than ever inclined to submit to the bonds of order and restraint[2].

In the north, the Sātpuḍās were the nest of these disaffected Bhils, in the south, Sātmāḷā and Ajinṭhā Bhils in different organised groups were led by 32 leaders, and started up in every direction with fire and sword. In the insurrection of 1817, in Khāndesh, the complicity of Trimbakjī was suspected by the British authorities. It appears that after his escape from the fort of Thānā, he sought security in the Bhil settlements and excited a rising there by engaging the Bhils in their predatory incursions. Elphinstone put pressure upon the Peshwā to secure the seizure and arrest of the rebel minister, but Bājīrāo asserted that Trimbakjī had never been with the insurgents, to which Elphinstone was obliged to reply: "Many persons had seen Trimbakjī, and that his two nephews, Godājī Deṅgḷe and Malupā Deṅgḷe were now at the head of the insurrection in Khāndesh, and that the number of the insurgents was about 8,000.[3]"

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Meanwhile the last great Marāṭhā alliance against the English was completed. On the 5th November 1817, the Peshwā declared war against the British[4]. Twenty days later the Nāgpūr chief followed his example. After Yeshwantrāo Hoḷkar's death his young and beautiful wife, Tuḷshībāi possessing more than common ability for public affairs, assumed power in the name of Malhārrāo, a son of Yeshwantrāo from another wife, then four years old and managed with considerable ability the concerns of the Hoḷkar State with the help of Gaṇpatrāo and his associate Tātyā Jog. Her greatest difficulty arose from want of funds, without which she could not maintain the army and without the

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[1] Shashi Bhushan Chaudhuri, "Civil Disturbances during the British Rule in India (1765-1857)", 157. c/f Elphinstone's letter to T. H. Villiers (pp. 1831-32 [commons], Vol. XIV, paper 735-VI, p. 154).

[2] Historical sketch of the Bhil Tribes of Khandesh (1843), 4.

[3] Chaudhuri, o. c. 157

[4] Chaudhuri, o. c. 157.

[5] The Pendhari war was only a grand British plan for extinguishing all vestiges of the Maratha power and establishing unquestioned British supremacy throughout India.—Sardesai, o. c. III, 483.

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army she could not govern. Daulatrāo Sindiā, too, pounded upon the undefended possessions of the Holkar with great vehemence[1]. In the midst of such unbearable situation, urgent calls arrived from the Peshwa at Poona for her forces to join in an anti-British drive. Malcolm gave her terms but real power had now passed from her hands into those of the Pathān leaders who controlled the soldiery, particularly Roshan Beg, who was at the head of the disciplined regiments and Rāmdin who commanded the Marāthā horse then considered the finest in India. They resolved to help Peshwā with an army of 26,000 men. The military chiefs believed that Tulshībāi and her advisers were willing to sell them to the British[2] and determined to baffle her design.

On the evening of the 19th December 1817, they seized the Regent and the Minister. At daybreak on 20th, Tulshībāī was beheaded, on the banks of the Siprā river at Mahidpūr (about 30 miles north of Ujjain) and the insurgent general began their southward march.

They were met, immediately, by Sir John Malcolm and Sir Thomas Hislop and were defeated on 21st December 1817. By the treaty of Mandsaur on 6th January 1818, made after this defeat, all the Holkar territory south of the Sātpuḍās, including the entire province of Khāndesh, was ceded to the British.

Meanwhile the Peshwā was defeated at Kirkee (5th November 1817) and again at Ashṭā (19th February 1818). He was joined by his faithful friend Trimbakji with his bands of marauding troops, in his flight. Despairing of aid either from Nāgpūr or Sindia, the Peshwā retired, after the action fought on 17th April near Shivnī, between Mahur and Umarkhed, against Col. Adams, to save his life and with only a scanty following, towards Northern India. He crossed the Tāpī on 5th May, hoping to find shelter at Ashīrgaḍ then in Sindiā's possession. The keeper of the fort Yeshwantrāo Lāḍ had indeed received secret orders from his master to admit the Peshwā and offer him safety[3]. But large parties of British forces poured upon the spot from different directions and Lāḍ found himself unable to extend any help to Bajirāo. On 31st May, Malcolm escorted by 300 men moved to a village named Kheri where the Peshwā had arrived with about 2,000 horse, 800 infantry and two guns. On 1st June, Malcolm went to the Peshwā's camp and fixing up some of the terms of the treaty, insisted that Bājīrāo must go to the British camp within 24 hours. In addition Malcolm demanded the surrender of his minister Trimbakji Deṅgle. The Peshwā urged that it was not

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[1] Daulatrāo Sindiā even made an attempt on the lives of Tulshibāi and Malharrao.—Sardesai, o. c. III, 483.

[2] The desertion of Amirkhan proved symbolic.

[3] Sardesai, o. c. III, 495.

in his power to apprehend Dengle, as the latter commanded a strong force[1]. By 10 o'clock, on the morning of 3rd June 1818, the Peshwā surrendered himself[2].

Sir Thomas Hislop, to whom fell the duty of bringing to order the bands of Arabs and other mercenaries entered Khāndesh from Sindvā and passed unopposed to Thālner in February 1818. But the capture of Thālner[3] proved one of the bloodiest incidents in the conquest of Khāndesh.

"A sick officer in a palanquin was passing alone towards the new ground but was obliged to turn back by a fire of match-locks directed at him from the walls of the place." At the same time, a gun opened with round shot on the head of the baggage entering the plain, and obliged it, likewise, to fall back. The unexpected occurrence of this hostile demonstration on the part of Thālner was announced to Sir Thomas Hislop by a spy[4]. A summons was sent to the commandant and a close reconnaissance was made. The party descended into the ravines surrounding the fort and then ascended into the town, driving out a small party of the Marāthās. As it was ascertained that the enemy had no guns on the western face, where there was water and comparatively clear ground on the river bank, General Hislop resolved to encamp there, and attack the place from the north-east angle. With this object two five-and-a-half-inch howitzers with ten six-pounders, which were the only guns in the camp, were moved down the beds of the ravines. They were carried to positions in the town, where the houses gave tolerable cover to batteries which opened within 250 and 300 yards of the north-

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1. The Peshwā repudiated his minister and informed Malcolm that the British might deal with him as they liked.

2 Munro's military following was disbanded when he crossed the Narmadā on 12th June 1818. He proceeded to the North with a retinue of 600 horsemen and 200 footmen with Ramchandrapant Subhedar and Baloba Salkade and other dependents. Lt. Low was permitted to accompany Bajirao at his request.--Sardesai, o. c. III, 500; Malcolm Political History of India, I, 52.; II Appendix V, p. ccxv.

3 A fort which commands a ford over the Tāpi River, situated on the north bank, 83 miles west from Burhanpur. By Abul Fazl it is noticed as the capital of Adilshah, A. D. 1406 After the dissolution of the Moghul empire it came early into the possession of the Marāthās, and was one of the cessions made by the Holkar family, at the Treaty of Mundenor.—Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, II, 101. One side of Talneir fort rises out of the Taptee and the three other sides are surrounded by a hollow way, varying in width from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards. The walls rise to the height of about sixty feet above this hollow and the interior of the fort has the same elevation. The only entrance is on the eastern side, and secured by five successive gates, communicating by intricate traverses, whose enclosures gradually rise to the height of the main wall. A winding ramp, interspersed in some places with steps, extends through the gates to the terre-pleine of the rampart. Great native ingenuity had been exercised to render this part as strong as possible, apparently under the idea that the profile of the rest rendered it secure, notwithstanding the absence of a ditch. The ground immediately surrounding the hollow way, is cut by deep ravines, which run into it.- Blacker, Memoirs on Maratha War, I, 229.

4 It never was apprehended that this insulated place would be resisting in as much as, Sindva, a place with much greater name for strength, had immediately surrendered on the production of Holkar's note—Blacker, Memoirs on Maratha War, I, 228.

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east angle of the fort. In a few hours, during which, by the well-aimed fire of match-locks from the walls, several casualties had occurred, the Marāṭhās were nearly silenced; but no progress had been made in reducing the garrisons, who, it was thought would surrender as soon as any serious demonstration was made against them. Further examination of the place showed that the outer gate was in a ruinous state and promised cover in the traverses, while a commanding position immeditely opposite to it overlooked the nearest defences[1]. For these reasons it was determined to attack the gates. Two guns were opened on the traverses, with considerable effect, while two others were, by a detour, brought to a position whence, with the view of blowing it open, they might easily be run up to the gate. At the same time a storming party, consisting of the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots and of the Madras European Regiment, under Major Gordon of the former corps, was brought down to the same place. Indifferent as the Marāṭhās had hitherto been, the preparation against the gate did not fail to alarm them, and they sent out to demand terms to capitulation. In reply they were told that unconditional surrender alone would be accepted; and they were invited to avail themselves of this offer before the assault of the gates should commence[2].

The evening was now advanced and the Marāṭhās probably trusted to the approaching darkness for an opportunity of abandoning the place. To prevent this the guns and storming party were ordered to advance to the gate. This was done without loss. It was found that in consequence of its ruinous state there was a passage for single files between the wall and the gate frame, and no opposition being offered from within, the storming party, followed by the pioneers, entered, though tediously, without difficulty. After the passage of the storming party, endeavours were made to blow open the outer gate so that the guns might be advanced to the remainder. But before that was effected, the storming party had passed through the second gate without opposition. At the third it was met by the commandant, accompanied by a number of the Bunyans whom he had forced into the fort, on the previous evening[3]. The commandant himself gave up to the Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Conway.

Lieutenant Colonels Conway and Murray, with several others, had entered with the storming party and it was still doubtful whether resistance would ultimately be made, for at this time, there was none. They accordingly passed through the fourth gate, which as well as the second, appeared so much out of repair as to be incapable of being shut; but at the fifth or last gate they were stopped though the wicket was opened. The Arabs within insisted on terms. A hurried conversation about the terms of surrender now took place. It was probably little intelligible under the circumstances of noise and apprehension which attended it.

[1] Such, in the present instance, was the injudiciousness of having the outer walls lower than those within.—Blacker, o. c. I, 230.

[2] Blacker, o. c. I, 230.

[3] Blacker, o. c. I, 231; Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, II, 101

Colonel Murray, in this state of uncertainty, concluding that there was an urgent necessity for establishing a footing such as would secure eventual success to the attack, should the enemy hold out, entered by the wicket with Major Gordon and three grenadiers, but refrained from drawing his sword, to show that he had no intention of breaking the parleys[1]. He expected to be followed by as many men as should be able to maintain themselves in a confined situation, but four or five persons only had got in, when the enemy, apprehending the consequences, attacked most furiously and in a moment laid them all dead, except Colonel Murray, who covered with wounds fell towards the wicket[2]. Then they attempted to close the wicket but their efforts were rendered ineffectual, by a grenadier who thrust his musket into the aperture, while Lieutenant Colonel Mackintosh[3] and Captain MacCraith forced it open. In this state, it was held while the Captain with one hand was dragging Colonel Murray through it, and warding off blows with his sword in the other. A fire was now poured in through the wicket, which cleared the gateway sufficiently for the head of the storming party, under Major MacGregor of the Royals to enter; and the place was carried without further difficulty, but at the expense of that officer's life[4]. As soon as the supporting detachment could open the gate, many troops poured in, the garrison was shortly put to the sword, and the commandant was hanged on the same evening to a tree on the flag-staff tower[5].

From Thālner, Sir Thomas Hislop marched on Beṭāvad. A Brāhmaṇ named Dājī Gopāḷ, with about 300 followers had held Beṭāvad and driving out the Mamlatdar, levied contributions from the country round. On the surrender of Thālner, he left the fort and it was quietly taken by the British troops[6]. At Beṭāvad the force divided, the commander-in-chief marching along the Borī and General Doveton keeping to the banks of the Girṇā[7]. By the end of March 1818, except Sultānpur, Nandurbār, Aḍāvad and Rāver, all Hoḷkar's possessions south of the Sātpuḍās were held by the British. Nandurbār was taken possession of in June 1818 by a detachment under Major Jardine[8].

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[1] Blacker, o. c. I, 231.

[2] Major Gordon and Captain MacGregor lost their lives, and Colonel MacGregor was wounded severely, as also Lieutenant MacGregor and Lieutenant Chauval.—Hamilton, o. c. II, 101.

[3] This officer belonging to the commissariat, accompanied the storming party like a few other staff officers, without orders.—Blacker, o. c. I, 232 F. N.

[4] Two tombs, erected to the memory of the officers killed bear the following inscriptions: No. I "Here lie entombed the remains of Major R. MacGregor of H. M.'s Royal Scots, who fell in the assault and storming of this fort on the 27th February 1818". No. II: "Here lie entombed the remains of Major J. Gordon, of H. M's Royal Scots, who fell in the assault and storming of this fort on the 27th February 1818".

[5] The Marāṭhās lost about 250 killed, and the loss in British troops amounted to twenty five.—Blacker, o. c. 232; Appendix L, p. 459; Hamilton, o. c. II, 101.

[6] Dājī Gopāḷ was one of Trimbakji Dengle's retainers.

[7] Blacker, Map accompanying the Memoirs, II, p. 7.

[8] Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, II, 101.

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Amalner fort, one of the chief posts in Khāndesh, nominally held for the Peshwā by Mādhavrāo Rājā Bahādur, was really in the hands of his Arab soldiers. On leaving the fort, in obedience to orders, he gave the garrison strict injunction to surrender it to no one, not even to the Peshwā. This order was strictly obeyed, for after the chief had succeeded in re-establishing himself in the good graces of his master, the garrison refused to admit him. They afterwards acknowledged him and he returned. But when he wished to hand over the place to the British authorities, they would not allow him. After many attempts to purchase their submission had failed, they were declared rebels. A force under Colonel Huskinsson, amounting to 1,000 European foot, 800 infantry and 250 irregular horse, had marched from Mālegāon. Summoned to unconditional surrender the garrison at first refused. But finding all way of escape blocked, after some delay they laid their arms outside of the fort, and advancing into the bed of the river were made prisoners. The exactions of this garrison and of their commandant Ali Jamādār were remembered long by the people in that area[1]. The grenadiers of the 67th regiment had captured Amalner[2], on 30th November 1818. Next day Bahādurpur[3], which, in most respects was the counterpart of Amalner surrendered, in the same manner to the irregular horse under Lieutenant Swanston, which were sent to demand its submission, and there was no further occasion for the force in its collected state, it was broken up. "The headquarters returned to Mālegāon, for the occupation of Khandesh, in which were left, of Madras corps, the 1st battalion of the 2nd, the 2nd battalion of the 13th, and the battalion of the 14th regiments of native infantry, with the sappers and miners and some pioneers[4]".

Earlier in April of 1818, Chāļisgāon and three other Peshwā territories were, in the British interests, taken by Mīr Fast Ali, Jahāgirdār of Anturgad and Songīr, and the country around surrendered to Lieutenant Rule. To the north-east, where large bodies of Arabs harassed the plain country, Mīr Fast Alī, supported by a battalion of infantry, two field guns, and 500 horse, pressed forward and clearing the country. placed it under the charge of Lieutenant Hodges, the Assistant Political Agent. Driven from the east, the Arabs retired to the west and massed their troops in the neighbourhood of Sultānpur. To bring back the situation to order, Colonel MacGregor advanced on Sultānpur and Nandurbār, Major Innes moving from Gālnā to support him.

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[1] Blacker, o. c. I, 399-401.

[2] In 1818, the fort was described as 200 feet square, surrounded on three sides by the town, and on the fourth washed by the river Bori. The wall on the river-side as well as the corner towers were lined with stone. The inside, filled nearly to the foot of the parapet, commanded the town, which was inclosed by an eight feet high wall, whose river face was likewise lined with stone. The three gates and the traverse thrown out to cover them were greatly out of repair. The place was of little importance as it was commanded by a hillock about 250 yards off, on the opposite bank of the river.—Blacker, o. c. I, 400.

[3] "This place, though it contained but a few Arabs, was of some importance, from its strength, and from its containing the residence of a chief of consequence and a manufactory of gunpowder"—Blacker, o. c. I, 400.

[4] Blacker, o. c. I, 401.

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After the fall of Mālegāon, a body of troops was stationed at Songīr, another at Pāroḷā and a third at Dharaṇgāon. By the first of July 1818, except some isolated spots, the whole of Khāndesh was in the British hands.

On the 12th February 1819, as its commandant Jaswantrāo Laḍ was believed to have given shelter to Āppā Sahib, the ex-ruler of Nāgpūr and to the famous Peṇḍhāri chief Chitū, Sir John Malcolm's force, consisting of Horse Artillery, the Third Cavalry and the First battalion of Bombay Infantry marched against Ashīrgaḍ. He encamped within five thousand yards of the fort and remained there, till, being joined by the Bombay Brigade and the battering guns which had been left in the rear, he moved to a position north-west of the fort. About this time, Lieutenant-General Smith was engaged in closing the passes north of Ashīrgaḍ with a view to intercept the escape of fugitive Peṇḍhāris supposed to be concealed in the forests near the fort, if not within its walls. In the course of these operations he made a march of thirty-five miles and was on the point of taking Chitū prisoner, when his party dispersed, Āppā Sāhib likewise narrowly escaped[1].

While trying to persuade Sir John Malcolm that he meant to surrender, it was known that Jaswantrāo Lāḍ was making active preparations for defence. Accordingly, as soon as reinforcements arrived from Jālnā, Mālegāon and Nāgpūr, an attack was planned. The forces set apart for the attack on the town were ordered to meet at midnight on the 17th March and to move a short time afterwards. The column of attack commanded by Colonel Fraser of the Royal Scots consisted of five companies of that regiment, the flanked companies of His Majesty's 30th and 67th Foot, and of the Madras European Regiment, five companies of the First Battalion of the 12th Madras Native Infantry and a detail of sappers and miners. The reserve under Major Dalrymple of His Majesty's 30th was composed of the companies of that regiment not employed in the column of attack, one company of the King's 67th, one of the Madras European Regiment and nine companies of Native Infantry from the First Battalion of the 7th Regiment, the First Battalion of the 12th and the Second Battalion of the 17th, with detachments from the 2nd and 7th Madras Native Cavalry, and four Horse Artillery guns[2].

The attacking column advanced along a stream bed running parallel to the works on the south side, till, arriving within a convenient distance of the town, they made a rush for the gate, and succeeded in gaining it. The reserve in the meantime in two parties, occupied points in the stream by which the column of attack had advanced, and in another stream that ran parallel to

[1] Blacker, o. c. I, 412-13.

[2] The Khandesh force moved from Malegaon, on the 25th of February, towards Amalner and from thence detached the engineers' department, detail of sappers and miners and eight companies of His Majesty's 67th foot, with a company of pioneers, all of whom joined on the 9th March.—Blacker, o. c. I, 413.

When all the detachments had joined, the besieging army under General Doveton and Sir John Malcolm amounted to 20,000 men.—Hamilton, Description of Hindostan II. 102.

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it sufficiently near to allow of their rendering support. Sir John Malcolm had been directed to distract the attention of the Marāṭhās by operations on the northern side, and the duty was performed by a force composed of the 3rd Cavalry, the Second Battalion of the 6th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry and the First Battalion of the 14th, the First Battalion of the 8th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, six howitzers, and two Horse Artillery guns. The town was carried very expeditiously and with small loss[1], the troops finding immediate cover in the streets. In the course of the day a battery for six light howitzers was completed in the town and directed against the lower fort. On the night of the 19th March the Marāṭhās made a sally upon one of the British posts which was considerably advanced, but were soon repulsed. In the course of the same night a battery of eight heavy guns was completed. On the 20th at daybreak, its fire opened, and by the evening had effected a formidable breach in the lower fort, besides inflicting serious injury on some of the upper works. On that evening the Marāṭhās made another sally into the town and gained the main street. They were repulsed but success was accompanied by the loss of Colonel Fraser who fell in the act of rallying his men. On the morning of the 21st an accidental explosion in the rear of the breaching battery proved fatal to two native officers and about a hundred men. The disaster did not extend to the batteries, which continued firing with good effect. In the afternoon a mortar battery was completed, and some shells were thrown from it. For several days little occurred except the erection, on the night of the 24th of another battery three hundred and fifty yards to the left of the breaching battery. Two other batteries were subsequently erected, one on the south side to breach the lower fort in a second place, the other designed to silence a large gun on the north-east bastion of the upper fort[2]. On the 29th two batteries were constructed for an attack on the east side of the fort. On the following morning the Marāṭhās abandoned the lower fort, which was immediately occupied by the British troops. The batteries which had been solely directed against the lower fort were now disarmed, and the guns removed from the town into the place which their fire had reduced. In the situation which had been gained, the firing against the upper fort was speedily resumed from various batteries, aided by others below. This continued for several days, and so many shots had been fired that a deficiency began to be feared, and a reward was offered by the besiegers for bringing back to the camp the shot previously expended. This expedient stimulated the activity of the camp-followers and succeeded in producing an abundant supply. The operations of the siege were vigorously pursued till

[1] General staff, Major Macleod, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, wounded; H. M. Royal Scots, Lieutenant James Bland, wounded; one private killed; eleven privates wounded; one from Lascars or Dooley-bearers wounded—Blacker, o. c. I, Appendix Z, p. 476.

[2] Blacker o. c. I, pp. 415-21.

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the 5th of April, when Jaswantrāo Lāḍ expressed a wish to negotiate[1]. Some intercourse took place, but the efforts of the besiegers so far from being slackened were increased. On the 8th Jaswantrāo Lāḍ repaired to General Doveton's headquarters to endeavour to procure terms, but in vain, and on the morning of the 9th, a British party took possession of the upper fort, the garrison descending into the town and grounding their match-locks in a square of British troops formed for their reception.

The Marāṭhās lost forty-three killed and ninety-five wounded and the British eleven European officers, four native officers, and ninety-five European and two hundred and thirteen native non-commissioned rank and file killed and wounded[2].

The fall of Ashīrgaḍ[3] closed the Marāṭhā campaign of 1818-1819. His Majesty's 67th Foot marched for Amaḷner, to join Colonel Huskinsson's force on the 12th April 1819[4]. Except Sindvā, Songīr, Lāling and others on important lines of communication, which were garrisoned by armed police, most of the hill forts were dismantled. The headquarters of the regular troops were fixed at Mālegāon, and Captain Briggs as political agent took up his residence at the Central station of Dhulia[5].

At this time, on account of the maintenance of a body of horse, Sindiā owed the British a considerable sum. To clear off the debt and meet future charges, it was arranged (1820) that Pāchorā[6], Yāval[7], Chopḍā[8] and twelve villages in Lohārā should be made over to the British. Suryājīrao Nimbāḷkar, son of Rāo Dhar Nimbāḷkar, entertained large bodies of troops known as Karnāṭak *Shibandis,* which he lent to neighbouring proprietors. In 1821, when in the possession of Suryājīrāo Nimbaḷkar, Yāval was handed over to the British Government. For some time Yāval was the cause of considerable uneasiness and difficulty, as in the hope of recovering it, Suryājīrāo Nimbāḷkar actively aided the Bhils and Penḍhāris in their raids and efforts to cause disturbance[9]. Immediately after the acquisition of Khāndesh (1818), a detachment under Captain Briggs was stationed at Kukarmuṇḍā petty division[10].

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[1] Blacker, o. c. 1, 423. [2] Blacker, o. c. 1, Appendix A A, p. 478.

[3] *Ibid*, 428 ; Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, III, 102-103.

[4] Yeshwantrao Lad was at last captured, but so impressed were the captors by his chivalry that they allowed him freedom to go home instead of putting him to death. He died in misery in 1820. A large amount of secret correspondence of Daulatrao Sindia, Appāsāhib Bhonsle and others was discovered at Ashirgaḍ, of which Malcolm made ample use in writing his memories—Sardesai, o. c. III, 508.

[5] Sardesai, o. c. III, 509. For its central position and because it was on the highroad between Poona and Khāndesh.

[6] Thirty-five miles south-east of Dhulia, on the railway line.

[7] Yāvāl was about 1788 granted to Rāo Dhar Nimbāḷkar by Sindiā. By the payment of Rs. 3,50,000 to Kāshirāo Hoḷkar, the Nimbāḷkars obtained possession of neighbouring districts of Rāver, Thālner and Umbar and extended their territories four miles round. Yāval stands twelve miles west of Sāvda and nine north-west of Bhusawal.

[8] Hamilton describes it as a town belonging to Holkar—Description of Hindostan, II, 191. In 1820, however, when it was handed over by Sindiā, it was the head of a sub-division, surrounded by country much covered with forest. In 1837, it was restored to Sindiā and in 1844 again received by the British.

[9] In 1837 Yaval was restored to Sindia, with whom it remained till 1843, when it was received back by the British Government.

[10] Eight miles south-west of Taloda.

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Active measures were taken (1818) to put a stop to the irruption of the Bhils[1]. Captain Briggs hunted out several of their leaders[2]. Troops were posted along the passes of the hills to check their movements and to cut off their supplies[3]. These military measures together with a policy of forbearance adopted by Elphinstone, providing liberal provision for pensions and allowances for Bhil watchmen on the resumption of the police duties which were formerly discharged by them, were calculated to render the country free of this "species of invasion". Experience had shown that in dealing with these refractory tribes the most effective policy would be to govern them through their native chiefs which would attach them in the interest of the Government. This attitude was undoubtedly much favoured by Elphinstone and the scheme of raising a Bhil Militia was also an expedient course taken to make the Bhils conform to the British system. Nādir Singh, a Bhil chief of great notoriety was apprehended through the influence of his associates.

In 1818, Goomaniā, the Aranuddy Nāik, Feghy Khān, Jāwā Wassawā, the Boodāwal Rāṇā, Dewji Nāik, Rāmjee and Oochit, Rhyliā and Cundoo received pensions from the British government. Goomaniā though accepted the terms, never personally visited the Political Agent. Gungā Nāik having attacked a detachment of Regulars, at Chopḍā was killed in the fight. At the same time, an attempt to employ the Turvee Bhils as a Police corps failed. The British detachments marched against Kaniā Turvee Bhils. Dusrut sacked and destroyed a village. Malhārjī Deshmukh, too, attacked Soorunganā. The Aranuddy Nāiks returned their pensions and the money they had received from the British declaring that they would collect for themselves. The Thālner Parganā was plundered by the hill Bhils, whereupon Major McBean burned Kaniā's huts. But the ravages continued and Colonel Jardine's force had to move against them.

In 1819, the Bhils broke out in a general insurrection on all sides; the leaders holding out the different outposts of the hill area and sending out marauding parties to ravage the plains. Several detachments were employed against the rebels. Some of

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[1] Khobarekar, Ingraji Sattevirudha Maharashtrantil Sashastra Uthava (Marathi) (1818-1860) 17.

Chaudhuri, Civil Disturbances during the British rule in India (1765-1857), 158.

"Anarchy and lawless oppression had reached a fearful height and murder and rapine stalked openly and unrestrainedly through the land. Fifty notorious leaders infested this once flourishing "Garden of the West", and their every command was implicitly obeyed by upwards of five thousand ruthless followers whose sole occupation was pillage and robbery, whose delight, alone consisted in the murderous foray and whose subsistence depended entirely on the fruits of their unlawful spoil"—Capt. D. C. Graham. A brief historical sketch of the Bheel Tribes inhabiting the province of Khandesh (1843), 4.

[2] "Register of the disposal of the most formidable of the Bheel leaders". Graham gives on page 22, the details of 48 Bheel chiefs.

[3] "Memorandum regarding the past and present state of the Force employed for the protection of Chalisgaon, Bhurgaon and Jamner Talukas—Southern Agency"—Graham, o. c. 23.

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the outposts which provided access to their mountain strongholds were captured, but fresh leaders appeared to defend these key positions, and the jungle-war continued. Proclamations of amnesty were unheeded, not one of the tribes repaired to take advantage of the offer[1]. Expeditions were sent against many leaders but the whole district was in utter chaos and even the village police aided the plunderers. Chil Nāik was apprehended and hanged.

In 1820, Dusrut commenced the usual process of indiscriminate devastation and was joined by the famous Peṇḍhāri Sheikh Dullā, but Major Morin imposed considerable restraint on their excesses by occupying posts for hundred miles which forced the southern hill Bhils to surrender[2].

In 1821, there was no decrease in gang robbery. Military operations continued without success. The disturbances caused in the villages round Pāroḷā[3] and an attempt to assassinate Captain Briggs, brought on Lālā Bhāu Jhānsīkar, the proprietor, the wrath of the British Government and though allowed to keep his estate, he was forced to give up his fort.

In 1822, a fresh incursion of the Bhils under the famous leader Hiriā threw the country into a state of complete lawlessness. Anarchy and oppression reached a fearful height, gangs of Bhils scoured the country plundering in every direction, and the mamlatdars reported extreme alarm of the people[4]. Colonel Robinson who took the field in April 1823, obtained some success in scattering the rebels and destroying their settlements[5]. Then for two years, fierce retribution followed, the Bhils were caught and killed and many of them were also subjected to severe punishment. But though many were caught and killed, fresh leaders were never wanting, their scattered followers again drew together, and quiet and order were as far off as ever[6].

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[1] Chaudhuri, o. c. 158. "Chumar Wulvej and 50 of his clan were killed by the Gaikwad Bhils and Koor Wussawa tendered his submission. Laxman Parvee was taken and pardoned. Boorhan Khan and Meer Khan received pensions"—Graham, o. c. 15-16.

[2] "Oorhit cut down a Patel. Jundhoola, Jukria and Mohun with 1,200 followers surrendered to Major Morin. Sindhva road was impassable. Nowapoor was attacked. Palaji Deshmukh was taken and executed. Koor Wussawa of Sackbassy, ravaged Nowapoor and Kokarmoonda with 400 followers—Soormull escaped"—Graham, o. c. 16.

[3] In the Amaḷner Sub-division, twenty miles east of Dhuliā, Paroḷā was one of the largest and most prosperous towns in Khandesh with many weavers and a considerable trade.

[4] "The Burgaon and Errondole districts were infested with three large gangs, under the control of the famous fleet Heeria; Saiboo came in and was entertained to preserve the peace of the Chalisgaon district". Graham, o. c. 17.

[5] Chaudhuri, o. c. 158, Khobarekar, o. c. 18. "The Political Agent left Khandesh in 1823. During his administration, continued settlements had been made only to be broken and force employed, by which for a time submission was obtained; when the collector took charge, Nahals in Satpooras, Ankoos in [illegible] and Heeria in the districts of Burgaon and Errondole were plundering. [illegible] was seized and Poonia was killed—Graham, o. c. 17.

[6] "Sahib Khan joined the insurgents. Aund was apprehended. Goomany refused to deliver up delinquents traced to his huttie. Roop and Yeshwant, his brothers, seized. Goomany taken and transported. Large detachments under Major Deschamp moved on. Mamlatdars reported extreme alarm of the people, Military force penetrated into the hills"—Graham, o. c. 17.

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In 1825, the situation further deteriorated. These aboriginals were now used as tools in the hands of the interested political leaders. Shivrām, a blacksmith, produced forged papers from the Rājāh of Sātārā. He enticed the Bāglāṇ Bhils to rise up in an insurrection. The marauders, a party of 800 men, attacked and plundered Antapur and carried off the spoil to the hill fort of Milair (Murlimhar), but shortly after Lieutenant Outram surprised and dispersed the insurgents, and recovered a great part of the plunder. Later on, Shivrām and his followers were successfully encountered, most of whom received pardon and returned to ploughs[1]. Other leaders like Pendyā, Bundee, Sutwā committed depredations.

As force had failed, Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, determined to try gentler measures. In 1825, orders were given that fresh efforts should be made to encourage the wild tribes to settle as husbandmen and to enlist and form a Bhil Corps. With these objects Khāndesh was divided into three Bhil Agencies, which were apportioned to as many officers, who were expected to reside within the limits of their respective districts. The one in the north-west included Nandurbār, Sultānpur, Pimpaḷner, and the Dāṅgs; a second, in the north-east, with Chopḍā, Yāval, Sāvdā, Eranḍol, Amaḷner and Nashirbad; and the third in the south included Jāmner, Bhaḍgāon, Chāḷisgāon, and the districts near the Sātmaḷā range. To the officer in charge of the second Agency, the duty was likewise entrusted of raising a Bhil Corps under active Native and Non-Commissioned Officers[2]. At Dharangāon, Lieutenant, afterwards Sir James, Outram busied himself, from 1825 to 1830, in raising the Bhil Corps.

The duties of the agents were heavy and varied. Gangs still in revolt had to be reduced and order kept, offenders punished or committed for trial, disputes settled and complaints redressed and pensions paid and the people led to settle to steady work. As far as possible registers of the different tribes were kept, the chiefs were won by rewards and pensions, their hereditary claims to guard the passes were carefully respected, and the tillage was fostered by grants of land, seed, and cattle. The Bhil Corps was very hard to start Their shyness, restlessness and suspicions hindered the Bhils from enlisting. But Lieutenant Outram's skill and daring as a tiger-hunter, his freehanded kindness, and his fearless trust in his followers won the Bhils' hearts. Nine men joined him as a bodyguard and on the conclusion of the monsoon, he left the Headquarters of Dharangāon at the head of sixty men. During the rest of the season, fresh recruits joined and at its close, when they entered Mālegāon Cantonment, the troops welcomed the Bhils

[1] Raising threatened the purganas of Kanapoor and Pemplee—on Sewram's surrender necessary arrangements were made by Mr. Graham, the 2nd Assistant Collector. The country still continued in a very disturbed state and crime did not decrease. Dharia Naik was seized. Rore Naik, Sutwa, Krishna and Bayjee were settled. Dadma was seized Village Patils were discovered to be in league with the Bhils. Pandoo was apprehended—Graham, o. c. 18.

Graham, o. c. part II, 7.

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as fellow-soldiers. Men of the highest caste visited the wild recruits and gave them betel-nuts. The success of the corps was assured[1].

In 1826, a gang plundered Burgāon. The Sindvāghāṭ was shut by Dhuṛsing and Soobhāniā returned from transportation. Sultānpuṛ was plundered. Detachments were sent against Deochand and thirty of his followers were killed in Sultānpur but Soobhāniā repulsed the party of regulars sent against him. He was seized by Raniā Nāik and was sent to Dhuliā where he died in the jail. The system of reformation continued and upwards of 300 ploughs were established. Pendyā was apprehended, and Bowājee was murdered. Bodwād was disturbed by large gangs. Two notorious Bhils were seized by the reformed Bhils. The Bhil levy amounted to 200 recruits who were inspected by the Collector[2]. In 1827, a gang formed under Khundoo and Mahādev, near Sindvā, attacked the village of Boorwaree but Lieutenant Outram with a detachment of the Bhil Corps surprised them after a night's march and the gang was completely dispersed with the loss of one of its leaders and several of the followers[3] killed. Recruits came in and when inspected by the Brigadier, the corps was found highly efficient. This strength was raised from 400 to 600 and afterwards to 690. The Agent reported that the colonies were increasing and that he was successful in settling many of the predatory Bhils on the East frontier of Jāmner, who were reckoned as the wildest of the tribes[4].

Meanwhile the Bhils continued to settle in the plains; the south colonies prospered and many of the wild Bhils in the east of Jāmner took to agriculture. The Kukarmunda Bhil Agency was abolished in 1827, and the control of the predatory Bhils was made over to the Second Assistant Collector, then placed in charge of the western districts.

The Bhil tribes were now reclaimed. The Collector in 1828 reported that, for the first time in twenty years, the district had enjoyed repose for six months. The Bhil Corps was employed throughout the district, in pursuing marauders and in escorting prisoners and treasures.

In 1830, all the available force of the Bhil Corps and the Auxiliary Horse, together with a strong detachment of regular Troops marched on Dāngs and subdued the chiefs. However, great sickness prevailed among the troops after their return from the Dāngs. In 1831, the Tadvi Bhils of Aḍāvad were plundering in

[1] Graham, o. c. 8.

The troops who did this good service were the XXIII Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry—*Ibid.*

[2] Graham, o. c. 18.

[3] *Ibid.* 19.

A Jamadar and 7 of the corps were wounded on this occasion.

[4] While in the north-east Lieutenant Outram was raising the Bhil Crops in the south Major Evans and Lieutenant Graham were bringing the Sātmālā Bhils to form settlements and engage in tillage, and Captain Rigby was quieting the wilder western chiefs.

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the north-east. A detachment of the Bhil Corps under Lieutenant Outram marched to Yāval and 469 of the rioters were apprehended and 158 were sentenced by the criminal court Judge. Major Ovans reported the increasing prosperity and reformation of his colonies and the total success which had crowned his arduous labours. 641 Bhils were at the plough and 6,018 acres (8,024 *bighas*) were under tillage[1].

In 1832, the district remained quiet. The Bhil Corps was entrusted with one of the district treasuries and Major Ovans reported that 113 Bhil villages were re-established in Chālisgāon, Bhaḍgāon, and Jāmner. In 1837, at the request of the Gwalior Resident, the districts of Yāval, Chopḍā, Pāchorā and twelve villages of Lohāre, were restored to Sindiā. This greatly added to the difficulties of keeping order and the crime suddenly increased and the Bhils gave much trouble. These disturbances were soon repressed, and in 1839 the Bhil Corps had become so efficient, that the Regiment of the line was withdrawn from Khāndesh[2].

In 1840, Pratāpsing, Rājāh of Amli, from southern Dāngs, throwing off his allegiance, allowed his followers to plunder the villages in the British territory and refused to obey the summons of the Magistrate The Bhil Agent with a small party of the corps and horse, after a forced march of sixty miles, surprised his principal location and seized his family, flocks and arms. Next year (1841) a large party of Ahmadnagar Bhils plundered the Government treasury at Pimpaļner which had been left without adequate means of defence. The Bhil Corps pursued the marauders and secured a portion of the plunder. During the same year, Bhamniā Nāik broke into rebellion and attacked a village in Sultānpur. He was met by the Bhil Agent on the banks of the Narmadā and was shot and his followers seized, and brought to Dhuliā. Next year (1842), the Tadvi Bhils, plundering Sāvdā and Yāval under their leaders Beekarai and Bangchund were defeated, and Beekarai was seized and Bangchund killed[3]. Whatever success was achieved was due to the humanising influence of Lieutenant Outram, the "Baird of India[4]". The Bhils were gradually weaned away from their predatory propensities, and incorporated into the British system by bounty and patronage[5].

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[1] Graham, o. c 20.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Graham, o. c. 21.

[4] "Leaving unattended for weeks together amongst their 'Hutties' by the fearless and manly confidence which he evinced on their honour and good faith by so unhesitatingly entrusting his life to their keeping, he succeeded in inspiring them with a conviction that the British Government was sincere in its profession". Graham, o. c. 8; Chaudhuri, o. c. 159.

[5] The total amount advanced by Government to establish the colonies was Rs. 85,348. Of this sum Rs. 44,137 had been recovered; Rs. 16,960 were still outstanding, of which one-half might be recovered and thus total deficit would amount to Rs. 32,500—Graham, Statement of advances and balances due by the British colonies in the Chāļisgaon, Bhadgāon, and Jāmner, under the Kunhur Agency. (The Bhil Tribes of Khandesh), p. 24.

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In accordance with the treaty of Gwalior, in April 1844, Yāval, Chopdā, Pāchorā and Lohāre were again made over to the British. Lālji Sakhārām *alias* Lālā Bhāu who was the Mamlatdar of Yāval refused to surrender the Yāval fort and made preparations to defend the fort with his clerks and three hundred troops. This compelled the Collector, Mr. Bell, who had advanced to take charge of the district, to retire. Mr. Bell, thereupon summoned troops from Ashirgaḍ and Mālegāon and the Bhil Corps under Captain Morris. The troops arrived and encamped at Sākli and Bhālod on both sides of Yāval, and Lālji Sakhārām in consequence of a message from Sindiā's officer at Burhānpur, delivered up the fort in April 1844. Lohāre and Pāchorā also resisted in the same way. The Rajput Pāṭil of the village of Vārkheḍā shut himself in his fort and refused to yield. Force had to be used, and a detachment of the line and a couple of nine-pounder guns, with the Bhil Corps under Captain Morris, were sent against him. After a long and obstinate resistance, in which the attacking force lost sixteen killed and wounded, and the Mansārām Pāṭil was shot dead and his only son mortally wounded, the fort was captured and dismantled. In 1845, the Western Bhil Agency was restored and a house for the use of the Western Bhil Agent was built at Nandurbār. In 1846, the chief of Chikhli, Kuvar Jivā Vasava, disliking the Bhil Agent's interference, took to the woods, and as he refused to listen to offers of pardon, detachments were sent against him[1]. Though surprised he made a fierce resistance and was not captured without bloodshed. He was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. His son Ramsiṅg was, with his cousin Sonjī, sent to Poona for studies[2]. In 1849, Burhānpur was the scene of a desperate and sanguinary affray between Muslims and Hindus[3].

Survey Riot. 1852.

THE SURVEY RIOT (1852). The order of the Revenue Commissioner in 1849 that the landholders should provide stone boundary marks of their lands, met with a strong opposition. In 1852, the cultivators of Sāvdā, Rāver and Chopḍā in Khāndesh made strong demonstrations, when a revenue survey party led by Davidson was about to begin their work there[4]. The demonstrators pleaded that neither stone nor labourers could be found to put the boundary marks. On intimation from Davidson, other

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[1] Malegaon Brigade, the Poona Irregular Horse and the Bhil Corps.

[2] For sometime both boys did well. But as they grew up, they gave Major Candy, the Principal of the College much trouble, and finally running away, were not found for several months. When he came of age and was entrusted with the management of his estate, Rāmsiṅg's conduct was far from steady. Known to share in gang robberies and suspected of murdering his wife, he was (1872) seized and deported, and the management of his estate was assumed by Government.

[3] Sir George Clerk in his minute of 28th April 1848, stated: "It is now thirty years since we acquired the Government of the Deccan and Khandesh, with much of the country we rule over Gujarat. But it is quite clear from records before me that crime has not decreased, that we are affording no increased protection to our subjects"—Chaudhuri, o. c. 207 c/f pp. (Lords), 1852-53, Vol. XII, paper 162; minute by Right Hon. Lord Falkland, dated February 28, 1850, p. 40 and p. 24.

[4] Chaudhuri, o. c. 171.

Davidson, the officer in charge of the survey, had arrived with his party and pitched his tents at Yava.

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civil and military officers arrived to help him, but on ascertaining the strength of the demonstration, it was decided to stop the survey operations for the time being[1].

After a few days Davidson moved his camp to Rangāon, a little village on the Tāpī about five miles from Sāvdā to resume his operations when he was joined by other officers of the party[2]. But finding that Mr. Bell, the Civil Engineer was at Sāvdā, he joined him with the survey officers, Mr. Waddington and Mr. Baker.

This became the occasion for a tremendous upheaval. Sāvdā peasantry began to assemble in hundreds, "in less than an hour a mob surrounded the tents, and seized the tent ropes, shouting 'Din'! 'Din'! and 'No Survey'[3]. So violent did they become that the European officers fled away in panic, the Mamlatdar and the Mahalkari who tried to pacify the mob were assaulted[4]. On getting the news of the disturbance, Mansfield, the Collector, who had succeeded Mr. Elphinstone at Dharangāon, called in the aid of Major Morris and the Bhil Corps from Dharangāon. Mansfield had issued a proclamation declaring that the orders of the Government must be obeyed, but the Government was practically boycotted by the people. The people of Erandol refused to lend their carts for public and military services, Mamlatdar's messengers were intercepted, and a Subhedar-Major was kept confined at Erandol[5]. Major Morris with 300 men of the 11th and 16th regiments of Native Infantry and two companies of Bhil Corps fell upon the insurgents at Erandol[6]. The occupation of the place was effected after the gates of the town were broken through and precautionary measures were taken by keeping in custody the landed gentry, the Deshmukhs, Deshpāndes and Pātils. Though

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[1] Two or three thousand men gathered and surrounded the tents of Davidson.

[2] The crowd had threatened to pull down the tents of the survey officers who did not at once leave. Davidson had sent an express to the Collector at Dhulia, and to Major Morris, the Commanding Officer of the Bhil Corps at Dharangāon. The Collector, Mr. Elphinstone deputed his first and second assistants, Mr. Havelock and Mr. Boswell, to Yāval, and Major Morris accompanied them with a detachment of the Bhil Corps and the Poona Horse. Mr. Havelock told the people that the survey operations would be stopped till a statement of the circumstances could be made to Government. On this the people dispersed, and shortly afterwards Mr. Havelock, Major Morris, Mr. Boswell and the survey party retired across the Tāpī. The survey officers encamped near Boraval on the Tāpī and the other officers returned to headquarters. After a few days Mr. Davidson resolved to move his camp to Rangaon. Chaudhuri, o. c. 172.

[3] The cultivators had sent a deputation to the Survey Officers' tents, demanding a written assurance that the survey should be abandoned. This the survey officers refused to give.

[4] Chaudhuri, o. c 172. The mamlatdar was severely hurt and the mahalkari saved himself only by flight.

[5] The Subhedar-Major was despatched to Erandol with fifty men of the Bhil Corps and thirty horse, but the people assembled to the number of several thousands, shut the gates, surrounded the party, and refused to let them leave the town. The news of this riot reached Dharangaon at 10 a.m.

[6] Chaudhuri, o. c. 172. Fifty men of the Poona Horse also accompanied this force. The Collector, too, accompanied the force.

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Erandol was recovered, Sāvdā and Faizpur remained strong centres of disaffection. There the rebels had set up a government of their own in supersession of the existing one[1]. A Committee called Panchayat conducted the local administration, collected the revenues and punished the offenders. On 15th December, 1852, Major Morris was joined by Captain Wingate and the Collector and on the 16th, they reached Faizpur an hour before day-break. The Bhil Corps surprised the rebels by surrounding the town and the gates were guarded by the men of the line. The ringleaders were seized simultaneously, a force moved to Sāvdā, where the persons who had made themselves most conspicuous were apprehended, and later on a proclamation was issued commanding the cultivators to return to their homes. As resistance was impossible, the peasants submitted. Two days after, Mr. Mansfield held a Darbar at Sāvdā in which he explained the object of the survey in relation to agricultural conditions which was generally understood[2].

The Revolt.
1857.

The Revolt of 1857: Kajarsing or Kājising, who on several occasions had been treated kindly by Mr. Mansfield the Collector, went into rebellion. Kājising, the Nāik of the Bhils, had been in the service of the British from 1831 to 1851, with a good record to his credit. He was in charge of the police force, stationed to guard the forty-miles road from Sindvā to Sirpur. So vigilant has been his watch that not a single theft or murder was recorded on the road, during these twenty years. To add, he had loyally served Major Graham, Major Morris, Captain Rose and Major Keir in tracing and bringing to terms some of the notorious Bhils from the locality However. in 1851, one Bhil, found in the act of crime was severely beaten by him, with the effect that the Bhil criminal died. Kājarsing could not escape the murder charge and was confined for ten years. When he was released in 1855, in spite of the strong recommendations from Captain Rose and others, he could not find any gainful occupation. When in May of 1857, it was sufficiently known that the Bhils would not be silent spectators to the events in the north, Kājarsing was given the charge of the pass in June 1857[3].

Kājarsing in the meanwhile had been watching with keen interest the events in the North and Central India ; and had judged that success, perhaps, would not be in favour of the British, this time. He decided to rely on his own, age-long, means of livelihood. The headquarters of the Mutineers instructed Kājarsing, Bhimā and Māwasiā Nāik to rise in rebellion. Kājarsing

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[1] The orders of the mamlatdar and other government servants were set at defiance. They refused to pay their revenue and the leaders formed themselves into a committee.

[2] This incident, however insignificant, showed how little was needed to bring the government into disrepute and danger. The deep-seated discontent of the masses lay dormant, ready to gush out in an upheaval at the slightest provocation. Resistance to survey was obviously a resistance to the imposition of the revenue system and more particularly to assessment. The survey riot was only an indication of the dread of the peasantry at the burden of assessment which would follow as a sequel to survey and measurement of land--Chaudhuri, o c. 172

[3] Khobarekar, o. c. 61.

CHAPTER 2. History. BRITISH PERIOD. 1818-1947. The Revolt. 1857.

labouring under some imaginary grievance[1], went into rebellion, plundered villages below the hills, and shut the Sindvā pass. His ranks were filled by the mutineers, as well as by the disbanded soldiery from Hoḷkar's army. A large amount of treasure, on its way from Indore to Bombay, fell into his hands. In September 1847, Bhimā Nāik attacked Lieutenant Kennedy and warned the police officers of Khāndesh. Bhimā Nāik even posed as the representative of the Delhi Emperor. The Government declared a prize of Rs. 1,000 for his arrest. But on the night of 29th October 1857, Bhimā Nāik, Kājarsing and other Bhil Chiefs, leading 1,500 Bhīls, attacked and plundered Shīrpur. Captain Birch pursued them for fifty-six miles without any tangible effect. On 1st November, Kājarsing and Bhimā plundered two villages, six miles from the British district headquarters. At the same time Khālā Nāik plundered another village in Sultānpur taluka. Information was forwarded to the Bombay Government that a big assemblage of Bhils in Pāloḍā taluka shortly to be joined by 400 Bhils, from Sinnar, would start their plundering activities, at any time. The Collector pleaded strong measures against the Bhils.

By 17th November 1857, the Bhil force under Kājarsing and Bhimā had risen to 1,500 and after plundering the great treasures worth seven lakhs of rupees, in the Sindvā ghāt, the Bhils came down and attacked villages in the Sultānpur area. Bhāgoji Nāik, too, with his followers started supporting Kājarsing and Bhimā Nāik. The Arab mercenaries, disbanded from the Dhār army, joined Kājarsing[2]. It was known, by April 1850, that the provisions for this band of Bhils were supported by Rājāh of Barwāni.

Major Evans had tried to win over Bhimā Nāik and Māwasiā by negotiations but with no effect. Kājarsing, Daularsing and Kālu Bābā organised formidable defence against Major Evans. The British officers were wounded and one Indian officer died in the action that followed. The Bhils lost 65 men and had 170 wounded. This action was fought at Ambāpani on 11th April 1858. Four hundred Bhil women, who had been earlier successfully helping their men against the British, were arrested. "The Drum Trials" passed capital punishment on 57 Bhils.

This was resented much by the Bhils from Ahmadnagar. Bhāgoji Nāik, in 1859, made a bold raid into Chāḷisgāon. He was surprised by a body of the Ahmadnagar police under Sir Frank Souter. The skirmishes continued throughout this year at Sirpur, Sultānpur, Pāchorā, and Yāval[3].

During these troubles considerable alarm was felt by the approach, to the very borders of Khāndesh, of the troops under Tātyā Ṭope. On the 3rd November 1858, news came that Tātyā had crossed the Narmadā and was marching on Khāndesh. Troops were at once moved into the district, and a regiment of Native Infantry, with detachments of the 18th Royal Irish and of

[1] Kājarsing was insulted by Captain Birch and his risāldār.
[2] These were 2,000 in number.
[3] Khobarekar, o. c. 63-64.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
BRITISH PERIOD.
1818-1947.
The Revolt.
1857.

Artillery supported by the Poona Irregular Horse, protected Ashirgaḍ[1] and Burhānpur[2], while a wing of the 23rd Native Infantry and a detachment of European Artillery and Infantry, with a squadron of Dragoons, held the area round Ajinṭhā. The Bhil Corps and a strong body of Poona Horse were stationed at Bodvāḍ. The intelligence proved true, and Tātyā Ṭope with his forces passed within thirty miles of Burhānpur, marching west. Great alarm was felt for the safety of Khāndesh and troops were rapidly marching on Chopḍā, as it was expected that Tātyā would attempt to enter by the Dhaulibāri pass. On the 23rd Tātyā plundered Kargund[3], and on the following day, robbed the post and destroyed the telegraph wire on the Āgrā road. Sir Hugh Rose[4] arrived at Shirpur on the same day to take the command of the forces of Khāndesh. News next came that the revolters planned a retreat northwards, and Sir Hugh resolved at once to press on their rear with all his available force[5]. Finding that Brigadier Parke had already gained on the revolters from the north and turned them west, troops were hurried to Shāhādā, and the force at Dhuliā was strengthened by the Ahmadnagar Flying Column[6]. After 18th December, it was feared that the revolters would recross the Narmadā and attempt to enter Khāndesh through Akrani. Troops were sent to Sultānpur and Talodā, but the alarm subsided. Before the end of the year the need for further military dispositions in Khāndesh had ceased.

The proprietors of Pāroḷā[7] were found to be disloyal and their estate was confiscated in 1857. In 1859, the town and fort of Pāroḷā, which belonged to a member of the Jhānsī family, were confiscated by the Government and the fort was dismantled.

Since 1859, the peace of the district has been unbroken. In 1860-61, Burhānpur was ceded to the British by Sindiā and has since formed part of the district of Nimar in the Central Provinces. The other important changes had been, in return for the cession of territory near Jhānsī in Central India, the acquisition, in 1860, of the Eranḍol petty division[8].

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[1] Captain Birch held Ashirgaḍ during the revolt of 1857-58, with a party of the Bhil Corps.

[2] In June 1857, Captain Birch, with 100 men of the Bhil Corps had marched on Burhānpur and disarmed a mutinous detachment of Sindiā's contingent.

[3] A village, 30 miles from Sindvā.

[4] Lord Strathnairn.

[5] Mr. Mansfield, the Collector, objected to his district being left exposed, but as there could no longer be any doubt that the revolters intended to re-cross the Narmadā and make for Malwā, Ujjain or Gujarāt, Sir Hugh started through the Sindva pass.

[6] But the revolters contrived to force their way through Bhavni and reached Chotā Udepur, where on the 18th December, they were overtaken by Brigadier Parke and routed.

[7] Twenty-four miles east of Dhulia.

[8] Along with the Varangaon petty-division, Varangaon was, earlier, handed over to the British by Sindiā in 1861.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
BRITISH PERIOD. 1818-1947.
The Revolt. 1857.

In 1862, Lāling fort is mentioned as strongly situated, but with very few defences left. Sometime before 1862, Sindvā fort[1] was restored to Hoḷkar on condition of his building a bridge over the Gohī river. Under the British, the position of Jaḷgāon, on the highroad from Ashirgaḍ to Bombay, and its central situation among the local markets of Neri, Jamthi, Sāvdā, Faizpur, Dhāraṇgāon and Eraṇḍol, attracted traders and weavers, and before 1860, it could boast of more than 400 handlooms. In 1860, when the railway was opened, it remained for sometime the terminus and rapidly increased in importance. During the American war (1862-1865) Jaḷgāon became the great cotton market of Khāndesh. At the close of the American war, Jaḷgāon suffered severely. But during 1877 and 1878 new cotton presses and a large steam spinning and weaving mill were opened. The Bombay Bank also had started a branch, on account of the busy season.

Floods.

In 1872, on Sunday, the 15th September, the talukas bordering on the Girṇā and the Pānjhrā, suffered from a severe flood. At Dhulia, on the Pānjhrā, the rain began to fall steadily about noon on Friday, the 13th, and continued heavily the whole of Saturday and the greater part of Sunday. Before Sunday morning, the river had a very high flood, sweeping over the Āgrā Road bridge, carrying away the solid stone parapet and the whole of the roadway, and in Dhulia destroying 500 houses chiefly in the division of the town known as Briggs Peth[2]. On the Girnā, rain began about midnight of the 13th (Friday) and continued till eleven on the night of the 14th, when a violent hurricane set in. About 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th, the Girṇā began to overflow, and the flood increased till, about half-past nine that night, the water was ten feet higher than it had ever been known to rise. Of 152 villages damaged by the flood, fifty-six were altogether destroyed. Of the total number, fifty were on the Pānjhrā, thirty-two of them in Dhulia, six in Girnā, forty of them in Pāchora, thirty-six in Eraṇḍol, and twenty-six in Chāḷisgāon[3]. For the first five or six days, the destitute families were supported by private charity, receiving some help in the shape of grain from the balance of Khāndesh rice fund[4]. But this supported only

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[1] Twenty miles north of Thalner.

[2] A rest house close to the bridge, built at a cost of Rs. 2,000, was entirely destroyed, and another was much damaged. The village of Devpur on the other side of the river entirely disappeared, and one man, a Gosavi, was drowned. A telegraph post near the bank of the river on the Dhulia side, was washed away and communication stopped. At seven in the morning the flood was at its highest, standing about forty-five feet above the level of the river bed. About three hours later, it began to fall and by noon most of the water in the town had subsided.

[3] A vast amount of property both movable and immovable was lost. Numbers of dams, bandharas, and water channels, and several large ponds, watering thousands of fields, were either completely destroyed or badly damaged. Exclusive of damage to soil, trees, crops and public works, the flood was calculated to have caused a loss of more than Rs. 16,00,000. Besides Bhils and other forest tribes, 5,493 families were left destitute.

[4] The earlier three floods of 1822, 1829 and 1837 had affected west Khandesh more and Relief Fund had been organised. The present grant (1872) to East Khandesh was from what remained of a former grant by the late Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhai, of Bombay, for the relief of famine.

those in and around Dhulia. As reports of distress began to come in from different parts of the district, a public meeting was held at Dhulia, and a relief fund committee formed[1].

Floods.

On the 6th July 1875, a sudden local rainfall so swelled the Arunāvatī, a tributary of the Tāpī, that it flooded the town of Shirpūr, the water in places standing six feet deep, damaging fifty-two houses and destroying property of the estimated value of Rs. 32,000. On the 5th September 1876, the back water from a heavy flood in the Tāpī overflowed its tributaries, the Girṇā, the Anjanī, and the Aruṇāvatī causing much damage to crops.

Still population was steadily increasing, and with the rise of prices of produce (1856), the introduction of a lighter and more even assessment (1860-1866) and the opening of the railway (1863), large numbers came to Khāndesh. Compared with those of 1852 the census reports for 1872, showed a total of 1,028,642 souls for the whole of Khāndesh, or an increase in twenty years of nearly fifty per cent. The east and central parts were populous, but the south was thinly peopled. Khāndesh was one of the thinnest peopled parts of the Bombay Presidency.

Education.

Under the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspector, North-eastern division, the schooling of the district was conducted by local staff. Before the opening of Government schools, every large village had a private school taught by a Brāhman. Not being able to compete with the Government schools, these private institutions were confined to small villages which had no Government school. The first Government vernacular school was opened in the city of Dhulia in 1826 and the second was opened in 1843 at Eranḍol. Three years later, in 1846 a vernacular school was opened at Jāmner. The first English school was opened at Dhulia in 1853. In 1864 the first girls' school was opened at Dhulia.

Newspapers.

Two lithographed weekly Marāṭhī newspapers, the *Khāndesh Vaibhav* or Khāndesh Glory, and the *Aryāvarta* or Land of the Aryas, were published in Dhulia. The *Jalgāon Samāchār* or Jalgāon News was later on started at Jalgāon. Besides, the Dhulia Native General Library[2], there had been reading rooms at Bhaḍgāon, Bhusāval, Eranḍol, Jāmner, Pāroḷā and Rāver. This led to progress in all spheres. Today (1960), there are two Arts and Science Colleges with 1,717 pupils; 62 secondary schools (recognised by Government) with 20,427 pupils; 1,330 Primary Educational Institutions (recognised by Government) with 2,06,554 pupils, with other institutions numbering 1,123 with 19,107 pupils, the total being 2,517 educational institutions with 2,47,805 pupils[3].

[1] Government placed at the Collector's disposal Rs. 20,000, Rs. 5,000 to be distributed free and Rs 15,000 to which a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was afterwards added, to be given in advances or takavi. Private subscriptions amounted to as much as Rs. 35,435 Of this sum Rs. 34,895 were distributed among 1,492 families and Rs. 600 were spent in charity by the Collector and Rs. 69,739 were advanced to 1,164 persons.

[2] Established in 1863. The Dhulia Library was built in 1871 at the joint expense of the Municipality and Seth Hanmantram Shevakdas, a wealthy banker.

[3] Year of reference; 1957-58—Handbook of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State, 1960.

PART III

CHAPTER 3—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CULTURE

CHAPTER 3.

People and Culture.

DETAILS OF 1951 CENSUS.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1951, the population of Jalgaon district is 1,471,351, males numbering 746,452 and females 724,899. This population is distributed over 4,467.3 square miles so that the average population per square mile comes to 329.36. Hindus form the largest proportion of this population, Muslims being the next largest community. Jains, Buddhists, Christians, Jews, Sikhs and Parsees are also met within the district in lesser and lesser numbers.

Hindus number 1,302,037, males being 660,410 and females 641,627; Muslims number 191,215, males being 76,794 and females 74,421; Jains number 13,067, males being 6,563 and females 6,504; Christians number 2,537, males being 1,283 and females 1,254; Sikhs number 834, males being 454 and females 380; Jews number 18, males being 12 and females 6; Parsees number 268, 142 being males and 126 females. Buddhists number 7, all being males. Non-tribals number 1,368, males being 787 and females 581. Table No. IV at the end of this chapter shows the comparative increase or decrease of this population from 1911 to 1951.

The census separately enumerated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total Scheduled Castes population is 137,916, males being 69,747 and females 68,169. The Scheduled Tribes population is 64,486, males being 33,240 and females 31,246. Displaced persons' number is 7,875, 4,223 being males and 3,652 females while non-Indian nationals totalled 61, 30 being males and 31 females.

The percentage of males and females in the total population of the district works out at 50.73: 49.27 which is fairly balanced.

The tractwise distribution of the population is as follows:—

Rural.

Rural Tracts.—The total population in rural tracts of the district is 1,003,918, males being 505,946 and females 497,972. It is divided into (1) Jalgaon-Bhusaval-Edlābād as 195,858 (m. 98,852; f. 97,006); (2) Yāval-Rāver 169,955 (m. 85,098; f. 84,857); (3) Amalner-Parola 152,498 (m. 77,250; f. 75,248); (4) Chopda-Erandol 157,233 (m. 78,996; f. 78,237); (5) Chālisgaon-Bhadgaon 163,000 (m. 82,564; f. 80,436); (6) Jāmner-Pāchora 165,374 (m. 83,186; f. 82,188).

Urban.

Urban Tracts.—The total population in urban tracts of the district totals 467,433, males being 240,506 and females 226,927. It is divided into (1) Jalgaon-Bhusāval-Yāval-Rāver-Edlābād as

CHAPTER 3.

People and Culture.

DETAILS OF 1951 CENSUS.

Urban.

Livelihood Pattern.

226,405 (m. 117,485; f. 108,920); (2) Amalner-Parola-Chopda-Erandol 138,571 (m. 70,348; f. 68,223); (3) Chālisgaon-Jāmner-Pāchora-Bhadgaon 102,457 (m. 52,673; f. 49,784).

The population is split up into eight livelihood classes four of which are agricultural and four non-agricultural.

Agricultural Classes.—(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants total 682,974 (m. 341,442; f. 341,532), (2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants total 32,227 (m. 16,615; f. 15,612); (3) Cultivating labourers and their dependants total 309,714 (m. 156,523; f. 153,191); (4) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants total 11,738 (m. 5,513; f. 6,225). The total comes to 1,036,653 (m. 520,093; f. 516,560).

Non-Agricultural Classes.—Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from (1) Production other than cultivation 152,619 (m. 79,382; f. 73,237); (2) Commerce 80,361 (m. 41,733; f. 38,628); (3) Transport 33,998 (m. 17,965; f. 15,933); (4) Other services and miscellaneous sources 167,820 (m. 87,279; f. 80,541). Total is 434,198.

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People and Culture.

DETAILS OF 1911—1951 CENSUSES.

Area, Houses and Population.

TABLE I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT (1911—1951)

Census years	Area in square miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied Houses		Population			
				Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	
						Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1911..	4,550	23	1,415	45,406	1,57,548	1,11,332	1,07,924	4,10,587	4.05,043
1921..	4,550	23	1,455	48,872	1,57,102	1,27,230	1,19,432	4,18,559	4,10,616
1931..	4,551	23	1,468	60,671	1,79,041	1,52,108	1,40,978	4,60,585	4,52,364
1941..	4,598	23	1,474	79,558	2,17,663	1,82,988	1,71,730	4,90,840	4,82,164
1951..	4,467·3	29	1,424	80,933	1,94,024	2,40,506	2,26,927	5,05,946	4,97,972

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People and Culture.

DETAILS OF 1911—1951. CENSUSES.

Age and Civil Condition.

TABLE II

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT (1911)

Age Group	Total Population		Married		Unmarried		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—5	79,598	83,942	989	1,931	78,579	81,966	30	45
5—10	71,401	68,713	3,310	22,957	67,995	45,380	96	376
10—15	57,966	48,878	18,434	39,910	39,211	8,098	321	870
15—20	39,640	41,447	25,898	39,256	13,252	1,146	490	1,045
20—40	1,68,156	1,67,590	1,50,564	1,47,997	11,658	2.107	5,934	17,486
40—60	81,187	76,516	71,245	39.092	1,515	605	8,427	36,819
60 and over	23,971	25,881	16,865	4,316	533	185	6,573	21,380

TABLE II—*contd.*

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT (1921)

Age Group	Total Population		Married		Unmarried		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—1	19,486	19,697	81	136	19,404	19,552	1	9
1—5	52,164	56,135	650	1,648	51,477	54,439	37	48
5—10..	82,283	80,325	3,451	23,141	78,706	56,611	126	573
10—15	74,274	61,918	23,540	47,543	50,287	12,797	447	1,578
15—20..	42,222	42,145	28,221	38,922	13,330	1,955	671	1,268
20—30..	86,948	91,609	75,403	83,818	8,055	1,296	3,490	6,495
30—40..	80,955	72,318	72,333	56,711	2,869	926	5,753	14,681
40—50..	51,318	49,491	44,229	27,966	1,055	453	6,034	21,072
50—60..	30,726	28,416	24,921	10,462	545	213	5,260	17,747
60 and over	25,413	27,994	17,939	5,118	478	329	6,996	22,547

CHAPTER 3.

People and Culture.
DETAILS OF 1911—1951 CENSUSES.
Age and Civil Condition.

TABLE II—*contd.*

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT (1931)

Age periods	Total Population		Married		Unmarried		Widowed or Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—1	22,397	22,585	137	143	22,259	22,441	1	1
1—5	72,174	73,283	1,008	4,526	71,148	68,698	18	59
5—10	82,571	77,353	11,961	33,158	70,482	43,799	128	396
10—15..	74,783	69,872	22,247	46,592	52,293	22,615	243	665
15—20..	55,122	58,151	38,895	55,170	15,611	1,705	616	1,276
20—30..	1,09,343	1,09,062	96,617	1,02,097	10,019	1,106	2,707	5,859
30—40..	86,201	76,804	80,207	62,016	1,694	470	4,300	14,318
40—50.. .. .	54,533	50,881	48,361	29,176	736	209	5,434	21,496
50—60..	32,266	31,006	26,695	10,927	294	103	5,277	19,976
60 and over	23,303	24,345	16,869	4,678	167	78	6,267	19,589

DETAILS OF 1911—1951 CENSUSES.
Age and Civil Condition.

TABLE II—*contd.*

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT (1941)

Age periods	Total Population		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—5	1,894	1,921	1,881	1,897	1	10	12	14
5—10..	2,025	1,873	1,960	1,627	37	228	28	18
10—15..	1,629	1,348	1,374	617	228	708	27	23
15—20..	1,117	1,169	516	120	581	1,019	20	30
20—25	1,162	1,281	184	71	952	1,157	26	53
25—30	1,160	1,249	65	31	1,058	1,140	37	78
30—35..	1,097	1,056	21	5	1,019	928	57	128
35—40	861	806	16	2	782	629	63	175
40—45..	636	585	12	2	570	391	54	190
45—50..	537	522	8	3	473	264	56	255
50—55	415	384	4	4	358	163	53	217
55—60..	345	322	3	1	273	108	69	213
60—65.. .. .	245	246	3	3	182	158	60	185
65—70.. .. .	143	138	2	1	104	123	37	114
70 and over	189	190	5	1	121	20	63	169

CHAPTER 3.

People and Culture.

DETAILS OF 1911—1951 CENSUSES.

Age and Civil Condition.

TABLE II—*contd.*

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT (1951)

Age periods	Total Population		Married		Unmarried		Widowed or Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1—4	7,545	7,242	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—14	19,948	18,298	497	3,912	19,439	14,309	12	77
15—24	13,080	13,124	6,679	11,916	6,260	759	141	449
25—34	11,447	11,124	10,498	10,285	593	64	356	775
35—44	6,997	8,357	8,278	6,561	139	27	580	1,769
45—54	6,004	5,475	5,281	2,988	63	6	660	2,481
55—64	3,199	3,415	2,522	933	17	5	660	2,477
65—74	1,344	1,656	925	223	14	2	405	1,431
75 and over	478	556	265	37	2	..	211	519
Age not stated ..	9	12	4	4	5	6	..	2

CHAPTER 3.
People and Culture.
DETAILS OF 1911—1951. CENSUSES.
Language.

TABLE III

LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TOUNGE), JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT

Languages	1911		1931		1951	
(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Marathi	4,27,022	4,26,199	4,73,368	4,61,625	6,39,213	6,23,239
Gujarathi	6,553	5,569	11,055	8,477	5,263	5,271
Urdu	..	..	..	..	66,190	64,555
Hindi	48,084	45,374	72,640	61,577	15,547	13,821
Bhili	15,505	14,869	17,482	16,627	5,155	4,647
Telugu	..	..	1,973	2,004	1,327	1,313
Sindhi	617	395	..	21	3,959	3,557
Rajasthani	8,265	6,369	17,089	13,486	8,028	7,060
Others	14,990	2,701	3,218	2 166	1,836	1,443
Gypsi	6,255	5.681	..	..	..	..
Ahirani	.	..	15,036	13,945	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	15	6,705	63	20

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DETAILS OF 1911—1951 CENSUSES
Religion.

TABLE IV

POPULATION BY RELIGION FROM 1911 TO 1951, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT

Religion	1911		1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Hindus	4,54,035	4,48,096	4,84,070	4,72,143	4,48,136	4,38,016	5,60,088	5,44,921	6,60,410	6,41,627
Jains	5,106	4,255	4,708	3,992	5,179	4,442	5,279	4,791	6,563	6,504
Musalmans	50,613	48,908	55,176	52,333	65,478	61,624	76,095	72,447	76,794	74,421
Christians	800	620	1,038	820	1,201	1,039	1,311	1,259	1,283	1,254
Others	11,365	11,088	797	760	756	675	31,055	30,476	1,402	1,093

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DETAILS OF 1911—1951 CENSUSES Population.

TABLE V

POPULATION BY TALUKA FROM 1911 TO 1951, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT

Taluka	1911		1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Amalner ..	43,775	42,069	46,274	45,198	55,031	52,883	63,631	61,935	73,390	71,282
2 Bhusaval	44,577	42,210	49,674	45,785	56,203	52,441	62,311	58,475	76,352	72,703
3 Edlabad ..	19,833	20,000	20,453	20,365	21,440	21,381	21,593	21,532	22,509	22,957
4 Chalisgaon	50,379	48,656	52,409	50,065	60,078	57,599	65,111	63,427	74,713	71,731
5 Chopda ..	41,211	41,477	41,371	41,436	44,806	44,681	49,318	48,391	54,229	54,662
6 Erandol ..	58,850	58,333	50,086	48,701	56,789	55,199	62,025	61,226	64,178	63,084
7 Jalgaon ..	47,888	46,153	50,516	47,448	60,505	55,935	71,287	66,731	84,771	79,761
8 Jamner ..	49,249	49,074	51,624	51,452	55,907	55,167	58,274	57,214	61,769	61,230
9 Pachora ..	38,152	37,792	42,900	41,748	47,432	45,413	49,232	48,002	53,463	61,695
10 Bhadgaon	22,572	21,932	22,913	22,105	25,316	24,500	26,118	25,613	28,478	27,752
11 Parola ..	22,516	22,421	30,844	29,419	32,873	32,153	37,388	35,930	34,797	33,280
12 Raver ..	40,019	40,279	41,886	41,804	47,074	47,003	53,029	52,646	59,201	58,473
13 Yaval ..	42,898	42,371	44,839	44,522	49,239	48,987	54,061	52,772	58,302	56,889

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TABLE VI

URBAN AREA, HOUSES AND INMATES—1951, JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT

Serial No.	Taluka or Peta	Area in square miles	Number of houses	Number of households	Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Number of inmates of institutions and houseless persons	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Amalner	18·6	8,327	8,737	44,646	22,981	21,665	120	69
2	Bhadgaon	10·0	1,708	1,795	9,322	4,761	4,561	..	..
3	Bhusaval	25·5	11,863	15,568	71,677	36,975	34,702	250	241
4	Chalisgaon	5·0	4,243	5,974	30,345	15,866	14,479	394	183
5	Chopda	51·4	6,904	7,249	35,118	17,728	17,390	66	56
6	Edlabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Erandol	36·1	7,363	8,456	43,202	21,683	21,519	135	121
8	Jalgaon	36·5	16,429	19,168	91,818	48,105	43,713	585	92
9	Jamner	47·1	5,581	6,109	29,362	14,920	14,442	60	11
10	Pachora	42·3	6,060	6,812	33,421	17,126	16,295	138	37
11	Parola	4·8	3,063	3,202	15,605	7,956	7,649	..	..
12	Raver	21·1	3,394	4,566	22,954	17,820	11,134	37	30
13	Yaval	33·2	5,998	7,907	39,956	20,585	19,371	116	79

TABLE VII

RURAL AREA, HOUSES AND INMATES—1951. JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT

Serial No.	Taluka or Peta	Area in square miles	Number of houses	Number of households	Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Number of inmates of institutions and houseless persons	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Amalner	305·9	18,745	19,761	1,00,026	50,409	49,617	493	373
2	Bhadgaon	185·5	8,739	9,069	46,901	23,717	23,184	301	240
3	Bhusaval	303·0	15,717	17,089	77,378	39,377	38,001	162	145
4	Chalisgaon	455·4	21·120	22,442	1,16,099	58,847	57,252	522	423
5	Chopda	242·1	13,471	14,539	73,173	36,501	36,672	286	221
6	Edlabad	249 5	9,646	10,772	45,766	22,809	22,957	246	210
7	Erandol	332·7	16,348	17,429	84,060	42,495	41,565	462	383
8	Jalgaon	283·1	14,235	15,237	72,714	36,666	36,048	113	71
9	Jamner	474·0	19,425	21,954	93,637	46,849	46,788	187	165
10	Pachora	234·2	13,623	14,717	71,737	36,337	35,400	242	190
11	Parola	286·6	10,257	10,584	52,472	26,841	25,631	85	76
12	Raver	231·7	17,986	20,019	94,720	47,381	47,339	190	130
13	Yaval	225·3	14,714	15,780	75,235	37,717	37,518	158	155

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URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

True to the general pattern of Indian life, Jalgaon is a district of villages which number 1,424. There are only 29 towns each having a population over 5,000 souls. None has a population of a lakh or over, the highest population figure, *viz.*, 68,412 being that of Jalgaon, the district town. Most of the towns still continue to have more a rural than an urban appearance. There is no big industrial centre in the district. Many Jalgaon villages had walls around them once but in most of them they have fallen in disrepair. In some cases no trace of these walls remains. Ruins of a stately gate or fortifications may occasionally be seen. Villages are mostly inhabited by Kuṇbis (consisting of Levā Pāṭidārs or Marāṭhās) and a couple of Mārvāḍi or Gujarāti shopkeepers. Harijans such as Mahārs, Chāmbhārs, Dhors and Māngs have separate localities on the outskirts of the villages. Bhils and Dhangars live mostly in the hills but some of them have settled down in the villages in the plains. Most of such Bhils are known as Taḍvis and they are converts to Islam.

The towns are inhabited by the professional classes, Government servants, big tradesmen and employees in offices, banks, factories and establishments. Even then agriculturists form a considerable proportion of the population. All towns tend to be more or less cosmopolitan and caste and communal barriers that prevented social intercourse for centuries tend increasingly to get obliterated now under the impact of new social and economic developments. The railways and other transport services have contributed greatly to this phenomenon. The liberalising influence of western learning is another contributing factor. The more urban the character of a *locale* the more is this phenomenon discernible. With the abolition of untouchability by law and with the guarantee of equality for all citizens as provided by the Constitution, man-made distinctions indicating superiority and inferiority by reason of mere birth are fast disappearing.

HOUSES AND HOUSING.

According to the 1951 Census there are 2,74,957 occupied houses in the district (61.55 per square mile). Of these 1,94,024 were in rural areas and 80,923 in the urban areas. These houses accommodated 14,61,345 households. This gives an average of 1.11 households for each occupied house, 1.07 in rural area and 1.17 in urban area.

There are two chief styles of houses in the district, the flat-roofed and the tiled. Tiled roofs were once confined to villages north of the Tapi river but they became more or less universal in course of time by the end of the last century. In the towns, tiled roofs were the order but during the thirties, forties and fifties of the present century, cement-concrete construction with a

terrace above has become the fashion in keeping with the vogue in several other urban centres in the country. Slowly they are getting into fashion even in villages. Baked brick for cement concrete constructions is used everywhere whereas unbaked, sun-dried bricks were used for old houses which were mostly flat-roofed. Mud and mortar are both in use. The window frames, doorposts and rafters are generally of teak or *nim* wood and often the door panels and window shutters are of mango wood. Stone is scarcely used except for foundation. Houses are usually built facing north or south and in some villages there is said to exist a prejudice against eastern or western fronts for houses.

A trader's house has a verandah or *oṭā,* which if he is a retail trader, is turned into his shop. Inside the verandah is the sitting room and beyond the sitting room the dining hall in the middle and three rooms on each side. Among the side rooms, to the left of the dining hall, are the office room, the shrine and the lying-in-room, and to the right a treasure room and two store-rooms one of which being used as a kitchen. Behind this group comes the back verandah with a privy in one corner. There is usually a back or a side door.

A well-to-do village *pāṭil's* house begins with a large gate, with a ward-room on either side, where the watchman sleeps and kit is piled or where office work is done. Then comes a yard with a central well and cattle sheds on either side or all round. Then a flight of steps leads to the first door and a long house, with first a sitting room, where swings or *zoolas* are kept and a dining room with two rooms on each side. In such houses cattle enter by the front door.

The bulk of the peasants' houses are of the superior type of *dhābā* houses or the inferior type of houses known as *chhappars.* A *dhābā* house is said to last for many years if it is kept in good repairs. The walls of clay and chopped grass or straw thoroughly kneaded under buffaloes' feet taper slightly and average from 18 inches to 22 inches in thickness. The flat or nearly flat roof rests on strong teakwood beams which run from wall to wall. Over the beams is laid a layer of strong branches of trees and a coating of dried sugarcane leaves, the whole with a gentle slope to one of the corners where a wooden spout throws off the water several feet from the foundation of the wall.

The *chhappar* type of house has either clay walls or merely a thick fence of cotton stalks or other wattled bows. The roof is made of long grass tied neatly to a bamboo framework with an intricate layer of *paḷas* leaves in the middle of the grass so as to make the roof perfectly waterproof. Over the thatch, split millet stems are sometimes laid to make it look like tiles. Generally Kolis, Bhils, Vanjāris and Mahārs live in such huts.

The tendency, however, whether in towns or villages is of late to go in for more or less *pakkā* construction and the use of burnt bricks, cement and concrete is getting increasingly popular. The

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only restriction on such construction is ability to spend. It is not unusual to notice such houses even in villages having a population of one thousand. They are small and bungalow type and well ventilated according to modern standards.

FOOD.

The staple food of practically all sectors of the population of Jalgaon is jowar bread. Wheat and rice also occupy a considerable proportion. Rice which is now being produced in Khāndesh itself with the help of lift irrigation is getting more and more popular and its presence in the menu is now regarded as a sign of culture. Vegetables locally grown and imported and bananas which are grown on a large scale in Rāver, Yāval and Edlābād talukas and are largely exported to north India and other parts of the country as well, also form part of the food of Khāndesh people particularly in towns. The cooking and dressing style may differ according to tradition and tastes in the different communities but as in other matters the standard is laid by the townspeople and it may be said to conform to the standard that obtains in places like Poona and Nasik. The service of food in the hotels of these places may be regarded as prescribing the standard menus for dinners and suppers.

The main difference in the eating habits of the people is determined by the fact whether they are vegetarians or non-vegetarians. Among the former may be included as communities, Brāhmans, Jains, Mārvādis and Banias. The non-vegetarians do not object to eating meat and fish, but most of them are not habitual meat-eaters, though even among those communities may now-a-days be found individuals who have no objection to taking animal food. It is only on festive occasions or in some cases once a week that they may take meat diet. Fresh fish is a rare commodity but dried fish that comes from Bombay forms part of the diet of the peasantry and village folk on a few occasions. Hindus scrupulously abstain from beef, though they may take mutton, eggs and fowl. Milk and ghee form a small part of the diet of vegetarians. A spicy *kadhi*, i.e., buttermilk boiled with salt and spices is a favourite dish of all Khāndeshis and forms part of the menu almost every day. All classes of people have taken to tea in mornings and afternoons.

The pastoral, labouring and agricultural classes take three meals a day consisting of jowar bread, onions, split pulse, some vegetable and garlic and groundnut *chutney* made with salt and chillies. Breakfast lunch and supper come early in the morning before setting out to work, at mid-day and between 7 and 9 p.m. in the evening, respectively.

The urban population take two meals with a tiffin in the afternoon. In the case of the towns people, there may be some luxurious items like pickles and jams and occasionally some sweets in the daily diet. Milk, curds and ghee may be there according to means, and the quantity of rice and wheat may be much larger than that of jowar. Otherwise there is not much of a material difference in the diet of the rural and the urban people.

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DRESS.

The articles of dress of Jalgaon Hindus are not materially different from those of Hindus in other parts of Mahārāshtra. The manner in which some of these articles are worn may differ slightly according to community or tradition. Thus Hindus having a Gujarāti origin have kept to the same way of wearing the *dhoti* that their Gujarāti ancestors followed not only decades but even centuries ago. The *kurtā* or *sadrā* had undergone changes due to prevailing fashion or style but the material has remained the same, *viz.*, coarse cotton piecegoods. The old fashioned heavy, white, folded turban has now remained only among the agricultural men folk and the upper cloth piece worn over the shirt or the coat has almost disappeared. The *dhoti* and *kurtā* however continue to be a common wear among the older generation.

Male Dress.

Among the younger people, however, the *dhoti* is getting rarer whether in towns or villages. The loose pyjama, the half-pant and the pant have practically usurped the place of the *dhoti*. During the days of British rule, the western mode of clothes had to some extent become fashionable in cities, but its glamour has now completely disappeared and the only remains of it among the towns people are the pant and the shirt. The bush-shirt or the bush-coat is the latest fashion and has invaded even the villages. The old *uparṇĕ, sadrā, bārābandi, kopri, aṅgarkhā* and *daglā* are now rarely seen anywhere. The head dress has also considerably disappeared and bareheadedness is getting into fashion. The made-up turban, folded turban, *rumāl, paṭkā, sāfā* and even the cap have tended to become things of the past. They may be resurrected on a few social occasions but that has ceased to be a necessity In winter some warm clothing is worn according to means, the woollen blanket known as *ghoṅgḍi* being the resort of the agriculturists. In home wear the *dhoti* has been largely replaced by loose pyjamas among the towns folk, but the rough *dhoti* persists in the villages and among peasant and labouring population.

Female Dress.

A full nine-yard sari and a bodice of similar material constitute the dress of grown-up women whether in the rural or urban areas. The manner of wearing the *sāḍi* slightly differs as between the village folk and the towns people. That is due to the necessities of the occupation in which they are employed. While a peasant woman will wear the *sāḍi* with more tidiness and in a close-fitting manner, the urban woman will wear it somewhat loosely and the material would be of finer counts. The skirt of the *sāḍi* in the former case will cover the head in the case of the village woman but the urban woman will let it hang on her shoulder or wear it across the shoulder. *Sāḍis* of five or six yards length have become fashionable of late among younger women and girls and they are worn cylindrically with a *parkar* (petticoat) inside. *Polkas* and blouses of different cuts are also getting fashionable and in towns frocks and skirt blouses are coming into vogue in the case of girls.

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CHILD DRESS.

For babies, whether boys or girls, a cap known as *ṭopṛĕ* or *kuñcadĕ* is considered essential. *Aṅgaḍis* and *zablis* are used for the body. For children the style of dress is the same, though dress material in their case may be somewhat fine, soft, and cotton or woollen according to seasonal requirements.

ORNAMENTS.

The ornaments worn by women in the towns and those worn by women of the peasantry or working class present a wide difference. Women in towns prefer to have light and delicate articles while those in the rural areas wear heavy and rather crude products of workmanship. Gold ornaments in the rural areas would be found occasionally in well-to-do families like those of Patils, Deshmukhs and Chaudharis. Others would wear silver trinkets on hands and feet and even on other limbs of the body. They might even be of brass and nickel. Glass beads and glass bangles would be profusely worn. The city population of women would be generally sparing in their use though in this respect fashions go on changing and many educated women are now found putting on as many as eight or ten thin bangles at a time on one of their hands. Gold ornaments still hold away among the well-to-do classes and besides giving prestige to a family, they are looked upon as insurance for emergencies. Those who can afford it also go in for pearls and precious stones. The introduction of cultured pearls from Japan has made it easier to use articles made of pearls like bangles and various kinds of necklaces. Similarly, the invasion of 'Czechoslovak' jewellery has made it possible for girls and women of modern tastes to use various kinds of beads and earrings at cheap prices.

Not long ago, it was fashionable for men folk to adorn their bodies with ornaments and it was not rare to see men who flaunted a *bhikhbāḷi* on one of their ears, usually right ear. It was usually of two pearls with a green or red stone between them or two or three pearls strung together by a gold wire. But this ornament is now less frequently seen. A gold or pearl *kanṭhā* with an emerald pendant was a favourite ornament among rich men and may still be seen in some landlord or *sāvkār* families. Rings of various styles of gold and often with one or other of the precious stones inset are the only ornaments that are still used by men. Buttons, links, studs, collar-pins or tie-pins of real or artificial gold

ORNAMENTS.

seem to be the new fashion and the wristwatch has usurped the place of the old *pocī* or *salkaḍī*. Among the rural folk silver ornaments and silver *kargoṭās* to be worn round the waist are popular.

Even among women the craze for decorating almost every limb has faded out. Formerly, the hair used to be laden with a number of gold ornaments and the ankles with heavy silver wear including something for the toes too. But they are tending to disappear, particularly in cities. For the hair only flowers are considered proper among the sophisticated, but among the rural women ornaments still persist. Earrings of pearls or other real or artificial stones are fashionable. The *maṅgalasūtra* made of gold and black glass beads is considered a necessary item in the case of married women with husbands alive. Various styles of gold necklaces or ornaments of gold and pearls are in current use. In the case of rural people they are of silver and continue to be still old-fashioned. Golden bangles of various kinds are popular and in rich families they are made of pearls and precious stones too. For special occasions ornaments round the arms known as *vānkī* are worn. A nose-ring was once considered absolutely essential, as important for married women as *maṅgalasūtra,* but the same importance is no longer attached to this ornament. It is now used only on special festive occasions. Decorating children with various trinkets is fashionable, *bindalīs* around the wrist, a *hansalī* round the neck and *sāṅkhḷī* around the wrist. Preferably gold is used in making them but among the poor classes silver replaces it.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

The predominantly Hindu population of Jalgaon may be described as that of confirmed theists. There are scarcely any people who deny God altogether. Although philosophically they will acknowledge that there is only one God, the source and fundamental cause of this universe, most of them will be found to be devotees of one or another specific deity incarnation or expression as described in the Hindu mythology. They are chiefly Vaiṣṇavas, Śaivas or Gaṇapati-worshippers according to family tradition. Every household is found to contain some small corner where the family images are kept and worshipped. The public places of worship and prayer are the temples of Śiva, Viṣṇū, Gaṇapatī, and their various forms particularly those of Viṣṇū. Popular among these are viṭhobā and Rāma. Lakshmi-Nārāyan temples are to be found in several places and many have been built by Gujarātis or Mārvāḍīs. The Goddess Bhavāni also receives special homage as Jagadambā. Lower in the order are Māruti, Mhasobā, Bhairava, Khaṇḍobā and others. Dattātraya is the combination of Brahmā, Viṣṇū and Maheśa and shrines dedicated to him are not only places of prayer and worship but even of pilgrimage. No orthodox Hindu will take his daily meal without offering it to his favourite deity and accepting it as his favour.

Among the common people and in the peasantry, there are a number of superstitions too. Almost every field is supposed to have its presiding deity and it has to be appeased by a yearly tribute of a fowl or a goat and in rare cases even a he-buffalo

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RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

particularly if the landed property is fairly large. People of this district generally observe two special religious rites, known as *roṭpūjā* and *cakrapūjā* or *Rāṇubāi Kājubāi pūjā*. The *roṭpūjā* or worship in honour of Kājubāi is said to have originated in Berar and copied from there. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after Nāgapañcamī, i.e., the 5th day of the first half of Śrāvaṇ, usually in July or August. All the members of the family have to observe a strict fast on the *pūjā* day. A pot of water with cocoanut on it is placed on a heap of wheat and a silver image of Rāṇubāi is laid before it. In the evening, after lamps are lighted all sit down to take food.

Cakrapūjā.

Cakrapūjā is slightly different. It is also performed in honour of Rāṇubāi whose image is set on an octagonal heap of rice. A lamp is set near it. Then both the image and the lamp are worshipped. Dinner is then served and special care is taken that no remnant of food is wasted or given away. The surplus is buried in a pit near the house. After dinner the heap of rice is shaped in the form of *śāluṅkā* or *piṇḍī* in which the *Śivaliṅga* is set, a cocoanut is placed on the heap of rice as a symbol of the *liṅga* and worship is offered. After prayers, the cocoanut is broken and its kernel distributed as *prasad* to all. Rāṇubai is a favourite Khandesh family deity. Her marriage and sacred thread ceremony which is performed after the marriage are observed as a festival for seven days. On the seventh day a platform of plantain trees is made, a wheat flour image of Rāṇubāi is prepared and placed on the platform and ceremoniously worshipped.

Atithipūjā.

Atithipūjā or guest receiving and honouring was an important practice in Khandesh families of repute. No head of the family would take food without a guest. Usually it was a Brahman but even others were honourably received, if they arrived at meal time. This has been imposed on every householder according to old Hindu tradition and teaching. Waiting for a guest while throwing *kākabali* that is a portion of food for crows and dogs was enjoined on every householder and even the duration for waiting was prescribed. It was as much time as was required to milk a cow. The ritual *Vaiśvadev* of which this formed part has now almost disappeared but the essential idea of giving food and shelter to needy travellers is still respected and is handed down as a cultural heritage to all Hindus including Khāndeshis.

SOCIAL BACKGROUND.

It is a peculiarity of Hindu social theory and practice that the whole of human life is regarded as a duty. Every human being has a series of subsidiary duties to perform as part of the great duty of living. An individual is supposed to be born with duties he owes to God, to ancestors, and to fellow human beings. The duties begin with birth and end with death. Even dying is a duty. This conception of life has led to specified injunctions being laid down for human beings in various stages and stations in life, which are embodied in what is succintly known as *Varṇāśrama-dharma*. There is no escape from the duties of a *varṇa* and an *aśrama*. This ancient social ordering of life later on deteriorated into the rigid caste system based wholly on birth. The evils of

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SOCIAL BACKGROUND.

this system soon manifested themselves and went on increasing. In an era of scientific advance, analytical thinking and the supremacy of machinery, the old social beliefs and dogmas ceased to receive the same credence as before and many of the old religious ceremonies tended to disappear. In particular many of the ritualistic details came to be felt as mere excrescences and therefore disregarded. For instance the sacred thread or *upanayana* ceremony has now been shorn of many of its elaborations.

THE SACRAMENTS.

The sacraments, *saṁskāras,* are socio-religious rites regarded as purificatory processes which fit an individual to carry out his duties. The *smṛtis* laid down the rituals regarding their performance to the minutest detail. There are 16 *saṁskāras* which are considered to be *nitya* that is to say indispensable and 24 which are considered to be occasional depending on circumstances. They were not necessary for the *śūdras* and the *antyajas.* The chief of these customary rituals are those performed at the time of brith, thread-girding, marriage, pregnancy and death. *Garbhdhāna,* which signified consummation of marriage in the case when the child brides came of age, used to be performed about 50 years ago with much fanfare and feeling but has now become extinct as altogether unnecessary even among those who take pride in being conformists and conservatives.

Advent of Offspring.

Continuity of race is a natural aspiration in the human breast and whether in the joint families now fast becoming extinct or small family units, the prospect of a baby being born to a young wife is an occasion for rejoicing. It is watched as much with eagerness as with anxiety The pregnant wife is treated with care and tenderness whether the event is to take place at her parental home or her own. Her wishes are anticipated and provided for. They are supposed to be the precursors of the future physical and mental make-up of the baby. She is made to observe certain 'do's and 'don'ts'. Birth marks and congenital characteristics are traditionally attributed to the observance or otherwise of these 'do's and 'don'ts'. Because of her delicate condition, she is regarded as particularly prone to attacks of evil spirits against which the *gṛhyasūtras* have prescribed preventives and curatives. Whether people now abide by them or not, the fact remains that a pregnant woman in a household is showed special consideration.

Birth

Maternity homes and modern methods of helping the mother at child-birth are increasingly coming into vogue though the old method still persists. Particularly it is customary for the expecting mother to go to her parents for her first confinement. If confinement is done in traditional style, at the first inception of labour, she is taken to a lying-in room in the house which is kept clean, dimlighted and secured against breezes of air. A *cārpāi* and a cradle are kept ready. An experienced midwife, an old woman of the household, see to all her requirements for the first few days.

How the young mother is treated may be described in some detail. For some time, the position of the mother is kept unchanged after parturition. After a while the midwife ties the child's

umbilical cord with a strong cotton thread about three inches away from the naval and cuts it off with a sharp knife. She besmears the spot where the cut was effected with ashes and the mother and child are given an oil-cum-turmeric bath. Turmeric is regarded as a disinfectant and purifying agent. A hot water bath follows and the baby is wrapped up in cloth bandages, the mother is given butter and myrrh pills, the child is dosed a few drops of castor oil mixed with honey. Myrrh incense is burnt and waved all over the place and the mother is disinfected by burning *ovā* and *bāḷantśopa.* With her baby beside her, the mother is laid on the *cārpāi* covered with warm clothing with a *śegḍī* of live fire under it. Cow's urine is sprinkled all about. A Brāhman priest may be called in to recite *Śāntipāṭh* (soothing verses). Care is taken to keep the mother's room continuously lighted and the mother is provided constant company of somebody or other. For ten days the mother is given particularly nutritious diet and even afterwards specially prepared nutritious food articles like ghee, dates, almonds, etc., are given.

The fifth and sixth day worships are regarded as particularly important for the ne born babe. Some deities are supposed to preside over the baby's fate and they need to be properly propitiated. An areca-nut cutter and some sharp instrument like a sword or a sickle are placed on a low stool and offered sandal paste and flowers in the name of the deity who presides over the fifth day. On the sixth day a blank sheet of paper, a reed pen and ink are set on a low stool and are worshipped as on the fifth day. The sixth day deity is supposed to inscribe on the baby's forehead his future. The mother prays on both days for their benedictions. On both days, relatives and friends are feasted. For ten days the mother is not touched by any one except the midwife. The family also used to observe *suher* (ceremonial impurity) and abstained from the usual religious performances during the first ten days after child birth, but this observance has now practically disappeared. On the eleventh day the mother is given a purificatory bath with the baby and then members of the family can touch her and the baby. The midwife is given suitable presents. The twelfth day is festival day when friends and relatives bring presents, to mother and child, the child is given a name and his ears pierced with a gold wire.

A male offspring is highly prized as the first arrival and somehow or other, the belief still persists that male children are more precious than female ones. The idea is so strongly imbedded in the social system that even while expressing good wishes to a young bride the elderly people and venerable priests wish that she be blessed with eight sons.

The *caul or cuḍākarma* sacrament, i.e., the first cutting of the hair on the head was once ceremoniously performed but has now almost disappeared among most classes.

The thread ceremony still persists, though it must be conceded it has lost its old significance. It marks in theory the end of childhood and entrance in the stage of studenthood known formerly as *Brahmacarya Āśrama*. At the age of eight in the case of a Brāhman, ten in the case of a Kṣatriya and 12 in the case of a Vaiśya, the boy is given in charge of a preceptor who used to have complete control over him for 12 years as regards his intellectual, cultural or specialised training. There were probably even no vacations for returning to home for small durations.

Now at the prescribed age, the *upanayana* (i.e., taking a pupil near the *guru*) does take place and the student stage does seriously begin but under altogether altered circumstances. Even in the ceremony itself it is the father who acts as the *guru* who teaches the *Gāyatri* to the boy, whose education in the three R's has already begun a year or two before. The *Gāyatri* is an incantation to the sun for intellectual enlightenment, because it was rightly regarded that the sun is really the giver of life to all living creatures on earth including human beings.

This ceremony is known in common parlance as *muñja* because a girdle made of the *muñja* grass is used for the boy, but its other variant names equally in use are *upanayana*, *vratabandha* and *mauñji-bandhana*. An auspicious day is selected in one of the five months, viz., *Caitra*, *Vaiśākha*, *Jyeṣṭha*, *Māgha* and *Phālguna* in consultation with an astrologer who examines the horoscope of the boy concerned and gives his advice. In order to accommodate guests who would be invited to be present at the ceremony, it is usual to erect a *maṇḍap* and decorate it with a plantain trees arch at the entrance, and mango twigs and flowers elsewhere. Drummers and pipers are engaged and friends and relatives are informed about the event in advance. On the western side of the *maṇḍap*, an altar called *bahulĕ* is raised with its face to the east. As the day comes near, dinner parties known as *kelvaṇ* or *gaḍagner* are given by intimate and near relatives and friends to the boy and his parents. A day or two before the day of the *upanayana*, the parents of the boy first visit the local Gaṇesh temple and sometimes other temples also and invite the deities to be present at the ceremony with their retinue. Rice besmeared with red powder is placed before the deities while the invitation is solemnly given. A pinchful of rice is similarly handed to friends and relatives also while extending such invitation to them.

The elaborate ritual starts early in the morning of the fixed day. Musicians and pipers start playing on their instruments and one of the officiating priests sets up the ghatika (water clock) to keep exact time. This has really become unnecessary in modern days when accurate watches and clocks are available, but a special sanctity is attached to the *ghaṭikā pātra*. This is followed by what is known as the ghana performance. Two mussals (pestles) are tied together with a new *khaṇ* (bodice cloth) and a basket filled with rice or wheat is set before the boy and his parents. Five *suvāsinis* (married women with their husbands alive

preferably blessed with a son or sons) take the pestles in their hands, set them upright in the basket and move them up and down as if to pound the grains. They sing some auspicious songs as they do so. One of the women takes a handful of corn and grinds it in the pair of crushers (*jātē*) which is decorated with *kumkum* and to whose handle a new bodice cloth is tied.

Before the ceremony proper, there is the *Mātṛkā pūjana, Puṇyāhavācana, Nandiśrāddha, and Devakapratiṣṭhā* as before a wedding ceremony. *Mātṛkāpūjana* is the worship of *Mātṛkās* or goddesses represented by areca-nuts in a receptacle. *Puṇyāhavacana* is invoking of the day-deity to be gracious. *Nandiśrāddha* is invocation to the spirits of the forefathers of the family to be present and give their blessings. *Devakapratiṣṭhā* is the installation of the *Maṇḍapdevatās* or booth guardians represented by some areca-nuts properly placed in a winnowing fan and duly worshipped. After this the boy and his mother are seated on two *pāṭs* (low stools) and to the accompaniment of soft music and songs sung by young women relatives, lighted lamps are waved before them. This is followed by the ceremonial shaving of the boy's head. Only a tuft of hair is left at the back. The barber is given a present and a fee for this service. The boy is bathed and dressed and he dines in the mother's plate for the last time. Usually eight boys of his age or any multiple of eight are fed on the occasion and given gifts in coin. This is called *mātṛbhojan* and is supposed to mark the end of the child stage of the boy. After this the boy is ready for the main part of the ceremony.

The boy is made to stand on a *pāṭ* and the father sits on another. They face each other. A sacred cloth curtain is held between them by priests holding the extremities in their hands. Then follows the recitation of *maṅgalāṣṭakās* or lucky compositions chiefly in Sanskrit. Those present frequently throw red rice on them as the chanting goes on. At the fixed, auspicious moment the curtain is removed, when the priests have raised their chanting to the highest pitch, the drumplayers do the same, the boy falls at the feet of the father, he picks him up and takes him on his lap on the right side. Distribution of *pānsupāri*, perfume and rose water to the guests follows. It is usual to distribute sweets and cocoanuts also. The guests then leave, some of them making some present or other to the boy.

At this point the real *upanayana* ceremony begins. The chief priest and Brahmans throw some holy rice and water on the boy's head. He is seated to the right of the father. A *sthaṇḍila* or earthen altar is made in front of the father, blades of *kusha* grass are spread over it and holy fire is kindled on it. The priest has a cotton string, smeared in oil and turned round the boy's wrist and gives him a *laṅgoṭī* or loin cloth piece to wear. Another piece of cloth is placed on his shoulder. A string with a piece of deer skin passed into it is hung on his left shoulder in the way the sacred thread or *Yajnopavita* is worn. Offerings of ghee, sesamum and seven kinds of dry twigs of various trees are offered to the holy fire. The boy is asked to pass between the

sacrificial fire and his father, sip three *ācamnas* (spoonfuls of water) and repeat some texts from the *Vedas*. He then goes back between the fire and his father and resumes his seat. After a while, with folded hands he approaches the priest with a prayer that he may be initiated in the *Brahmacaryāśrama*. His request is granted. He is given a *yajnopavita*, a staff of *palaśa* tree and a sermon on how to conduct himself as a *Brahmacāri*. He is taught the *Gāyatrimantra* with his face upturned towards the sun. Some more oblations to the holy fire follow, the boy is made to repeat the *Gāyatrimantra* and the main ritual comes to an end.

The boy has now become a beggar (in the exalted sense). He is to subsist on what he gets by begging and pursue his studies. But this is only theory. This begging is now-a-days turned into an occasion of festivity. A procession is organised, bands play, friends and relatives with gay clothes on join it and everybody showers his presents on the boy. The last rite is the *medhājanana* which is a formal prayer to the goddess of mind who is asked to give the boy knowledge, health and wealth.

The *Samāvartana* or the coming back of the boy from his preceptor's house used to take place after 12 years arduous study once upon a time. Now it takes place as soon as possible, sometimes within a week and the boy never leaves his house. This is known as *Soḍmuñj* in common parlance. The boy formally gives up his *Brahmacarya* Āśram almost as soon as he has entered on it at the request of his maternal uncle who asks him to marry his daughter. The ceremony has thus become a misnomer but is often gone through by sheer force of custom and tradition.

Marriage.

Marriage is perhaps the most significant and most respected of sacraments among Hindus. The so-called upper classes or *dvijās* according to old nomenclature perform it with Vedic *mantras* and the lower classes with Puranic *mantras* and some accepted rituals. But in essentials they do not differ much.

According to orthodox practice, marriages are arranged within the same caste and sub-caste. Insistence on the latter has, however, now disappeared to a great extent and even inter-caste marriages are not as rare as they used to be. Such marriages are legally valid and no longer evoke any particular hostility. Even in exogamous marriages as in endogamous, only *sagotra, sapiṇḍa* and *sapravara* alliances were prohibited until recently even by law and even among Brāhmaṇs who laid much stress on these prohibitions. Now *sagotra* marriages are not rare and are valid in law. Family or *kula* considerations are of course generally present in fixing marriages. It is still the practice for parents to be on the look-out for a suitable match for their sons and daughters, though the parties concerned have no opportunity of meeting each other and taking final decision in the matter. The prohibited degrees of blood relatives for marriage beyond the agnates vary according to the custom of the community concerned. So

clad in a yellow *sāḍi* known as *aṣṭaputrī* or *vadhūvastra-kāncoḷī* (bride's special dress) and is seated before the *Gauri-hara*, i.e., a representation of Śiva and Pārvatī. A small basket of bamboo chicks filled with rice is given in her hand and she is asked to throw the grains one by one on the *Gauri-hara*, praying all the time that her would-be husband be healthy and long-lived and she be a good wife unto him.

When the auspicious moment is only a few minutes off, the groom is made to stand on a *pāṭ* in the marriage hall with his face to the east. A piece of cloth, usually a *Kāshmere* shawl is held between him and the bride who stands on a sandal-paste stone in front of the groom. It is customary for her maternal uncle to lead her there to the spot. The bridegroom's sister stands behind him and the bride's sister stands behind her. If there are no sisters, cousins play that role, each with a lighted lamp and a cocoanut. The bride is given a garland of flowers to hold in her hand and the groom a similar garland or the *Maṅgalasūtra* with gold and black glass beads. The Brāhmaṇ priests and others begin to chant *maṅgalāṣṭkas*, i.e., auspicious compositions and at the close of every one of them auspicious red rice grains are thrown at the bride and the groom. When the auspicious moment comes, the priests raise their voices and at the exact second stop chanting, the curtain is withdrawn and the bride and the groom garland each other. If it is the *maṅgalasūtra*, the bridegroom fastens it round the bride's neck. *Pānsupārī*, *attar-gulāb*, cocoanuts and sweets are distributed to guests. Brāhmaṇs are given *dakshiṇā* and thus the main event is over.

Kanyādāna.

The ceremony of *kanyādāna* then follows. This is considered a meritorious act as it makes for the perpetuation of the race. Giving over the bride and her being accepted, *dāna* and *pratigraha* are actions accompanied by solemn assurances of mutual loyalty. This done, the family priests on either side perform what is called *suvarṇābhiṣeka*, a benedictory sprinkling of gold-washed water on the heads of the newly married couple. This is followed by a *vivāha-homa* to be performed by the couple and then comes the *saptapadī* rite. In front of the sacrificial fire, the couple sits and the groom makes three oblations of rice into the fire. He then leads the bride to the row of rice heaps at the north of the sacrificial fire. As he walks, the bride pulls her right toe on the rice heaps one by one and at each step the priest chants a *mantra*. The bride and the bridegroom go round the fire and take their seats again on the *pāṭs* in front of it. The fire is fed with more oblations of ghee and rice. The couple is taken out to have a *darśana* of the pole-star, *Dhruvatārā*. This done the ceremony is over from the religious point of view in the case of *dvijās*. For with the rites of *pāṇigrahaṇa*, the rounds by the sacrificial fire and the *saptapadī*, the Hindu marriage is considered to be final and irrevocable. The *varāt* and *vadhūpraveśa*, i.e., a bridal procession, ceremonial entering in her new home on the part of bride and her getting a new name are part of the festivity in connection with the ceremony. *Devakothāpana* and *maṇḍapodvāsana* are the concluding religious rites.

In marriages not performed according to Vedic rites, most of the elements of the Brāhma marriage are, nevertheless, honoured. In both cases the former four-day duration has been dropped and even entirely old-fashioned marriages are now-a-days over in a day with all items abbreviated. A modified form of the traditional marriage ceremony and the accompanying essential rituals has been recommended by the *Dharmanirṇaya Manḍal* and is widely followed in the Mahārāshṭra; the following 21 items comprise that form:—

(1) *Upakrama.*—Procedure preparatory to making the *saṁkalpa* on the part of the bridegroom.

(2) *Saṁkalpa.*—The solemn declaration that he intends to enter the householder's state.

(3) *Puṇyāhavācanam.*—This literally means, saying three times 'May this be an auspicious day' on the part of the assembled when requested by the bridegroom that they do declare that to be an auspicious day.

(4) *Kanyādātuh Saṁkalpādikam.*—A solemn declaration on the part of the gentleman who gives away the bride that he intends performing the marriage ceremony of the bride with a view to her acquisition of *dharma* (religious merit), *artha* (worldly prosperity) and *kāma* (love) after obtaining the position of a householder's wife.

(5) *Vadhūvarasatkārah.*—Honouring of the bride and the bridegroom. in the case of the bride by the bridegroom's party and in the other case by the bride's party.

(6) *Kanyādāna.*—The giving away of the bride or offering the hand of the bride in marriage to the bridegroom. (At this stage a variant is introduced to suit modern times, where occasionally the boy and the girl themselves choose each other as partners in life and wish to marry each other. Instead of the parent saying to the bridegroom "I offer, etc" as in the orthodox form of marriage, the bride offers herself to the bridegroom reciting the appropriate formula.) The bridgegroom then accepts.

(7) *Niyamabandha.*—The binding down of the bridegroom to certain vows in respect of the bride.

(8) *Akṣatāropaṇam.*—The placing of unbroken grains or rice on each other's head by the bride and the bridegroom.

(9) *Maṅgalsūtrabandhanam.*—Tying of the sacred thread of beads round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom and also garlanding each other.

(10) *Pāṇigraha.*—The taking of the bride's hand by the bridegroom.

(11) *Homapūrvāṅgam.*—The introductory offering of oblations to several gods such as the god of fire, the god of creation, the god Skanda, etc.

CHAPTER 3. People and Culture. THE SACRAMENTS. Marriage. *Reformed ceremony.*

(12) *Prādhānahoma.*—The principal offering of oblations.

(13) *Lājāhoma, Parinaynam, Aśmāroha.*—The offering of oblations consisting of rice flakes; going round the consecrated fire; and making the bride stand on a slab of stone.

(14) *Saptapadī.*—The taking of the seven steps together. The technique of this ritual is somewhat elaborate. At each step the bridegroom recites a formula which is really a mild command and request to the bride.

(15) *Homottarāṅgam.*—The conclusion of the marriage sacrifice.

(16) *Saṁsthājapa.*—The offering of prayer to god Agni by the husband and the wife. At the end of the prayer both ask for a blessing from the same god.

(17) *Abhiṣekah.*—The sprinkling of consecrated water over the heads of the bride and the bridegroom by the priest, accompanied by the giving of blessings.

(18) *Karmasamāpti.*—The conclusion of the ceremony. Here the father of the bride declares that the ceremony is concluded and prays that God be pleased by this act of performing the sacrament of the daughter's marriage.

(19) *Saptaṣidhruvopasthanam.*—Praying to the seven sages with Arundhatī, and Dhruva (the Pole Star).

(20) *Aśīrvādah.*—Here the father of the girl gives her advise as to how to lead the married life and the assembled guests bless the couple.

(21) *Gṛhapraveśa.*—Entering the (husband's) home. This is accompanied by *mantras* of request from the bridegroom and bride and of joint resolve to lead a happy married life.

Civil Marriages.

A common form of civil marriage for all communities in India was provided by the Special Marriage Act III of 1872. Under this Act, parties wishing to get their marriages registered had to declare that they did not profess any of the following religions, viz., Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muhammedan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain. This Act was amended by Act XXX of 1923, making it possible for Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains (but not for Christians, Jews, Muhammedans and Parsis) to declare their religion and yet get their marriages registered. Marriages registered under this Act are legal although they may be against the religious customs of the caste or community of any one of the couple. Under the procedure at present prescribed, the parties wishing to get married give a notice to the Registrar of Marriages about their intention to marry within three months from the date of notice and specify each one's condition, rank or profession, age, dwelling place and length of residence therein. After the expiry of fifteen days, if no valid objection is forthcoming, the Registrar grants a marriage certificate after the couple have signed a declaration form, in which each has to affirm that he (or she) is at the time either unmarried or widower (or widow); does not profess

any religion or does profess a particular religion; has completed the age of twenty-one years (if not, the guardian has to attest his consent to the marriage); is not related to the other in any prohibitive degree of consanguinity or affinity; and, in the case of a minor, the consent of father or guardian has been given to the marriage and not been revoked. Two witnesses have to attest their signatures to the declaration.

Funeral.

The general custom among Hindus in regard to disposal of their dead is to cremate them. It is only children below the age of five and Sanyāśīs who are buried. When a person is on the point of death, it is usual for his eldest son or, in the absence of a son, a nephew or a brother, to place the dying person's head on the lap of the son or nephew or brother. as the case may be and put Gaṅgā water (generally preserved in a sealed small jar in many Hindu households) and a leaf of the Tulśī plant in the mouth of the dying person. Some people even put a small piece of gold with Gaṅgā water. When death takes place, the dead body is put on woollen cloth and allowed to rest there till friends, neighbours and relatives arrive. Preparations for taking the body to the cremation ground start. A bier of bamboo poles and pieces is prepared with white cloth to cover up the body on all sides. Only the head is kept open. Before putting it on the bier, it is given a bath. Two new earthen pots one to fill with water and another to carry live fire are prepared. Arrangements are made to send firewood and cowdung-cakes to the cremation ground. Now-a-days some people remove the dead bodies in a specially made hand-cart provided by Municipalities for the pur pose. Betel leaves and *gulāl* (red powder) are sprayed on the cloth covering the body and the head. Four nearest relatives of the deceased carry the body on their shoulders, led by the eldest son or a very near relative. Others follow in a procession. The leader of the party carries the funeral fire in the earthen pot in his right hand. The body is properly placed between layers of firewood and cowdung-cakes. Some sandalwood and Tulśī plant sticks are added and, in the case of the *dvijās*, fire is set to the heap with Vedic hymns. The mourners wait on the ground till the sound of the bursting of the skull is heard. The son and the four body-bearers take a bath, a stone is picked up as representative of the soul of the dead, water oblations to the dead are offered by friends and relatives and the party returns home with the stone. for it is required till the obsequies are over.

On the third day, some friends and relatives go to the burning place and gather the bones that might have been left with the ashes and they are thrown in the river. Those who can afford it take them to Prayāg for being thrown in the *saṅgam*, i.e., confluence of the Gaṅgā, the Yamunā and the Saraswatī, or to some other holy place. On the tenth day all relatives bathe and wash their clothes. The stone is propitiated with a proper *śrāddha* ceremony at the burning *ghāṭ*. At the time of offering the rice balls to the dead, it is customary to wait for a crow to touch them.

If that is done, it is regarded as an assurance that the deceased had all his earthly desires fulfilled. If not, assurances are given by responsible persons to anticipate and fulfil them. After this is gone through, the mourners bathe and return home. Sometimes in addition to the usual *dakshiṇā,* presents like a pair of dhotis, and shoes, an umbrella and a cow for the use of the dead in the other world are given to Brāhmaṇ.

On the eleventh day, the mourning period is over, *pañcagavya* is sipped and fresh sacred threads are worn. On the twelfth day, what is known as the *sapiṇḍiśrāddha* is performed whereby the dead person is supposed to join his father and grandfather and that trio is remembered as the trio for *śrāddha* purposes by the family thereafter. On the thirteenth day, a *śrāddha* is performed when friends and relatives are invited to dinner and normal business is resumed. The tendency now-a-days is to cut down as much of the ritual as possible and remember only the anniversary. Instead of the *śrāddha* with the feeding of Brāhmaṇs, etc., educated people prefer to give small donations to deserving causes in the name of the dead. The *śrāddha* called *pakṣa* in the second half of the month of Bhādrapada is also being increasingly dispensed with as superfluous and redundant. According to orthodox custom, friends and relatives present the chief mourner with a turban and new clothes and ask him not to grieve any more. This is in consonance with the injunctions for the thirteenth day *smṛtis.*

Religious beliefs and conduct.

The religious life of the Hindu population of Jaḷgāon is chiefly governed by the tradition of the caste group to which it belongs, though the influence of even that tradition is on the wane with the spread of modern education and the belief is gaining ground that it is enough to believe in one unseen God and give up unnecessary customary rituals. Thus, for instance, the *sandhyā* prayer performed twice in the past by every Brāhmaṇ and a *dvija* has almost completely fallen into disuse. It was a combination of prayers to several deities and spirits, the chief of them being the Sun. Every *dvija* is supposed to recite his *gotra* and *pravara* in the *sandhyā* and *Gayatrī mantra,* but now-a-days most of the youths hardly know their *gotra* and *pravara.* Similarly, the *devapūjā* which was performed every day by the family leader or a family priest is becoming extinct or is perfunctorily done, i.e., not in the prescribed traditional way, even in Brāhmaṇ households. Less educated classes still stick to the simple form of household godworship consisting of offering of flowers and prayers with folded hands in Marāṭhī or simple Sanskrit.

Sārtas and Vaiṣṇavas.

The two sects of Smārtas and Vaiṣṇavas exist in this district as in other districts. Smārtas are followers of the Shankarācārya who propounded the doctrine that the soul and the universe are one. Vaiṣṇavas are followers of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa, holding the doctrine that the soul and the universe are distinct. Mādhwas is the other name given to them because it was Mādhwācārya who propounded that doctrine. Besides the allegiance that Hindus owe to the Vedas and the Dharmasūtras, a family often worships a

Devapuja.

number of gods as for instance Aṁbābāi, Aṁbejogāī, Rama, Śiva, Gaṇapati, Kṛṣṇa, Durgā, etc. *Devapūjā* in the house is considered essential before which meals are not taken. Some make it a point also to visit one or more temples every day. A Hindu house would always have a place called *devghar,* where a *devhārā,* i.e., a beautifully carved wooden miniature shrine would be placed or in the absence of it, a *cauraṅga,* i.e., a stool would be kept where small images of gods and goddesses and stones representing particular gods would be kept. A portrait of Dattātraya is not unusual in the *devhārā.* The Shankarācārya is said to have popularised the *pañcāyatanapūjā* and the *Vaiśvadeva.* The *pañcayatana* consists of a *śāligrama* (black stone representing Viṣṇu), a white stone called Bāṇa representing Śiva, a red stone from the Narmadā to represent Gaṇesh, a metallic stone to represent Durgā and a white pebble to represent the Sun. A highly systematised form of daily worship of these household gods has been evolved consisting of 16 *upacāras* which are *āvāhana* (invocation), *āsana* (seating), *pādya* (washing feet), *arghya* (washing hands), *ācamanīya* (giving water for sipping), *snāna* (bath, simple or after smearing with milk, curds, honey, sugar and hot water), *vastra* (clothing), *yajnopavita* (sacred thread), *anulepana* or *gandha* (unguent), *puṣpa* (flowers), *namaskāra* (salutation), *pradakṣiṇā* (going round from left to right in a respectful manner) and *visarjana* or *udvāsana,* i.e., ceremonial bidding adieu with a request to come again. Worship performed in more backward households is simpler. Offering flowers and burning incense is considered sufficient. Some devotees are particular about securing *tulśi and bilva* leaves and *durvā* grass for worshipping gods with. On special days a cocoanut with betel leaves and special food for *naivedya* is offered.

Rural deities.

The religious faith of the rural population in general in the district is a strange mixture of animism and the higher philosophic tenets of Hinduism and morals. Roughly speaking, they may be described as having faith in many gods and deities. Most of them pay willing homage to Viṭhobā of Paṇḍharpūr and are even *Vārkaris.* They worship all the gods and goddesses mentioned above and in addition also worship Bhairav, Bhavānī, Bahirobā, Jakhaī, Janāi, Jokhāī, Kalkāī, Khaṇḍobā, Māruti, Mhasobā, Mukaī, Navalāī, Phiraṅgāī, Saṭvāī, Tukāi, Vāghobā and Vetaḷ. These are represented by ill-carved stone images, Mhasobā and Maruti among them being generally besmeared with *sen dūr* and oil. Most of the goddesses are unkindly and aggressive forms of Ambā, Śivā's consort. Besides, there are several local field and forest spirits in whose appeasement, the agriculturists and artisans ardently believe. Some gods are particular favourites of certain sections such as Khaṇḍobā of Rāmoshīs. Māruti is a kindly god, otherwise known as Hanumān, and has a small shrine consecrated to him on the boundary of every village and sometimes inside. He is usually a crudely embossed monkey figure, coated with red ochre and oil and on Saturdays any number of strings of *Rui* flowers may be seen on the image. He is also a

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deity of the athletes. Mhasobā is an unhewn stone, also painted in red ochre and having a niche assigned to him anywhere. It is perhaps the most feared evil spirit by the village folk. Mhasobā is worshipped to prevent any mischief being done by him and is also induced to destroy the enemies of the worshipper on the promise of a goat or fowl or a mere cocoanut. Vāghobā or Vāgheśvar is also an unhewn stone to whom a temple of modest dimensions is built. He is supposed to protect cattle and sheep from the assaults of panthers and tigers. Vetāḷ is the king of the ghost world and, if he is appeased by the sacrifice of a goat or a fowl, lesser spirits are supposed to be controlled by him who might be causing some disturbance or other to the unlucky villagers or peasants.

REVES

A sect of Khāndesh Gujar Kuṇbīs known as Reves who are chiefly found in Savdā, Rāver and Shahāda abstain from drink and meat and worship 23 goddesses of whom the chief is Jawālāmukhī. They observe three great religious ceremonies. The first is held on the 8th day of Chaitra when seven rows of grain cakes, 25 in each row, are laid before their goddess, the last year's cocoanut is taken away and a fresh one put in its place. The second rite is on the 15th of Shrāvaṇ, when grain, pulses and rice are cooked together and offered to the goddess; the third is held on the 15th of Magh and in addition to the worship of the goddess there is held a ceremony known as *rohan*. In this ceremony the younger members of each family carrying two cocoanuts apiece, meet at the house of their head. These cocoanuts are duly worshipped at the headman's house and after dinner are carried to their different houses.

UNSETTLED TRIBES.
Bhils.

Among the unsettled tribes of Khāndesh, the largest in number are the Bhils, who are regarded as the aboriginals originally spread all over Rajputānā, Maḷvā, and Gujarāt and Central India but now found mostly in Khāndesh, parts of Gujarāt, and the Vindhya hills. Some have settled down in the plains and there they are not distinguishable from the Kuṇbīs. How far the modern Bhil has changed from the original Bhil, it is difficult to say. Early Khāndesh records contain no mention of Bhils except as a Sātpuḍā hill tribe, but they were probably forced within Khāndesh limits by the pressure of Rajput and Mussalman conquests in Gujarāt and Māḷvā. There is considerable resemblance in appearance, character, language and customs between the Bhils of the plains and some classes of villagers. The typical Khāndesh Bhil, the wild woodsman of the Satpuḍās, is dark, well-built, active and hardy with high cheek bones, wide nostrils and in some cases coarse features. They are no doubt stunted and degraded by want and ill-health. Except among the wilder hill tribes, who are perhaps improperly ranked among Bhils, they have no trace of a language different from that of the country in which they have settled. According to geographical position the Bhils speak the cognate dialects of Marāṭhī, Gujarātī, Rāṅgdī, Mewāḍī, Narmadī and Rajputānā, but in Khāndesh their dialect is a mixture of Hindustānī and Marāṭhī with Gujarātī endings. It varies considerably in parts of both Jalgāon and Dhulia and among different tribes.

Appearance.

Language.

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UNSETTLED TRIBES.
Bhils.
Dwellings and equipment.

Formerly, most Bhils lived in hive-like huts, cresting the tops of isolated hills, put together to be crept into for a few weeks or months and then left. Most of them still live in thatched huts, leaving them at once if disease breaks out or if the hamlet is found to be inauspicious, unlucky or haunted. A few have one-storied buildings, having walls of unburnt bricks and a roof of mud with a small verandah in front and divided inside into two or more rooms. As regards equipment, each household has several glasses (of metal or earthware) to drink water from, one or more earthen, wooden or metal platters, a large earthen or metal water jug and cooking utensils and a wooden or metal ladle a stone slab with a roller and a handmill and a large knife for cutting vegetables; a cot or two with a bedding, a blanket and a quilt made of pieces of clothes stitched one upon another; a cow or a buffalo, a few fowls, a small fishing net; a bow and a good stock of arrows and sometimes a sword. Bhils living in the hills have seldom any clothing except a piece of loincloth and their women wear coarse tattered saris. The peasant Bhil wears a turban, a waist cloth and a coat and their women have saris with or without a bodice.

Food.

Peasant Bhils eat jowar bread, curry, curds, vegetables, fish and when they can afford it, goat's flesh or mutton. Mountain Bhils are not so particular about their food. They eat carrion, flesh of animals that have died a natural death. One animal Bhils never eat is the monkey. They feed on wild roots and fruits. Thriftless (before prohibition, excessively addicted to drinking) and disliking steady work, the Bhil is yet simple, honest and faithful; so are their women. The Community Development Project and social welfare work among them are taking slow, steady effect and their nomadic and tribal ways are slowly changing. They are fond of music and dance and have their own instruments and technique.

Religion.

Bhils are animists and are particularly devoted to god Khaṇḍobā. They also pray to Muslim saints and *Pirs*. They often make small mud houses and promise to give them to the shrine if their prayer is heard. They admire horses and dogs. They have no temples of their own. Over some of their most sacred images they raise open sheds; but in general for a place of worship they choose a few large stones consecrated and set on a mud terrace. They hold Banaras sacred and visit other shrines in places like Nāsik and Jejurī. Their chief festivals are *Hoḷī* and *Dasarā*, when goddess Durgā is appeased by them by sacrificing goats. They are strong believers in witch-craft. They have hereditary sorcerers called *Baḍvās* whom they consult on all occasions. Great attention is paid to omens. If a man lets fall his bread by accident, if a bird screams on the left, if a snake crosses the path and escapes or if any one meets them and asks them where they are going, there will be no luck. On the other hand, a bird screaming on the right, a dead snake or a stranger passing without speaking, indicate a successful day. If bad luck is persistent, Bhils say '*Nāt lagī*' and make in the sand or dust of the road an image of a man or sometimes two images, one of a man and the other

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of a woman and throwing grass or straw over them, set fire to the heap. They beat the images with sticks amidst much abuse and uproar. They call this killing bad luck.

The more civilised Bhils of the plains have complete birth, marriage and death ceremonies differing little in detail from those practised by the higher classes of Hindus. A marriage proposal has to be made from the bridegroom's side through some intermediary. When it is ascertained that a favourable reply will be given, a formal proposal is made by the boy's father or his nearest relation. When so much progress is made, the nearest relations both men and women go to the bride's house and demand that the girl shall be given in marriage to their boy. If the father agrees, the girl is brought out and seated among the guests and the boy's father or a near relation on his behalf offers a packet of sweetmeat to her. This done, they dine together and with the help of an astrologer a betrothal day is fixed. On the betrothal day, the astrologer, the boy, his father and other relations take a *sāḍi*, a bodice-piece and sweetmeats and go to the girl's house. A final announcement is made in the presence of *pañcas*. The presents are given to the girl. The guests are entertained by the girl's father. There is no fixed interval between betrothal and marriage. It may be a month or years. When in a position to meet marriage expenses, the boy's father sends word to the girl's father that he would shortly bring dowry or *dahej* called *ghun* in Bhil language. The dowry is settled in a meeting of all and placed in a plate. An unmarried girl of the bride's family puts red powder on it and on the brows of the bride and the groom. The bride is asked to sit in the boy's father's lap and he gives the *dahej* to her. After a feast, the evening is spent in music and dance. Next day the boy's father fixes the marriage day in consultation with a family priest. What follows is very much akin to what obtains among other Hindus.

Widow marriage and Divorce.

Bhils have hitherto allowed and practised polygamy but now there are only monogamous marriages. Widow marriage is also allowed. When a man wishes to marry a widow, he sends some friend to urge his suit with the woman or her parents and relatives. If his proposal is accepted, the suitor takes to the woman's house a *sāḍi* and a piece of bodice cloth, a bead necklace and some boiled gram and sugar. The match is then settled. The man takes with him a few friends and materials for a feast and they share the food with a party of the woman's relations. The woman dresses herself in the clothes brought to her and, after the guests leave, she and her husband pass the night together. Next day, they start before daybreak for some distant place and spend the whole day in the field, in some lonely place where friends send them food. These widow marriages are often preceded by an elopement which, after the payment of a fee to the head of the community, is condoned by the parents and relations. A married woman can get a divorce and remarry the man of her choice provided the proposed husband is ready to pay to the first the money which he had spent at the time of the first marriage of the

woman. This divorce system is called *jhagdā*. No particular disgrace seems to attach to a woman who has divorced more than one husband.

Funeral.

When a Bhil is on the point of death, his relations distribute money among the poor in his name. When he dies his body is laid on a blanket or on a piece of cloth spread over a blanket. An earthen pot full of cold water is placed near the door of the house and the body is brought out, held in a sitting position outside the door and water is poured on it. The old clothes are taken off and a new piece of cloth is tied round the loins. The body is laid on a bier and covered with a new sheet of white cloth. The face is left bare and the head is covered with a turban. *Gulāl* is sprinkled over the face and some bread and cooked rice are tied together in a piece of cloth and laid on the bier. The dead body is neatly tied and taken to the burial place over the shoulders of four nearest relatives. In front of them, the sons of the deceased walk, the chief mourner carrying fire in an earthen jar and one of the others carrying an earthen jug full of water. Half way to the grave the bier is lowered and some of the cooked food is laid near a bush. The bearers change places and without any further halt, the body is carried to the burying ground. The bier is lowered and all the mourners help in digging a grave long enough for the body and to prevent it being opened by wild animals five or six feet deep. The body is laid in the grave, the head to south and the arms stretched along either side. Cooked rice and bread are placed in the mouth and the body is sprinkled with water. Then the whole party sit round the grave so far off that they cannot see the body and the chief mourner throws a handful of earth on the corpse and then all joining cover the corpse with earth. When the body is covered, they fill the grave with earth. A small trench is cut round the grave and water is poured in it. The bier is broken into pieces and burnt. The funeral party then goes to the nearest water place, bathes and accompanies the chief mourner to his house. In front of his house a fire is lit and into it some woman's hair is burnt and each of the mourners takes some *neem* leaves, throws them on the fire and passing his open palms through the smokes rubs them over his face. The mourners are now pure and return to their homes. On the third day one of the women of the mourning household rubs the right shoulders of the bier bearers with oil, milk and cowdung and washes them with *neem* twigs steeped in cow's urine. Then the four men bathe and are treated to a dinner. On the eleventh day, the chief mourner goes to a river and gets his head, beard and face shaved. After taking a bath, he makes a dough cow, sprinkles red powder on it and setting it in a banana leaf, bows to it and throws it into water. After one more bath he goes home. Either on the twelfth or the forty-fifth day, a *Kumbhār* (potter) is called and a seven step hemp ladder called *Chodhvan* is set against the wall of the house, the belief being that the soul of the dead person may climb by the ladder to heaven. The family priest sits at the foot of the ladder and chants some verses from the *Purāṇas* and the string by which the ladder is fastened to the ground is burnt,

Obsequies.

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Obsequies.

the ladder is pulled down and thrown away. The spot where the ladder was tied is then spread over with flour and a small plate with a piece of bread and cooked rice is laid over it. In the plate is placed a small water pot and by its side a lighted lamp covered by an empty bamboo basket with a cloth drawn over it. On this day a big feast is given to relatives and friends, but before beginning it, five mouthfuls are burnt near the basket. The burial rites for a woman are the same as those for a man. In the case of a child, its father carries the body in his arms and buries it. The seventh day is celebrated by a feast In some cases Bhils are known to burn their dead bodies.

Religious beliefs.

Bhils differ much in their religious beliefs and practices from place to place. Some of the wildest tribes worship only the tiger god or Vāghdev. Most are devotees of the Mātā and Mahādev. Others worship local deities like Khaṇḍobā, Khanobā and Bahirobā and Shitalamātā, the small-pox goddess. Almost all worship the spirits of their ancestors and believe in sorcery, witch-craft and omens.

Vanjāris.

What is true of the Bhils is generally true of other unsettled tribes like Nahals, Koḷis, Pāvras, Vārlis, Gābits, Dangehis and Tadvis, some of whom have become converts to Islam. Vanjāris who once wandered about with their flocks of oxen have now settled down as agricultural workers and have built houses in villages. Their business was to bring bullocks from Mālvā, to load them with wheat and go from place to place to sell it. They went down the *ghāt* even in the Koṅkaṇ districts but the growth of transport facilities by rail and road has nearly killed their trade and that is why they have become agriculturists. Now one rarely sees a *tāṇḍā*, i.e., caravan of Vanjāri families camping from place to place in their coarse tents with bullocks and the dirty clothes they used to wear. There are ten sub-divisions among the Vanjāris; Cāraṇ or Govār, Mathure, Labhane or Lamāṇe, Lad, Khudane, Lamghe, Mehurune, Bhusare, Asatkar and Ravgin.

Divisions.

These names are derived from the vocation they engaged themselves in. Vanjāri is a corrupt form of *Vanacara*, i.e., moving about in the forest. Cāraṇ comes from the same root, Govār means a cowkeeper. Bhusāre means a grain carrier because *bhusa* means chaff. Lamāne means salt carries from *lavana* which means salt. Those who have settled down as husbandmen live in the ordinary mud-walled, flat-roofed houses. The poor live outside the villages in grass huts which they take with themselves wherever they move. The staple articles of food are wheat, jowar and bajri. Most of them, except those who come from Mathurā in north India, are meat-eaters. The Lad women dress in the Marāṭhā women's style while the Cāraṇ women wear a tight pyjama and a robe or *oḍhṇi* or *phaḍki* to cover the upper part of the body. They wear ivory bracelets from the wrist to nearly the armpit and gingaling brass anklets.

Organisation.

Vanjāris differ widely in their habits though they are said to be alike in temper, brave, proud, spiteful and touchy. Lamāṇes and Cāraṇs do not bathe for months together. Though generally peaceful and well-behaved, the wandering Vanjāras used to be under police surveillance. Once they used to carry their wares on pack bullocks, moving sometimes in bands or armies of 100,000 strong to Surat, Navsāri and Kalyān in the west and Nimar, Nagpur and Jabalpur in the north and the east. They mostly worship Bālāji or Khaṇḍobā. Their priests are Brāhmaṇs. They observe all Hindu holidays, but Gukuḷ Aṣṭamī is their particular favourite. Though some sub-divisions eat with each other, intermarriage is not practised Every settlement of Vanjāras has its hereditary headman who is called Nāik. He is bound to help the rest in time of need and to be their representative and arbitrator in caste disputes. He also used to direct the movements of the caravan while travelling. If an old family has no suitable representative for being elected Nāik, a fresh man of some rich and good family is chosen. On election he is presented a turban and clothes in token of allegiance. At every council meeting the Nāik is the president, with ten or twelve adult males as its members. Witnesses come in regular order and give their evidence one after another. The council does not adjourn, but rises only after a decision is taken even if it be at the sacrifice of their regular work.

Birth

Among wandering Vanjāras children are often born away from their villages and in the absence of midwives, women attend to the delivery and no ceremonies are performed. Afterwards when the caravan meets a Brāhmaṇ, a council is called. The time of the child's birth is explained to him and he fixes the name of the child. Among settled families when a child is born, they beat drums, fire guns and distribute sugar among relatives, friends and priests. On the fifth day, women worship the Satī. Marriageable age differs widely among the various divisions of the Vanjāras. Among Mathures, Cāraṇs and Lamāṇes from upper India, girls remain unmarried even up to the age of 30 while among the Deccan Vanjāras it was customary to marry them even at the age of 12 But now girls are fairly grown up before marriage among all the divisions. Marriages are gone through in a simple way. On marriage occasions, two days before the ceremony, the boy and girl are rubbed with turmeric. On the marriage day, they are seated side by side on low wooden stools, the girl on the boy's left, and the hems of their garments are tied to the accompaniment of music. Priests repeat auspicious verses and women on both sides sing songs and sprinkle handfuls of jowar on the couple's heads. The ceremony closes with an interchange of clothes. On the second day the couple is bathed together, the women standing round them sing songs while the boy and girl splash water on each other. After this the fathers interchange presents of turbans and waist clothes. On the third day there is great feasting and if the priest is present, he is pelted with onions and shells, i.e., *cowries*. Another feast brings the ceremony to a close. The bride goes to live with her husband and his people. Except the Mathures and the Lamāṇes, others allow widow marriage.

Marriage.

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Chārans
Appearance.

When a Vanjāri dies, most of the funeral rites and obsequies are like those of the Bhils except that the dead bodies of Vanjāras are burnt on the banks of the nearest stream. In the case of a woman, *kumkum* instead of *gulāl* is used to anoint the crops. Children are, however, buried.

Cāraṇ Vanjāris are strong and good-looking. The men take a special pride in their looks and generally carry a small comb and looking-glass in the folds of their white turbans. They wear their hair long and are fairer-skinned than the Bhil or the ordinary Kuṇbi. They have generally regular and white teeth, full lips, large eyes, hair having brownish and yellowish tinge, straight noses and a bright, wide-awake look. Their women are pretty enough but by no means cleanly. They do not bathe more than once a week and their oiled and plaited hair is constantly filled with dirt and dust while the tiers of bracelets and anklets keep them from cleaning their limbs. Their petticoats are seldom washed and look like a well-worn quilt. The women's tight-fitting bodices and the full petticoats, their silver ornaments, plaited into their hair and falling over the cheeks, their huge silver anklets with gingaling bells and the tiers of ivory bracelets lend them a strangely picturesque appearance.

Condition.

Since they have taken to agriculture, they have made good cultivators. Many have become prosperous and they till large tracts of land notably in Rāver, Jāmner, Shirpūr and Copḍā. They have found out that tillage pays better than cattle-dealing and grain carrying. Some of the villages in Rāver, Savdā and Shirpūr are entirely peopled by them. *Sarvodaya* centres in Khāndesh have done a great deal to help the rural Vanjāris to improve their condition. Yet education among them is not yet popular.

Customs.

Widow marriage is allowed and practised, the rule being that as far as possible a woman should not leave a family into which she has been married. When a woman becomes a widow, her husband's younger brother has a claim over her for wifehood. The caste council meets and the fact is duly noted but no ceremonies are considered necessary. If there is no younger brother or one refuses to take her, the next male relative is called on to marry her. They acknowledge all Hindu gods. Though they have no regular priests they respect Brahmaṇs and employ them to conduct their religious ceremonies.

MUSLIMS.
Classes.

ACCORDING TO THE 1951 CENSUS MUSLIMS NUMBERED 1,51,215 (Males 76,794; Females 74,421) in Jalgaon. This is nearly ten per cent of the total population. Most of these can be classified as Sayyids, Paṭhāṇs, Moghals and Shaikhs. Apart from these there is a considerable percentage of Muslims which goes by the name of their traditional occupations like Āttārs, Maṇiārs, Nālband, Tāmbolis. A very large proportion of the present day Muslims was originally Hindus but after conversion to Islam, whether voluntary or under duress, they adopted the family name of Shaikh, Sayyid or Paṭhāṇ from the religious or military or civil leader under whom

they were converted. Such of them as have a strain of foreign blood are probably the descendants of Arabs who took service under the Faruqi dynasty (1370-1599) and afterwards were hired by Moghals, Marāṭhās and local chiefs. Others of foreign extraction are the Maliks, the descendants of the first Muslim converts in the north who followed the armies of Alā-ud-din Khilji and other Ghori kings and chiefs. Besides those who claim Arab descents, some Khāndesh Muslims have a tradition that their forefathers belonged to Khorāsān, while others trace them vaguely to Hindustān and some say that they originally came from Ahmadnagar. Each Moghal expedition seems to have brought fresh settlers from the north. Of Khāndesh Muslims, nearly a third are presumably servants and the rest traders, craftsmen, husbandmen and workers. Except the Shia Bohoras and a few who have become Wahābis, all are Sunnis by profession; in common behaviour and often in appearance they are nearer to their Hindu brethern in their various callings and occupations.

Of the four general classes named above, Moghals are very few. Others like the Tadvis, i.e., converted Bhils and the Naikwadis, probably Hindus from Mysore, once upon a time chose to call themselves Pathans. Some families of Sayyids are of undoubted foreign descent and some Shaikh families are the descendants of the house of Faruqi kings.

Dawoodi Bohoras.

The community of traders are Dawoodi Bohoras, who are Shias of the Islamia sect and followers of the Mullāji Saheb who had formerly his headquarters in Surat but who now has shifted them to Bombay. Most of them have come from Burhānpur, once the headquarters of their sect and are found more in Bhusāvaḷ, Chopḍā, Rāver and Jalgaon. With a stain of Arab and Persion blood in some of them, they are chiefly descendants of converts of Nagars and Banias of North Gujarāt. They are easily distinguished from other Muslims by their small tightly-wound white or golden turbans and skull caps, as also by their long flowing white robes and loose trousers widening from the ankles upwards and fastened round the waist into puckers with a string. Their language is Gujarāti. They marry among themselves. In most of the important towns they have their own mosques; they do not attend Sunni mosques. At each of their settlements there is an office-bearer called Mullā under a superior officer who is stationed at Burhānpur. The Mullā conducts their marriage, death and other ceremonies. Bohoras are supposed to pay an annual contribution of one-fifth of their incomes to the Mullāji Saheb. They are all traders dealing chiefly in iron and hardware goods.

The twelve communities of craftsmen are *Āttārs* or perfumers, *Bhānḍekars* or potters, Kadias or brick-layers, *Gāi Kasābs* or beef butchers, *Khātiks* or mutton butchers, *Momins* or weavers; *Nālbands* or farriers, *Shikalgārs* or knife grinders, *Shishgārs* or glass bangle makers, *Sutārs* or carpenters and *Takaras* or millstone grinders.

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MUSLIMS.
Classes.
Other classes.

Of these, *Attārs* are converted Hindus, tall, thin and fair as a rule. Their home language is Hindustāni and they dress like ordinary Deccani Muslims except that their turbans are smaller. The women wear a *kurtā* and *ijār*. They extract perfume from flowers and sell cosmetics, hair oils and dentifrices. *Bhāndekars* are a small class of local converts spread all over the district. They speak corrupt Hindustāni at home and dress like Marāṭhās, but their women, put on a *kurtā* and *ijār*. They make earthen pots. *Gāi-kasābs* are local converts calling themselves Shaikhs. Their language is Hindustāni at home. They sell only beef or buffalo flesh. *Khātiks* are also local converts. Their women dress like Hindus. They sell only mutton and neither sell nor eat beef. *Momins* or *Julahas* are local converts who embraced Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb. They weave cloth on their own or on hire. *Shikalgārs* or armourers are a mixed class including both local and foreign Muslims. Those among them who are known as *Ghasaris* were comparatively recent converts to Islam under the preaching of Syed Safdar Ali, the Kazi of Nasirābād. They still maintain their identity by not mixing socially or by marriage with other Shikalgārs. Formerly they used to make knives and razors, even swords and daggers. But the prohibition to wear arms and competition of foreign goods of better quality and finish ruined their trade. They returned to the land as labourers or were absorbed in other callings. Some still make a poor living by sharpening and grinding knives and razors and such other domestic implements. *Shishgars* or *Māṇiārs* are a mixed class. They make glass or the *lac* bracelets and bangles. Their trade also has been practically ruined by better goods from abroad and other parts of the country. *Sutārs* are the descendants of those who were converted during the reign of Aurangzeb. *Takaras* make millstones and repair them. Most of them have some skill in surgery and are known as *hakims*. *Tāmbaṭs* or coppersmiths are immigrants from Mārvād. They make copperpots. They took to educating their offsprings early under British rule and many entered Government service.

The three communities of husbandmen and cattle-breeders are *Bāghbāns* or gardeners, *Maulas* or *Deshmukhs* and *Multānis*. *Baghbāns* are local converts. Besides working as gardeners they sell fruits and vegetables, buying them wholesale and retailing them. *Maulas* are the representatives of the district revenue officers and village headmen, accountants and servants, who preserve their office and pay on the promise of grant of lands. They embraced Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb. It often happened that of the same family one branch became Muslim and the other remained Hindu. Not having married with Muslims, except that some men grow beard, they have remained Hindu in appearance, dress and character. *Multānis* who are husbandmen and cattle-breeders are the descendants of the camp followers who came with Aurangzeb's armies from North India. There are the *Maliks* who claim descent from the early converts to Islam during the first Muhammedans invasion in 1300. The

Naikwadis are believed to be descendants of the soldiers of Tipu who during the disturbances that followed his overthrow settled in the northern districts. Originally Hindus, they are said to have been converted and named by Haider Nāik. Some of them have leanings towards the Wahābi faith. *Tadvis* are Bhils converted by Aurangzeb. *Bhangis* are both descendants of converts and others who have lately come from North India.

But for the fact that a good many Muslims in Jalgaon sport the beard and have their heads tonsured, they differ little in appearance from the local Hindus. The Momins and Bohoras speak Gujarāti or Kutchi at home but the other Muslims speak Hindustāni with a number of Marāṭhi words and in the peculiarly Khāndesh Marāṭhi accent. Their houses also do not differ much from those of the Hindus. The rich houses have generally four or five rooms, the front room being used as a *diwāṇkhānā* for men. It is decorated with a few mats, carpets and cushions. The middle rooms are bed-rooms, one of them being reserved for women of the family. There is a store-room and kitchen also with a stock of metal vessels. Houses in villages may not have well water-supply and then the women fetch water from a river or a pond without caring much for *purdāh* which is ordinarily observed.

Food

Muslims are meat-eaters but few can afford to have meat as part of their daily food. So their food habits also are not very different from those of Hindus. Occasionally they may take fowl, eggs and fish but millet bread, *dāl* and rice are the daily fare. Well-to-do families may take three meals a day; others usually two. On festivals like Bakr Id, every Muslim will have meat in his menu. They do not object to beef but do not like it. Mutton is preferred by all but beef is usually consumed by the poor. Use of tobacco in some from or other is quite common among all classes of Muslims.

Dress.

In the matter of dress, a uniformity is slowly evolving. As for instance, young office-going, white collared people of all communities dress in the same way, a pair of pants and shirt or a bush-shirt or bush-coat being the latest style. Headwear is altogether being dispensed with. Yet some old patterns persist here and there. The *sherwāni* and *pyjamā* do still make a distinctive dress of the Muslims. Some of them use the *chuḍidār pyjamā* in the Uttar Pradesh style. *Salvār* which is distinctively Punjābi is also used by some with the *sherwāni*. At prayer time, Muslims wear what is called a *lungi* (loin cloth) reaching down to the ankles with a *pahiran*. Men generally wear indoors a loin-cloth and a waist-coat. Out of doors, a loose turban, coat and trousers of some sort will be usually found. Indoors women use the sari and bodice in the Marāṭhā style but the tendency even among women is to adopt the Punjab dress of *kurtā*, *salvār* and *oḍhni*.

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Ornaments.

Men usually do not wear any ornaments except rings and shirt studs. Women usually begin married life with some ornaments, commensurate with the status of the husband. It is usual to present the daughter or the daughter-in-law with some costly ornaments at the time of marriage. The poor give silver ornaments.

Marriage.

Among Jalgaon Muslims offers of marriage come from the parents of the marriageable boy. The boy's father first spots a girl and if the girl's father is willing, both of them consult the *Kāzi* and the *Maulavi* over the birth stars of the boy and the girl. There is nothing like prohibited degrees preventing marriages. First cousins are joined in wedlock, the only restriction being that the bride and the groom should not have fed at the breasts of the same mother. If the stars are found favourable, they settle as to what the boy's father should pay the girl's father as dowry for the girl. The girl's father usually spends the sum on the marriage. If both parties are well off, no such transactions may take place. Girls of poor and middle class families are married earlier but among the rich marriages are usually delayed over finding suitable matches. Caste endogamy and observation of some Hindu marriage customs still prevail, particularly in rural areas among the unsophisticated. Betrothal usually takes place a year or a few months before the wedding. A *Kāzi* is present at the betrothal. On this occasion, which is usually a selected auspicious hour, the bridegroom sends the bride the present of a green coloured *sāḍi* and bodice-piece to match and an ornament like the *toḍās*, to be worn on the anklets and he receives in return from the bride's father a turban, a ring and a cloth piece. When the wedding day approaches, a *pandal* is erected in front of the house and the *muhurtmedh* is planted just as Hindus do. The *rajjaka* ceremony is performed at night, the main item of which is the recital of songs in praise of God and beating of drums by women of the household and relatives and often by professional players. While this revelry goes on *gulgulas* and *rahims*, heaped in a pyramid shape in two big plates are kept, the former by the bride and latter by the groom. *Gulgulas* are small stuffed wheat cakes and *rahims* are boiled rice flour balls made with milk, sugar and rose water. After offering red cotton cord, flowers and burnt incense to the pyramids of these sweets, they are broken and the cakes and balls are distributed among the women. Next day, a woman with her husband alive marks the groom's clothes with turmeric paste. This is done without the knowledge of the boy and is, therefore, called *chorhalad*. This is followed in the evening by *savhalad*, i.e., public turmeric ceremony in which the bride and the groom are rubbed with turmeric paste each separately and one after the other. This is followed by the *biyapari* feast at which incense is burnt in the name of Allah and the bride and the groom pray and salute all present. Friends and relatives make presents of clothes to the parents of the bride and the groom. This is akin to the *Aher* custom among Hindus. A feast of *pulāv* (spiced rice cooked with mutton) or mutton and *capāti* is served to the guests. The

next ceremony is *telmendi*, i.e., applying oil and *henna* paste. This is brought from the bride's house by her sister or in her absence by some one who is like a sister. She sits behind a curtain and rubs it on the groom's palms and gets a money present. The remaining *henna* paste is then applied to the palms and soles of the bride.

Wedding.

Muslim marriages are usually solemnised at night. About 10 o'clock, the groom's kinsmen and friends seat him on horse-back and accompany him in a procession to the bride's house. The groom is dressed in a *jāmā*, i.e., long coat and a *mandil* (turban) and a cloak of Jasmine or similar white flowers is thrown over his body from top to toe. The procession reaches the marriage pandal or hall and processionists are received at the entrance by the bride's kinsmen and seated. The *Kāzi* is then called to register the marriage. Two male agents called *vakils* and two witnesses, one for the bride and one for the groom, stand before the *Kāzi* and declare that they have agreed to the proposed marriage and are ready to hear evidence. Before making this declaration they approach the bride, formally repeat the name, and age of the bridegroom and ask her whether she is willing to accept him as the marital partner or not. After she gives her assent, they declare it to the *Kāzi* and the guests present. The *Kāzi* then asks the groom and the bride's father to sit facing each other and hold each other's right hand and registers the marriage. The sum stipulated as dowry for the girl is also registered. The bridegroom announces before all present that he has taken the bride for his wife with the said sum of dowry. The bride's father repeats the announcement. This done the bridegroom embraces his father-in-law and salutes every one present. Then there is a music and dance party till early hours of the next day. About day-break the bride's brother calls the bridegroom to the women's apartment. The new couple is asked to sit side by side on a raised seat and look into each other's face While they are thus seated the *Kāzi* takes a little sugar, puts it on the bride's right shoulder and asks the groom whether he finds the sugar sweeter than his wife. He says sugar is sweet, but the wife is sweeter and the Koran is the sweetest. The couple look at each other's face in a mirror, place their hands on the backs of either and make a bow to Allah five times. If they are literate they read the chapter on Islam, i.e., peace from the Koran. The bride then leaves the groom who stays in the pandal or hall till the *varāt* or home-going procession time. In this procession it is customary to seat the bride in a carriage and the groom riding a horse escorts his wife home. When they reach the front gate of their house, they are welcomed by the groom's sisters and cousins who before letting him go in take his promise that he would give his daughter in marriage to their sons.

Religion.

Most Muslims do not attend the mosque daily for prayers but they do so on occasions like *Ramzān* and *Bakr-Id*. Yet they are particular to join the public prayers and most of them fast during

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Religion.

Ramzān. The traditional religious functionaries of the Muslims are the *Kāzi* who now chiefly acts as the marriage registrar, the *Khatib* or preacher, the *Mulla* or *Maulana,* i.e., priest and the *Mujawar* (beadle). Even these officers have now almost disappeared and the mosque services are now led by any learned or prominent man or a *maulavi,* who is usually a lawyer. The *Bangi* (who cries *Allaho Akbar* five times a day from the turret of a mosque and calls the faithful to the prayers) is invariably employed in even an humble mosque. Muslims believe in *Pirs* or saints to whom they pray for children or for health and offer sacrifices and gifts to them. It is the aspiration of every Muslim to become a *hāji* by making a *hāj,* i.e., pilgrimage to Mecca and bow to the *Kaabā* but few can afford to do so.

Birth.

Muslims seem to believe in *Saṭvāi* like the Hindus; for, on the sixth day of the birth of a child, a silver human tooth and a small silver sickle are worshipped as her symbol. The tooth and the sickle are placed in a winnowing fan with a platter containing the heart and head of a goat and boiled rice, some cocoa kernel, two betel leaves and a betel-nut and a marking-nut with a needle through it for the *Saṭvāi* to write the fate of the newly born. A feast is given to friends and relatives. The family is regarded as ceremonially unclean for forty days after child birth. The mother is given a ceremonial bath on that day and a new dress is given to her. She is also given new glass bangles. Feasts of *pulāo* and *banga,* i.e., rice and mutton respectively cooked together and separately are given to friends and kinsmen. In the evening the child is given new little clothes and its hands and feet are decorated with silver trinkets. Women gather near the cradle, rock it and give the child a name which is chosen by the *Kāzi* in conformity with the position of the stars at the time of its birth. Before naming the child, a piece of sandalwood is wrapped in a napkin, waved about the cradle, passed from one woman to another with the words "take this moon and give the sun". After repeating this several times, they lay the piece of wood by the side of the babe and name the child.

Circumcision.

An important Muslim sacrament for males is circumcision or Suntā. It is performed at any time between a male child's third and twelfth year but it is always thought that the younger the age the better for the child. The ceremony, if elaborately gone through, may extend over three or four days. A *pandal* is erected as on the occasion of a wedding and the boy to be circumcised is rubbed with turmeric paste for two days. A *biyapan* feast is held on the second day when women, friends and relations are invited and five women with their husbands alive are asked to fast and are treated to a special dinner after the fast is over. On the third day, the boy is given a ceremonial bath, dressed in *jāmā* and a *sultāni sherā* (a veil made of net-work of flowers) and is taken in a procession to the mosque to offer prayers. On return home after mid-day meals, he is seated on a raised seat and the barber, who is called *Nabi* (prophet) or *Khalifa* (ruler) calls out,

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Circumcision.

'Din Din' and skilfully performs the circumcision. Next day the barber washes the wound, turns up the foreskin with a wooden instrument called *ghodi* and applies oil to the wound. He is given a suitable fee for his services. In most families the ceremony is finished in a day. Instead of going to the mosque, the ceremony is also performed at home in the presence of a *Kāzi*. The wound heals in about two weeks. To celebrate the recovery also a feast is given, but the tendency of late is to cut down the ceremony to the shortest duration possible and not much fuss is made about it.

The *bismilla* (initiation) and *akika* (sacrifice) ceremonies are now-a-days not much cared for, partly owing to ignorance of the scripture and partly because of poverty.

Funeral.

Among Muslims, the custom invariably is to bury the dead. When a Muslim dies, some near relations accompanied by a *Mullā* purchase a shroud 75 feet long for a man and 90 feet long for a woman and other things necessary for a funeral, viz., rose-water, scents, sulphurate of antimony, frankincense and yellow earth, a flower net when the dead person is a female. The dead body is washed with hot water boiled with *bor* and pomegranate leaves and then with soap-nut water and laid on the back on a wooden board. The *Mullā* writes the creed about the greatness of Allah from the Koran in aloe-powder on the chest and forehead of the dead and puts pieces of camphor at all joints of the body. The body is then wrapped in a shroud and placed in a bier called *janaja* and taken to the graveyard. While going there all mourners who are only men recite *Kalmā-i-shahādat* and verses from the Koran. The bearers keep on constantly changing. At the *Idgā*, prayers place, everybody prays. The corpse is then taken to the grave and buried. Everybody helps by throwing in some earth. The grave is closed and retiring forty paces from there they again pray for the dead. These prayers are called *khatmas*, last prayers. All come back to the house of the dead, repeat the *khatmas* and go home. No food is cooked in the home of the dead on this day. It is provided by others. On the third day, there is the *ziārat* when flowers and *sabjā* are placed on the white-washed grave. Feasts are held on the fortieth day. *Maulud*, i.e., readings of the Koran are gone through. The Mulla is paid for his services in connection with the funeral. On this day, a garland of flowers is kept hanging from the centre of the roof on a large platter filled with a number of savoury dishes. The mourners burn incense before the platter and offer prayers for the soul of the dead. At the funeral feast, tobacco is not tabooed but no *pan* is eaten. Muhammedan law prescribes only one form of mourning in the case of the head of the house, viz., that his widow should remain in strict seclusion. This lasts for four months and ten days.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS.

VARIOUS INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES AS WELL AS MUSICAL AND DANCE PERFORMANCES form part of the people's cultural life in any region, whatever the standard of civilisation they might have reached. In Jalgaon region, there are various such forms, traditional as well as newly adopted ones. The following is a brief description of them with their peculiarities :—

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GAMES AND RECREATIONS.
Toys.

Infants and children of early age are more interested in toys than in games which involve some intelligence or physical exertion. Babies who are susceptible to the influence of sound are fascinated by anything that jingles. Similarly, colour works as a charm to them and so wooden or metal rattles with bright colours attract them. All kinds of pipes, whistles, drums, tamborines are their initial playthings. Then come dolls and moving articles like trains, steamships, motor cars worked by springs or drawn by a string. These used to be wooden but now-a-days they are more often made of tin, brightly painted.

Minor Games.

When children reach the age of walking and running, they take to such simple games as *ṣivāṣivi*, which involves chasing and touching. One of the groups of children at play becomes a chaser and others run about. The chase is simple. The player who is touched becomes the chaser and the merry-go-round goes on until they are all tired. Swings are popular among children especially girls who sing little rhymes and songs as they enjoy the swing to go forwards and backwards. High jumps, low jumps and somersaults (*golānti uḍi*) are more popular with boys. During childhood, mimicry or imitation plays a large part even in the game pattern. Horse-driving, engine-driving, palanquin-bearing, playing at school, i.e., imitating the teacher are great attractions. Girls indulge in doll-marriages and house-keeping. These games have no set rules but they are played in a team-spirit, every player having some function to perform. *Ghoḍā-ghoḍī*, playing at horse, is played in many ways. One way is for two children to stand one behind the other. The garment of the one in front being held by the one behind and both of them running one being the horse and the other the horseman. Another way will be to pass a rope from the back of the neck of the child playing the horse and it being held in one hand by another playing the driver with a whip in another. Or one child may crawl on all fours and let another child use it as his mount. Even a single child plays at horse by passing a stick between his two legs and holding its one extremity in its hands and allowing the other extremity to rest on the ground. *Āgagāḍi* or playing at train only means that a number of children stand in a line one behind the other, each holding the garment of the other in front. The engine is the foremost child and the rest are wagons and bogies. One of the children is a guard in charge of the train. It stops or speeds up according to his whistles. *Pālkhi* (palanquin) is usually played by three. Two children stand face to face with their arms locked with each other's and the third child sits in the square formed by the arms of the other two with his arms resting on the shoulders of the other two. Children everywhere are ingenious enough to devise variations of all these games.

Somewhat older children play a number of 'chase and tag' games. Blind Man's Buff and Hide and Seek known as *Andhaḷi kośimbīr* and *Lapaṇḍāv* are quite popular. *Cappādāv* is a tag game with the restriction that the chaser cannot touch a player who squats and the squatter cannot get up unless helped by some

other player who is on his feet by lending his hand to the squatter. In all chase and tag games, the player who is tagged becomes the chaser and the game starts afresh. Playing at marbles, the top and kite-flying are also quite popular. Hitting one marble with another by the help of the middle finger whatever the distance between the two marbles and taking correct aim constitute the essential skill in that game. Spinning the top is not a competitive game. A single person can enjoy it. The *Sankranti* festival is the season for kite-flying in which even grown-ups join. Two boys so handle the kite when up in the sky as to cut each other's thread. For these tournaments a special thread called *mānjā* is used. It is treated with powdered glass and gum.

Team games.

Games which involve physical exercise have an attraction for grown-up boys. A simple game in which any number can join and can go on indefinitely is *Badābadi* or *Rapārapi*. A soft ball made from rags or rubber is tossed up in the air for all to catch. The player who catches it tries to hit any other player with the ball. Whoever is hit tries to hit others. *Tobā* is also a simple game. A well-knotted piece of cloth is taken by a player. Other players are seated in a circle. The player with the piece of cloth called *tobā* runs around and places it quietly behind the back of some one and keeps on running. If the boy behind whom it is kept is not alert and does not notice and catch hold of the *tobā*, it is taken up by the boy making the round who beats the sitting boy with it till both make a full round and the 'victim' resumes his seat. In *Vāghbakri*, one of the players is assigned the role of tiger and another that of the shepherd. The rest are all lambs. The lambs line up behind the shepherd, each holding the one in front by the waist. The shepherd hands a piece of cloth for the protection of his lambs and keeps on beating the tiger with it. His work is to capture every one of the lambs despite the beating.

Sūrpārambi is a particular favourite of the cowherds. From a circle drawn on the ground under a tree, a player throws away a stick as far away as he can. One of the players called a thief runs to fetch the stick and places it again in the circle. In the meantime all the other players climb the tree. The essence of the game is in touching the stick by jumping or climbing down the tree and touching the stick without allowing the thief to touch. In *Kurghoḍī*, two teams of equal number of players are made. One team is composed of horses and the other of riders. The captain of the horses bends before a wall for support and others bend and line behind him each holding the one in front by the waist. The riders, one by one take a jump and ride the horses. The leader-rider closes with one hand the eyes of his horse and asks him to tell the number of fingers of the other palm held before him. If the horse tells the correct number, the riders become horses. Otherwise the riding is continued.

Girls' Games.

Girls participate in such games as Blind Man's Buff, Hide and Seek and *Cappādāv*, but some games are peculiar only to them as for instance *sāgargoṭe*. This is a sedentary game. Big round seeds, pebbles or shreds of pottery serve as ready material. Five

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or any suitable odd number of these are thrown up into the air and the player attempts to catch as many of them as possible on the back of her palms. These are again hurled up and caught in both the palms. Another way of playing at *Sāgargoṭe* is to throw all the pieces on the ground, pick one of these, toss it in the air and before catching it again pick up one, two, three or more all at once. Passing feet through a string thrown up in the air but held by the hands at the extremities is a clever feat much enjoyed by girls. *Soṅgṭyā*, played with dice or shells (*kavaḍis*) were once very popular but carrom has now replaced them to some extent. *Phugḍyā* is a game that is played in pairs or sometimes by four girls. The girls stand facing each other, keep their feet together with a distance of two or three inches between the toes, cross arms, keep them straight and hold each other's or one another's hands according as they are two or four, balance the body backwards and each time, stepping the right foot a few inches to the right and sliding the left foot along with it, start an anti-clockwise movement. As the foot-work quickens, the movement gathers in tempo till the players get a whirling sensation. By way of accompaniment they sometimes recite jocular couplets or rhymes. There are various types of *phugaḍis*. There is the *daṇḍa-phugaḍi* in which the players hold each other's arms. In *bas-phugaḍi* a player keeps moving with bent knees while the other is standing erect. In *bhui-phugaḍi*, the players start with a full squatting position and arms on the knees. They scrape the feet alternately in oblique kicks balancing the steps with backward and forward movements of the arms. These are quite exhausting exercises. *Zimmā*, *Kombḍā* and *Piṅgā* are other variants in which there are no whirling movements and in which even a dozen can participate at a time.

Major Games.

A number of games, both indigenous and extraneous, are played in schools and colleges. Of the Indian games *hututu* and *laṅgḍi* seem to be popular, though *khokho*, *āṭyāpāṭyā* and *viṭidāṇḍū* are also fairly common. These games have some variations according to local customs but standardised forms and rules have been evolved by institutions like the Akhil Mahārāṣṭra Śārīrik Śikṣaṇa Maṇḍaḷ which have been adopted widely and observed when there are contests and tournaments. Cricket is the most popular among western games, though football, tennis and badminton are also played in school and college grounds and gymkhanas and clubs of professional people. Playing at cards, bridge and chess is quite common. The *Daśāvatāri gañjifās* which were once popular are now almost extinct.

Ākhāḍās and gymnasiums also flourish in some rural and urban centres. They are patronised by those who are keen on physical culture. Wrestling, *malkhāmb*-climbing and exercises on single and double bars are taught at these institutions.

Recreation-cum-Instruction.

The traditional forms of religious and devotional sermons such as *Purāṇa*, *Kīrtana*, *Pravacana* and *Bhajana* provide both entertainment and instruction to Hindu congregations. The more devoted among them are found to repeat constantly the name of

their favourite deity such as Rāma or Śiva or Pāṇḍuraṅga even while engaged in their daily pursuits. Professional reciters and readers of Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata and Bhāgvat read *Purāṇa* in some temple or other during the four months of the rainy season called *Cāturmāsa*. Usually the sessions are held in the afternoons but sometimes at night. They read the original Sanskrit text and explain the meaning in Marāṭhī. *Pravacanas* are learned discourses on some text or other from the sacred books and usually learned Shastris give them. They may not be professional *Purāṇiks*. A *Kirtana* is a more entertaining form of religious exposition in which music has great scope. Some of the *Kirtanakārs* also known as *Haridāsas* or *Kathekaris*, make their *Kirtans* very enjoyable both by the eloquence of their exposition and by the sweetness of their music. By a blend of story-telling, quotations from religious books and singing to the accompaniment of musical instruments, they are able to keep even large audiences almost spell-bound.

Kirtana.

Two schools would seem to have evolved in the *kirtana* performances. One is called the *Nārada* school and the other *Vārkarī* school. The *Nārada* school *Kīrtankār* chooses some Sanskrit or Marāṭhī text from some religious book and develops a philosophic theme in the first part of his preaching called *Pūrvaraṅga*. In the second part he relates an illustrative story in support of the philosophic theme. The *Vārkarī* school preacher quotes themes by way of reciting an *abhaṅga* or an *ovi* or a song of one of the Marāṭhī poet saints and immediately expounds it with illustrative examples and commentary. Intermittently, he begins a *bhajan* in which not only his accompanists but also the audience join.

Bhajana.

Bhajans are chantings of devotional pieces which are usually sung in chorus by a team. Now-a-days they are being adapted to scientific tunes and *rāgas* by the chanters. A village or *mohullas* in towns often have *Bhajan* groups. Usually there is a principal singer called *Buvā*, a player on the *mṛdaṅg*, a harmonium player and several *ṭāḷkaris* i.e., cymbal-beaters. The *Buvā* keeps a *veeṇā* (lute) and a *cipḷī* (castanets). He recites a song, the musical instruments provide the rhythm and tune, the *ṭāḷkaris* pick up the refrain and sing it aloud in chorus, clicking their *tāḷs* in harmony. This devotional entertainment is a source of great pleasure to working class people

Gondhal.

A similar recreational fare that is occasionally provided is what is called *Gondhaḷ*. *Gondhaḷis* are a community by themselves who specialise in it. They are hereditary devotees of the goddess Aṁbābāi in whose honour they perform. Their services are usually requisitioned by Hindus of many communities to mark the rounding off of any auspicious or joyful event such as a wedding or an *upanayana*. A high wooden stool is placed in a room or a hall. A handful or two of wheat is laid on it. On the wheat is placed a copper cup with betel-leaves in it and over the leaves a half cocoanut with some rice, a betel-nut and a copper coin in it. Near the stool is set an image of Aṁbābāi and a light lamp stand. The three or four *Gondhaḷis* play on the *sambaḷ* (double drum),

tuntune (one-stringed fiddle) and *zānj* (cymbal). One of them holds a *divṭi* (lighted torch). The head-dancer has a picturesque dress. It consists of a long robe and garlands of *cowries* (shells). He stands in front of the others, lays sandal, flowers and offerings before the lighted torch. He takes up the torch, dances with the torch in his hands for some time, sings and at intervals makes a fool of the torch-bearer. This singing and dancing goes on for an hour. The *ārati* is waved before Ambābāi and those present offer silver and copper coins in the plate which holds the lamp. With the service of *prasāda* the *Gondhaḷ* is over.

Tamasha.

Among the young and gay, *Tamāshā* performances have maintained great popularity. A *tamāshā* is predominantly an entertainment for masses particularly in rural areas and includes singing, dancing and clever dialogues, though it is not altogether bereft of instruction in the allegorical form. A *tamāshā* party called *bāri* usually consits of seven persons, though five is the minimum required. It comprises artistes of histrionic talent, rhetorical ability and musical skill. There is one dancer, one drummer, one comedian or fool and two others to keep time, one with *tuntuṇe* and the other with cymbals. In a bigger party there is an additional dancer and drummer and more actors. A village may have its own *tamāshā* party of amateurs. But the art is preserved by professional *tamāshā* troupes who move from place to place during the major part of the year excepting monsoon. The *nāchyā poryā* in amateur troupes is usually a body dressed as a girl, but female dancers and singers in the professional parties are their chief attraction. Many of the artistes are quite talented. *Tamāshās* are generally performed at annual fairs of local shrines where people gather together in large numbers and are in a gay mood because the harvesting season is over by that time. Mahashivaratri, Ramanavami, Hanuman-jayanti and Holi are these occasions. Villagers liberally patronise the *Tamāshās* which are usually performed at night and last till early hours in the morning.

There are two types of *Tamāshās* known as *Dholkici Bari* and *Saṅgeet* Bāri. The nature of the earlier part of the performance is the same in both. To start with, the participants enter the stage, salute the audience and sing a prayer in honour of God Ganesh. This over, in *dholkici bāri* the item called *gavḷaṇ* follows in which the traditional Kṛṣṇa-milkmaid theme is variously staged, Kṛṣṇa, Yaśhodā, Rādhā, Kṛṣṇa's playmates, etc., participating in the humorous dialogues and songs. After *gavaḷan* comes the farce in which the comedian or clown of the party plays the chief role. Thereafter starts the *vag*, that is dramatic presentation of some story, taken either from mythology or from history or based on some aspect of social life. The performers are not educated nor have they aid of curtains and other embellishments of scenery. But in several performances, the theme is developed with considerable skill and there is a good display of innate histrionic talent. The *vag* may last for even three or four hours. In the *sangeet bāri* type there is no *vag*. After prayer to God Gaṇapati there are a few songs about Kṛṣṇa and his *Gopis*. The comes the clown

with his pranks. Then starts what is practically a musical concert accompanied by dancing, there usually being one principal singer and dancer—a girl and others, also girls, who are her partners. The music has sometimes quite a scientific touch; generally it consists of popular folk songs known as *Lāvaṇis* which are devoted to topics and situations of an intensely amorous character. The singing of *Lāvaṇis* evokes great enthusiasm in the audience and money is freely given to a particular songstress. This extra money is called *daulatjādā* and is retained by the dancer[1].

Most of the holidays and festival days in honour of deities or saints observed by Hindus in other parts of Mahārāṣtra are observed by Jalgaon Hindus also. Every month has one or other of such days. Some of these are fasting days also, such as *Ekādaśī* and *Mahā Sivarātri*. One or other day in the week is also a fasting day for some. This depends more or less on family tradition or individual choice. Fairs in honour of some deities are a feature of the countryside. The following are holidays commonly observed.

Guḍhi Pāḍvā.

The first day of the first half of Caitra is the new year day according to the Śalivāhan era and observed as such in Jalgaon. A *guḍhi* is erected in front or on top of a house. It is a bamboo pole at one extremity of which is fastened a silver or copper pot, a silk cloth piece or a costly bodice piece and a string of flowers and so it looks like a hoisted flag. People eat early in the morning after bath a mixture of *Kaḍulimb* leaves and sugar which is supposed to have healthy action on the intestines. Heavy dinner follows in the noon and a forecast of the whole year as given by the village priest usually a *grāmjoshi,* is heard in a temple congregation. This is one of the four highly auspicious days of the year.

Rāmanavami.

The birth day anniversary of Rāma, seventh incarnation of Viṣṇū around whose life Vālmiki has written the great epic Rāmāyaṇa is celebrated on the 9th of the first half of Caitra. On that day people gather together at the temple of Rāma and at 12 noon, the birth of Rāma is announced by the *Kīrtankār* who for the previous eight days keeps on dilating on the doings of Rāma as an ideal prince. Then *prasād* which is usually *sunṭhavḍā,* i.e., powdered dry ginger and sugar mixed together is distributed. Some people fast on this day.

Hanumān Jayanti.

Almost continuous with the Rāma celebration is the Hanumān festival which starts with *Kīrtans* in Māruti temples on Rāmanavami and ends on the 15th full moon day of Caitra when the birth of Hanumān is announced at day-break.

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[1] Tamāshā as a form of popular amusement had deteriorated into a gross display of sheer vulgarity and obscenity. In order to rid this old art of such aberrations, the then Government of Bombay set up in 1954 a separate Board to examine the scripts and write-up of *Lavnis*, etc.

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Gaurī Pūjan.

Hindu women are in a festive mood from the 3rd day of Caitra to the third of Vaiśākha. Many homes celebrate the Gaurī pujā on one of these days. The idol of Aṁbā or Pārvati, picked up from among the family gods, is decked with flowers, various decorative articles in the house are arranged about her in a corner and illumination is improvised. Women relatives and friends are invited and served *haḷad-kunkū,* handfuls of wet gram or groundnut and sweets are distributed. Even men who are intimate friends and relatives are separately entertained after the women have finished. A beverage of boiled raw mangoes sweetened by *gūḷ* or sugar is a patent drink on this occasion, so is sugarcane juice. Serving ice-cream is also becoming a fashion

Akṣaya Tṛtiyā.

The third day of Vaiśākha, known as Akṣaya Tṛtiyā is one of the most auspicious four days of the year. On this day peasants make a beginning of their field activities in connection with the approaching rainy season.

Vaṭa Purṇimā.

This day is particularly sacred to orthodox Hindu women of all communities whose husbands are alive. It is observed in memory of the great mythological lady, Sāvitri, an incarnation of conjugal loyalty. She is said to have regained her lost husband from the God of Death by her penance and wit. Women worship a banian tree and distribute *vāyans* to other women and Brahmans and remain without food and water the whole day in close imitation of Sāvitri.

Śrāvaṇa Month Events.

The month of Śrāvaṇā is held as particularly sacred by all Hindus and a number of fasts and festivals occur in it. The two 11th days in the first and second half of the month are fasts even for children. The same is true about the two 11th days in Kārtika. Followers of the *Bhāgvat* or *Vārkari* school are most particular about this. All Mondays in Śrāvaṇa are regarded as God Shiva's specially dedicated days. Fast is observed in the morning and evening meal is a light feast. Fridays in Śrāvaṇa are observed by women as *Lakṣmīpūjā* days. All Tuesdays are observed as *Mangalāgauri* worship days by married women with husbands living for five successive years after marriage. Śiva is also worshipped with a handful of rice on previous Mondays.

Nāgapañcami.

The bright fifth of Śrāvaṇa is called Nāgapañcami when images of cobra drawn on a *pāṭ* with sandal-paste are worshipped. Even clay images are used by some. In villages it is a strict non-working day for the peasantry and the artisans, and activities like digging, ploughing, cutting are stopped as being hurtful to snakes. This is also the day on which orthodox Brāhmans perform the *Śrāvaṇī,* a ritual of changing the old sacred thread and putting on a new one.

Nārali Pūrṇimā.

The full moon day in Śrāvaṇa is called *Nāraḷi Pūrṇimā* or Coconut day. After a sumptuous feast in the morning, men and children go to the riverside and with due ceremonial worship offer a cocoanut to the God of water, Varuṇa. Yajurvedis and Atharvavedis wear new sacred thread on this day.

Janmastami.

The dark eighth is the birthday of Kṛṣṇa. It is observed in temples of Kṛṣṇa in the same way as Rāma's birthday is observed in Rāma temples, only the time being midnight the hour at which Kṛṣṇa is believed to have been born. Next day is observed in villages as a day for play and sports by young boys who are given milk and curds by householders in Kṛṣṇa's memory.

Piṭhori Amāvāsyā.

The last day of Śrāvaṇa is called *Piṭhori Amāvāsyā*. Some women pray to Goddess Piṭhori to bless their children, particularly those women whose offsprings die prematurely. It is observed as a *vrata* and observed throughout life.

Gaṇeśa Caturthi.

On the 4th day of Bhadrapada comes Gaṇeśa Caturthi when a clay image of Gaṇapati, painted brightly is brought from the market and installed with enthusiasm and devotion. It is an occasion for healthy merry-making for children. Gaṇapati is worshipped for ten days, five days or a day and a half according to family usage. *Modaks* or rice flour-balls, stuffed with cocoanut-kernel and *gūḷ* or sugar are a special dish for this occasion as it is regarded as a favourite of this God of learning. The image is immersed in a well, pond or river according to convenience. During the last five or six decades, public Gaṇapati festivals have become very popular when for ten days programmes of entertainment and education are carefully drawn up and gone through. Lectures, *kirtans,* musical concerts, dramatic performances, elocution competitions, etc., form part of the programmes.

A day earlier to Gaṇeśa Caturthi, *Hartālikās,* i.e., *Pārvati* and her companion are worshipped in clay images by women who remain without cooked food for the whole day and live only on fruits and roots.

Gaurīpūjā.

Ṛṣipañcami and *Gauripūjan* follow the installation of Gaṇapati. Ṛṣipañcamī is observed in honour of the ancient sages as a fast chiefly by Brāhman women. Nothing that is grown by the labour of cattle or any animals is eaten on this day. *Gaurīpūjā* is particularly popular among the peasantry. It is a dance festival for them. Gauri is Ganeśa's mother.

Pitṛpakṣa.

The second half of Bhādrapada is dedicated to ancestor adoration. A day from this fortnight corresponding to the date on which one's father breathed his last is selected for a special *śrāddha* ceremony and *piṇḍas* (rice balls) are offered to all dead elderly ancestors. The ninth day, known as *Avidhavā Navamī* is reserved as the anniversary day for all female ancestors who died within the lifetime of their husbands and, lest there be any mistake in propitiating the spirits of the forefathers, the last day of Bhādrapada, called *Sarvapitri Amāvāsyā* is set apart for invoking all of them and appealing to them for blessings. A collective *śrāddha* ceremony for all is performed by the leader of the household.

Navarātra and Dasarā.

The *Navarātra* festival is held in honour of the Goddess Ambā for nine days beginning with the first day of Aśvin and ending with the tenth day which is known as *Dasarā* or *Vijayādaśami*.

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Navarātra and Dasara.

What is called *Ghaṭasthāpana* is done in almost all Hindu households in honour of Ambā, Śiva's consort. An earthen pot is filled with water and a cocoanut is placed on top of it. It is planted on a small heap of rice and is worshipped in the customary way. A string of flowers of varied colours in hung over the top of this jar, i.e., *ghaṭa* for nine days. There are nine such strings and they are to be removed together on the tenth day.

The tenth day, *Vijayadaśami* is one of the four most important auspicious four days in the year. Every article in the household that represents some important function or other is worshipped. Artisans and men in similar vocations are particular about worshipping their tools on this auspicious day. That is why it is also known as the *ayudhapūjā* day. If a family has preserved old relics of weapons like the sword, musket, shield, etc., they are also worshipped. It is an auspicious day for children being put to school and to begin studies. In the afternoon villagers go out to the boundary of the town, make a heap of Āptā or Śami twigs worship it under the leadership of a priest and the leader of the village and afterwards exchange the leaves among relatives and friends as gold. Younger people are expected to present this leafy gold to elders and receive their blessings. In towns, a big ceremony like this being impossible, only social visits and exchange of Āpṭa leaves are gone through. *Dasarā* was regarded as a day for beginning the campaigns of Mahrāṭhā troops for the recovery of their dues.

Navānna Purṇimā.

The full moon day in Āśvina is called *Navānna Pūrnimā* or *Kojagari Pūrṇima*. It is considered as practically the end of the rainy season and fresh foodgrains nearly ripen by this time. Ears of different grains are plucked and a decorative plait or arch is hung up at the entrance of a house after due worship. Symbolic eating of fresh foodgrains is also gone through. Goddess Lakshmi who symbolizes plenty is supposed to be going about on the night of this Pūrṇimā and expects everybody to be awake and gaily enjoying. She curses those who do not so. People, therefore, keep on playing at dice or cards and even indulge in betting to the accompaniment of music. Sugared milk is served to all.

Divāli Festival.

By universal agreement, *Divāḷi* is the biggest Hindu festivals and the illuminations that are to be seen in the households of all, whether rich or poor are an index of universal rejoicing when *Divāḷi* comes. Nowadays wherever possible electric illuminations are substituted for the old earthen lamps which were burnt in hundreds. They are called *Pantis*. No part of the house is allowed to remain unilluminated. The festival begins on the dark 13th of Āśvin known as *Dhanatrayodaśi*. Everything is kept spick and span, sweep dishes of various kinds are prepared and women resort to a special bath with perfumes, etc. The turn of the menfolk for a similar bath very early in the morning comes on the next day known as *Naraka Caturdaśi*. On this day Srikṛṣṇa is said to have killed the demon *Narakāsura*. The whole day is spent in merrymaking, everybody is in a real holiday mood, people wear new

Divali Festival.

clothes and even sport ornaments, and temples are visited. Fire-works at night is a feature of this festival only. On the last day of Aśvin, i.e., Amvāvāsyā Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped in the presence of friends and guests and a *prasad* consisting of coriander seeds and *gul* is distributed besides *pānsupāri*, perfume and rose water. The next day is the first day of Kārtika, on which he new year of the Vikrama Samvat era begins. Landlords, merchants and shopkeepers worship their account books as it is the beginning of their commercial year. It is also called Balipratipadā. On this day, Viṣṇu as Vamana is said to have put down the demon King Bali. On this day, wives wave a lamp before their husbands who in their turn make presents to them. The last day known as *Yama Dvitiyā* or *Bhāūbeej* is the brother's day. Every sister waves a lamp before her brother or brothers and gets presents. If the sister is married, the brother is expected to pay a visit to her house and give her presents. Divāḷi is the occasion when it is customary for scattered members of the family to get together at least once a year.

Tulasi Vivāha.

The 12th day in the bright half of Kārtika is known as *Tulasi vivāha* day. The Tulasi plant which is indispensable in every Hindu courtyard is married to Kṛṣṇa with due ceremonial as if it was a human marriage. The Hindu marriage settlements season begins with this event and permission is regarded as universally granted for people to eat fresh tamarind, *avalas* and sugarcane. The first taste of it is given on this day.

Makara Sankrānta.

The day the Sun enters Makara (the Zodiac sign of Capricornus) which as a solar incident occurs on January 14 every year but on an uncertain *tithi* (lunar date) in the month of Pauṣa is celebrated as *Makara Sankrānta*. It is marked with a feast in the morning and in the afternoon people exchange *Tilguḷ* or *halvā* made of sesamum and gul or sugar as friendly greeting of the season. The universal wish to maintain fraternal feelings is indicated by this exchange of sweets. The day previous to Sankrānta is called *Bhogi*. On this day, it is customary to eat at daybreak a number of food articles in which ghee is a predominant ingredient. A preparation known as *khicaḍī* made of rice and *mūg* pulse with the addition of a number of condiments and ghee is the main item in the menu. Newly married girls celebrate the day with a liberal distribution of some auspicious articles to *Suvāsinis*. It can be anything useful and dainty but usually it is some uniform pot or pan, or cloth or grain.

Mahasivaratra.

On the 13th day of the second half of Māgha comes *Mahā-śivarātra*, which is devoted to a fast and worship of Śiva. The night is spent in singing devotional songs and *kirtan* is performed. Next morning a feast is held in which all participate, if it is a village. In some places, a dramatic performance also follows. Mahaśivarātra is usually a community festival.

Simgā or Holi.

The last festival of the year is *Simgā* or *Hoḷi*. In villages it is an occasion for general merry-making for ten days especially for the young and children. Women are conspicuously absent. From

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Simgā or Holi.

the 5th day of Phālguna, children and young men burn firewood and cowdung cakes in a heap and indulge in physical pastimes till late every night. Pūrṇimā is the main day of the festival when the Holika goddess is worshipped with ceremony by a village leader and cocoanuts are offered to the fire. Even elderly men are present on this day and there is usually a muscial concert with dance performances by professional dancing girls. There used to be much obscene and vulgar shouting, but under the influence of modern education this practice is dying out. In the cities, the Holikā festival has taken the form of social gatherings when lectures are delivered, debates held and plays staged by amateurs.

The next day known as *Dhulvaḍ* is also observed as a holiday. This was a gala day for boisterous and mischievous elements for mud-slinging and wayward, vulgar talk, but now this has practically ceased to be. The 5th day of the second half of Phālguna is called *Raṅga Pañcami*. Coloured water is thrown against one another through a piston or even helterskelter and clothes are spoilt but that is to be taken as part of the game by everybody and no one complains about it. It is a day for sport events such as wrestling and other physical culture feats. Prizes are spontaneously offered to those who show special proficiency.

Public Holidays.

Besides these religious holidays the Hindus observe Indian Republic Day (26th January), Ambedkar Jayanti (14th April), Shivaji Jayanti (17th April), Maharashtra Din (1st May), Punyatithi of Lokmanya Tilak (1st August) and Independence Day (15th August) as public holidays.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The *Barabalute* system of village organisation has now broken down under the impact of new influences. Heredity no longer determines the profession of any caste, community or individual and equality of opportunity for all is universally agreed upon as guaranteeing individual liberty and initiative for self-development. But 150 years ago, every village used to be a well-knit and well-organised community with its rigid castes and their hereditary professions which supplied the functional needs of the community. Captain Briggs found in 1818 that in Khandesh the *Barabalute* included the Brahman priest, *guru*; the Muslim priest, *mulla*; the astrologer, *joshi*; the carpenter, *sutara*; the blacksmith, *lohar*; the potter, *kumbhar*; the goldsmith, *sonar*; the barber, *nhavi*; the washerman, *parit*; the village bard, *bhat*; the village watchman and guide, *jaglya*; the scavenger, *mang* and shoemaker, *chambhar*. In lieu of the services rendered they received annual grants of grains plus some cash payment from every household. The system has of course now outlived its utility and has in many instances almost completely disappeared.

Now as in olden times, the people of a village are a mixed lot. Rarely a village can be found that is peopled by a single caste. Yet there were no mixed dinners. Caste barriers prevented not only intercaste marriages but even eating and drinking together. Rigidity in regard to the latter has, however, now very considerably slackened. On some festive occasions, whole village dinners are held but they are caste-wise. No special arrangements exist for

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the exercise of common rights. Cattle belonging to any one may drink water from the same trough or from the same watering place in a river and as soon as the crops are off the fields, they can graze all over the village lands. Herdsmen are paid by villages a certain wage per head, but quite often cattle are turned loose and allowed to graze and roam about anywhere they like. They have only to be driven home in the evening by the herdsman, who is usually a Bhil.

The break-up of village communities with the consolidation of British rule weakened the ties which bound the villagers to their headmen and priests and to each other. The village council or panchayat even where it continued to exist became an inane body. The relations between the various craftsmen and the villagers are still cordial because they depend on one another for daily business. Yet the *baluta* system has broken down and services of craftsmen are hired in terms of money. Many craftsmen have left their villages in search of better paid work in towns and in fact the old village organisation has more or less broken up everywhere. After the advent of freedom various constructive activities like Community Development Projects and the national extension services have begun to put new life in the rural areas and, with the increasing amenities now being provided for new areas, villages may again become attractive places to live in and migration to cities may be checked.

Jalgaon is a meeting place for people from north India, Gujarat, the Satpuḍā hills, Vidarbha, Marāṭhvāḍā and the neighbouring districts of Nasik and Ahmadnagar. The present population contains elements from all these places and in the urban areas of the district this variety is more pronounced. Communication with Bombay has quickened this process in the professions like law, medicine and education as also in the cotton trade and textile works.

PART IV—ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER 4—GENERAL ECONOMIC SURVEY

CHAPTER 4.

General Economic Survey

INTRODUCTION.

THIS PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED to a detailed description of the economic life in Jalgaon district. In the chapters that follow such of the important activities which constitute the economic life of the people as agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, miscellaneous occupations, finance, and transport and communications in the region are discussed at length. No such study would be complete unless an analysis of the efforts exerted by the people of the region to make the best use of the resources involved in the above-noted activities to improve their standard of life, is also undertaken. With this view, the standard of life maintained by the urban and rural population is also discussed. Finally, attempt is made to give in brief the natural potentialities of the district which could be exploited in the interest of the future economic prosperity of the district. This chapter aims at briefly describing the existing economic conditions in the district which would serve as an introduction to the detailed analysis which follows in the subsequent chapters.

POPULATION.

The population of Jalgaon district in 1881 and 1951 was 8,15,396 and 14,71,251, respectively, which shows an increase of 6,55,855, i.e., about 80.45 per cent over the period of 70 years. Of these nearly 5,56,352 and 10,03,918 were the residents of rural areas in 1881 and 1951, respectively, which indicates a very slow process of urbanization and the predominantly agricultural character of the district economy. Even to-day as much as 70.46 per cent of the population follows agriculture as its principal means of livelihood and over 16.7 per cent follow it as a subsidiary or secondary means. It is only in three towns, viz., Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Amalner that the population has more than doubled during the course of the last seventy years or so. But this in no way reflects a sudden tendency towards urbanization because the factors to which this growth could be attributed are economic, political and administrative. Moreover, the population of the so-called important towns and taluka headquarters such as Chopda, Parola, Erandol, Yawal, Raver, Bhadgaon and Jamner has hardly gone up by margins varying between 15 per cent and 35 per cent which does not indicate even a slow process of urbanization.

Of the total population of 14,71,351 in 1951, 3,78,238 were self-supporting persons, 2,37,250 earning dependents and 8,55,863 non-earning dependents. The agricultural class (i.e., those depending on agriculture as the principal means of livelihood) numbered 10,36,653. Among these, the self-supporting persons were 2,63,917 earning dependents 2,00,639 and non-earning dependents 5,72,097. On a different basis of classification, among the agricultural

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POPULATION.

classes, (i) cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents numbered 6,82,974, (ii) cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents 32,227, (iii) cultivating labourers and their dependents 3,09,714, (iv) non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents 11,738. The non-agricultural class (i.e., those whose principal means of livelihood were pursuits other than agriculture) numbered 4,34,698 and were composed of 1,14,321 self-supporting persons, 36,611 earning dependents and 2,85,766 non-earning dependents. The independent occupations followed by persons belonging to non-agricultural classes were production other than cultivation 1,52,619, commerce 80,361, transport 33,898 and miscellaneous sources 1,67,820. Besides, quite a large number of earners followed a secondary occupation apart from the principal one. Agriculture provided such occupation to 2,44,293 persons and non-agricultural pursuits to 50,804 persons.

CULTIVATED AREA.

Of the total geographical area of nearly 29 lakhs of acres, the cultivated area forms 20 lakhs of acres or about 70 per cent and forests 4.1 lakhs or about 19 per cent. Of the remaining, cultivable waste land is 17,700 acres and permanent pastures and other grazing lands cover about 2,28,000 acres. They lie chiefly on the hills to the west and south-west. The average rainfall is about 30". The talukas of Yawal, Jalgaon and Pachora get the maximum rainfall, while in the eastern and western talukas of the central division it is moderate. Variability of monsoon determines the pattern of agricultural economy. In 1956-57 the gross cropped area was 20,96,318 acres including 1,10,215 acres cropped more than once. *Jirayat* land depending upon rain water formed about 95 per cent of the total cultivated area while *bagayat* land accounted for the remaining four per cent. The Jamda canals and Velhala and Hartala tanks serve as medium irrigation works in the district, commanding an area of about 55,000 acres of which 6,722 were actually irrigated in 1956-57.

SOILS.

Soils of the district mainly fall into five categories, viz., medium black soils, deep black soils, forest soils, loamy soils and sandy soils. Medium black soils when fertilized with nitrogen, phosphorus and potash respond favourably and are best suited for the *rabi* crops like jowar, cotton and bajri and gardens of banana and citrus fruits. They cover a large portion of the district and include most of the cultivated area in southern parts of Raver, Yawal and Chopda talukas in the north and northern portions of Pachora and Jamner talukas in the south.

FOOD CROPS.

In 1956-57, 56 per cent of the cropped area was under food crops as against 44 per cent under non-food crops. The main food crops of the district are jowar, bajri, wheat, ragi, maize and other hill-millets among cereals; black gram, green gram, kidney bean, pigeon pea, horse gram, gram, *chavali* among pulses; banana and lady's finger among fruits and vegetables respectively; and sugarcane. Jalgaon is one of the important banana producing

FOOD CROPS.

districts of the State. In a normal year Jalgaon produces cereals not only enough to meet its own requirements but also to export a small surplus. Jowar covered about 19 per cent of the gross cropped area and bajri about 10 per cent, in 1956-57.

NON-FOOD CROPS.

Among non-food crops cotton is important among fibres, groundnut and sesamum among oilseeds, tobacco and betel-leaf among drugs and narcotics and coriander, chillies and garlic among condiments and spices. Economic prosperity of the district has much to do with the realisation of groundnut and cotton crops every year. The district has also emerged as a prominent spices producing centre (viz., coriander, chillies and turmeric). In the district the non-food crops are as important as the food crops and in the post-war years the area under non-food crops has actually increased at the cost of food crops.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

Attempts were made from 1939 onwards by the Government, to enhance the value of Khandesh cotton, by improving the staple length and putting an end to adulteration. The then collectors of the district made facilities available with a view to encouraging research of the most suitable variety. Loans were advanced and two American planters, Mr. Blout of Gorakhpur and Mr. Simpson of Madras were appointed superintendents of cotton experiments in Khandesh in the year 1844. Time and again, a variety called New Orleans was tried but with little success, because it suffered either from draught or excess rainfall and disease, with the result that by 1854, the cultivation of New Orleans dwindled to only 12 acres. From 1860 when Mr. Ashburner was appointed collector, Government efforts were renewed to improve Khandesh cotton. A new seed from Berar, *viz.*, Hinganghat was tried. In 1864 under the New Cotton Frauds Act (IX of 1863), adulteration decreased considerably. Presses were opened at Jalgaon and Bhusawal, and a cotton cleaning company was started at Jalgaon. According to the Cotton Trade Association (1880), Hinganghat was the best variety for Khandesh. Different constituents were tried at the Agricultural Research Station, Dhulia, during 1906—1914 and it was observed that the variety *Rosea* (N.R.) gave higher yield and had also the higher ginning percentage. However, its staple length was nor more than half an inch. The type Dh. 1 was tried at Jalgaon after 1921; it has the same yielding capacity as that of N.R., but it was superior to N.R. in ginning outturn and staple length. In 1934 NV 56=3 called *Jarilla* was found outstandingly superior in quality to N.R. and Banilla. From the cross of *Jarilla* X NRS one segregate 197=3 was isolated in 1943 and given out for general cultivation under the popular name *Virnar* in 1949. The farmer is expected to get an extra income of Rs. 40 per acre by growing *Virnar* in place of *Jarilla*. Further research work is in progress to isolate a type which is superior to *Virnar* in fibre qualities and resistant to wilt. By the end of 1955-56 an area of 2,37,936 acres was under cultivation of the *Virnar* variety of cotton. Following steps have also been taken for propagating the use of *Virnar* cotton, *viz.*

(a) maintenance of purity by eliminating impure varieties.

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(*b*) marketing of cotton seed on co-operative basis.

(*c*) agmarking of cotton so as to fetch better returns.

(*d*) enforcement of various Cotton Acts in order to maintain purity of quality of *Virnar* cotton.

The new Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme is concerned with research on the *Virnar* variety.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

Forest products are divided mainly into two classes; major and minor. The former included timber and fuel, valued at Rs. 3,58,074 in 1956-57. In the same year the value of minor products, viz., green bamboos, dry bamboos, *puranas*, lac, *temburni* leaves, *rosha* grass, gum, *ghat-bori*, *anjan* and *palas* leaves, *charoli*, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,71,377.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

These were old and of indigenous type, though some improved implements have been in vogue. Ploughs, harrows, levellers, clod-crushers, seed drills and hoes are the main implements. Along with the use of ploughs manufactured by well-known firms in Satara and Sangli districts, sometimes foreign manufactured ploughs are also used. Among other improved implements used are disc and Norwegian harrows, box levellers, ridgers, tooth or shovel cultivators, wheat threshers, Japanese hand hoes, rotary hoes, plant pullers, sprayers and dusters. Till 1954-55 a tractor unit was working in the district which has now been shifted to Dhulia. Boring machines were used for boring wells, and in 1954-55, 26 wells were bored. Repairs and replacements are done by a village blacksmith and a carpenter, wherever possible. The services of the agents dealing in improved implements have got to be utilised when the machines cannot be repaired locally.

Though much progress has been made in this district in the use of machine power for ploughing water-lifting, sugarcane crushing, etc., livestock continued to have its own value. The total bovine population of the district in 1956 was 6,61,748. Besides these animals the census enumerated 29,513 sheep, 2,34,686 goats, 6,767 horses and ponies, and 1,63,991 others, e.g., pigs, donkeys, etc.

WAGES.

The 1951 census reported 30 per cent of the agricultural population as agricultural labourers. Their predominance is perhaps due to heavy demand for labour for the cultivation of cash crops like cotton and groundnut. The average wage rate for male labourer in the post-war years (1948-49) was about Re. 1 per day, female labour got about half of this, whereas child labour was paid between 4 annas and 8 annas. Wages vary between towns and rural areas and even between taluka and taluka, for instance, in Parola, Raver and Yawal the prevelant rates were slightly higher.

RAINFALL.

Rainfall in the district is not as certain as in the Konkan or in South Gujarat with the result that the district cannot be said to be immune from famine. However, the periods of failure are of little frequency. Increased State help in recent years has blunted the edge of these famines.

TENANCY LEGISLATION.

After Independence the then Bombay Government undertook special legislation for the abolition of multiplicity of *inams*, *vatans* and non-rayatwari tenures and such other intermediaries between the State and the cultivator. The *pargana* and Kulkarni *vatans* were abolished with effect from 1951, under the Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Vatans Abolition Act, 1950. *Saranjams*, Jagirs and other *inams* of political nature were resumed with effect from 1st November 1952 under the Bombay *Saranjams*, Jagirs and Other *Inams* of Political Nature Resumption Rules, 1952. All personal *inams* were abolished on 1st August 1953, by the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952. In 1953, the Government of Bombay passed the Bombay Village Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act. The Government assumed all such lands with effect from 1st April 1954.

The Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, was amended in 1946 in the light of the experience gained by its working. The Act was later replaced by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. This Act statutorily fixed the maximum rate of rent at one-third and one-fourth of the total produce in the case of non-irrigated lands and irrigated lands respectively. The Government is also empowered to fix rent at a rate lower than the maximum. The protected tenant is also given a valuable right of purchasing his holding from the landlord under certain conditions.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

Statistics of distribution of land are available only for 19,29,840 acres (both *khalsa* and *inam*) for the year 1952-53. More than 72.5 per cent of the total area, i.e,. 15,98,796 acres of holdings was distributed among 1,55,763 holders holding less than 15 acres each, 1,95,917 acres among 11,073 persons, and 3,35,127 acres among 23,415. Nearly 48.4 per cent owned land up to five acres and held 13.4 per cent of the land, 35.3 per cent between 5 and 15 acres and held 32.1 per cent of the land and the rest, viz., 16.3 per cent owned lands with more than 15 acres with total holdings amounting to 53.5 per cent of the land. The average size of a holding in the district works out at 10.1 acres per holder, the average number of fragments per holding was estimated at 2.1 and the size of each fragment came to 4.9 acres. The fragmentation of each holding makes the holding in many cases uneconomic. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, is being implemented to consolidate uneconomic fragments and to improve the present position.

PRESSURE OF POPULATION.

Compared with 1911-12 the pressure of population on land had increased in 1950-51. The gross cropped area in 1911-12 was 19,32,787 acres which worked out at 1.87 acres per head. In 1950-51 the gross cropped area was 19,58,500 acres thus giving an average of 1.33 acres per head. This increase in the pressure of population upon land is to be taken in absolute terms because of the two factors, the population and the acreage determining the pressure of population on land, the latter being constant.

INDUSTRIES.

Industrially Jalgaon is a backward district. It does not possess coal, iron or such other mineral deposits which could be mined commercially. Basic industries like hydro-electric power have

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not developed. As the economy of the district is predominantly agricultural the industrial development is confined to processing of agricultural produce like cotton, groundnut and sugarcane. The Census Report for 1951 returns 1,11,153 persons as engaged in industries (i.e., processing, manufacture, construction, and utilities) including self-supporting persons and earning and non-earning dependents. The mechanised group of industries is represented by cotton ginning, pressing, spinning, and weaving, hosiery and art silk, general engineering, saw mills, rice mills, printing presses and oil crushing factories. Of these cotton ginning, pressing and cotton textiles constitute the largest group employing about 13,599 from a total of 39,791 persons employed in the industries. This group is followed by metal and chemical industries employing about 4,150 workers, and by construction and utilities group of industries employing about 4,115 persons. There were in 1958, about 128 ginning and pressing factories, three cotton textile mills, 26 oil factories, three general engineering works (including one ordnance factory and a Central Railway Workshop) and three printing presses, all registered under section 2 (m) (i) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., factories employing ten or more workers and using power). All these industries had a total capital investment of 3.55 crores in 1958 of which the cotton ginning and pressing, cotton textiles and oil mills accounted for the major share. The chief products of the industries are cotton bales, gray cloth, coloured shirting and coating, art silk fabrics, sewing thread, groundnut oil and cakes, cotton-seed oil, sesamum oil and cakes, etc. The total value of all the manufactured goods was reported to be Rs. 5.7 crores in 1958.

Among the small scale industries carried on without aid of power, handloom weaving of cotton is by far the most important which is in keeping with the position of the district as a cotton producing tract. According to the census of handlooms carried out in Bombay State in 1946 there were 7,000 handlooms, engaging about 8,000 artisans. The main products of the industry are *khans, saris,* carpets and *zoras* which are sold both inside and outside the district. Other cottage industries carried on without the aid of power are hand-made paper making, leather working, pottery, tanning, wool weaving, bidi-making and bamboo working, which are in existence for a long time and are carried on in their own traditional way. Of these carpentry employing about 3,885 persons, hand-made paper making employing in all about 100 families, leather working employing 4,141 persons, oil crushing engaging about 1,457 artisans and wool weaving employing about 225 persons deserve a special mention for the indigenous nature of their products.

TRADES.

According to the census of 1951, the various trades in the district, wholesale and retail, money-lending, banking and other financial business, real estates, and insurance provided the primary means of livelihood to 80,361 persons or 5.4 per cent of the population, and a subsidiary means of livelihood to 13,231 persons. Excluding dependents, the self-supporting persons engaged in these trades numbered 19,849; of these 4,479 were in rural areas

and 15,370 in urban areas. The distribution of self-supporting persons engaged in various activities was retail trade 17,223; wholesale trade 1,507; money-lending and banking 1,029: insurance 85 and real estate business 5.

Jalgaon being an inland district its traders do not engage themselves specially in directly importing or exporting goods and naturally its trade is patterned to suit the needs of its population. The commodities of trade are either locally produced or imported to satisfy the needs of the district.

The chief articles of import are cloth, iron and steel goods, building materials, grocery, stationery goods, drugs and medicines, implements and appliances, hardware, rice, wheat and many other miscellaneous useful articles such as toilets, footware, crockery, etc. These commodities are mainly imported from Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, etc. The export trade is mostly in cotton, groundnut, groundnut oil and cake, cotton-seed, bananas, *mug*, *udid*, *chavali* and ghee for which the district is famous. Almost half of the cotton grown in the district is exported to Bombay and the rest to Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur Burhanpur, Sholapur and Aurangabad. Important centres of wholesale trade of cotton in the district are Jalgaon, Amalner, Chopda, Bhusawal, Bodvad, Chalisgaon, Pachora and Raver. Groundnut oil is chiefly exported to Bombay and Dalmianagar. Faizpur, Raver, Yawal, Bhusawal, Jalgaon and Pachora are the chief centres of groundnut trade. Another article which deserves to be mentioned as an important item of export trade is banana. The total volume of exports during 1958 amounted to 5,010 tons. They are mainly exported to Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Bhopal, Ratlam and Udaipur. The main centres of banana export trade are Nimbhora, Savda, Vaghoda, Raver, Bhusawal, Pachora, Chalisgaon and Jamner.

The break-up of the total number of persons in various categories of trade was as under: retail and wholesale trade in foodstuffs alone empoyed in 1951 about 9,804 or 49.4 per cent of the total of 19,849 self-supporting persons employed in all trades. Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs employed about 545 persons; retail trade in fuel about 1,294; retail trade in textile and leather goods about 2,275 persons; money-lending, banking, etc., about 1,119 persons and retail trade otherwise unclassified about 4,808 persons. This pattern of trade clearly brings forth the predominance of agriculture in the district economy. The main wholesale trade centres in the district are Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Pachora, Bhusawal, Savda, Bodvad. Nimbhora, Shendurni, Varangaon and Mehunbare where the following regulated commodities are handled: groundnut, cotton, banana, *mug*, *udid*, corriander and chillies. The retail trade is distributed all over the district but it is mainly centred in towns. Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Chalisgaon are the main urban centres of

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retail trade having 2,439 and 1,149 retail shops, respectively. The retail shops handling different commodities in their order of importance are as follows: grocery, pan bidi, cigarettes and tobacco, cloth and hosiery, wood, fuel and timber, stationery and cutlery, bangles and provision, fruits and vegetables, medicines and drugs. In the rural areas almost every village has a retail shop or two. Chalisgaon taluka has the highest number of shops with 722 and the average for the district works at about 4 shops for a village. The other constituents of trade in the district are market places, fairs, pedlars and hawkers. At the market places periodical bazars are held and they serve as the centres for assembling and distributing goods. There are more than 100 centres where such periodical markets are held. Fairs are a typical feature of the rural economy and are held at places of religious importance. They attract quite a large number of traders who deal in commodities of all types. As many as 168 important fairs were held in the district in 1958, with Jalgaon and Yawal talukas having the highest number at 31 each. Of the remaining constituents, pedlars have a place of importance in the commercial economy as they provide a connecting link between the rural consumers and the traders in the town as they constantly move from one area to another. In spite of the establishment of big shops in the rural areas and easy transfer of goods from one place to another the importance of pedlars has not diminished. The counterpart of the pedlars in the towns are the hawkers who could be regarded as representatives of retail traders in towns. They make big towns as centres of their activity and are found in Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, Chopda, Savda and Parola. Their total number is estimated at about 250 in the district.

Though the estimate of the total turnover in respect of trade in the district is difficult, it is possible to get its rough estimate by taking into consideration the volume of turnover of dealers whose yearly business exceeds Rs. 30,000 and who are, therefore, registered dealers under the Sales Tax Act. The Sales Tax returns for the year 1955-56 show that there were 1,281 dealers and their total turnover amounted to Rs. 3,23,346.

Factors such as internal and external competition, financial and technical difficulties have forced the traders in the district to form themselves into co-operative unions for the purpose of purchase and sale, finance and warehousing, etc. In 1958 there were 28 co-operative marketing societies dealing in various commodities, 17 cotton sale societies and 13 banana sale societies. These societies aim at safeguarding the common interest of their members, promote mutual co-operation and formulate common policies. Often the disputes amongst the members are mutually settled by being referred to self appointed arbitrators.

FINANCE.

The district economy has witnessed a complete reorientation in the field of finance since the publication of the old Gazetteer,

seventy years ago. The old Gazetteer mentions the existence of three bankers, 20 money-lenders and 19 firms, having head-quarters at Bombay and Jalgaon, most of them having capital amounting to less than Rs. 1,00,000. There was no separate class of insurance agents. The most usual forms of exchange bills were *darshani* and *mudati hundis*. Imports were usually paid in bills of exchange and exports for cash. Of urban people, merchants, traders, shopkeepers, brokers, pleaders and a few highly paid government servants and of country people, landlords, heads of villages, money-lenders and a few rich cultivators saved money. There were no large banking establishments. Interest charged by money-lenders was on monthly basis and an addition was made for any intercalary month that may be included. The unscrupulous usurers charged interest rates varying between 70 and 200 per cent.

During the last seventy years the whole pattern of the district economy has undergone such a radical change that the agencies employed in financial operations have felt the impact. Co-operative societies have sprung up and the co-operative movement has speeded up the financial integration of the district. Joint stock banking has developed considerably and the postal schemes have reached the distant parts of the district thus encouraging the saving habits of the people and enabling the proper channelisation of the resources towards the development programme. The expansion of the activities of the State Bank and the rural credit department of the Reserve Bank of India have relieved the farmers of their traditional debts. The insurance habit is fast developing and the business has increased by leaps and bounds. The money-lenders who were a terror to the populace in the past have been reduced to a position of insignificance under various Government rules and regulations. The foremost components of the financial system of the district to-day are the money-lenders, the joint stock banks, the insurance companies, the postal and savings banks and various other agencies working under the direction of Government.

MONEY-LENDERS.

Formerly, there were no large banking establishments in the district except in Jalgaon. Money-lenders who were either Marvad or Gujarat Vanis and Brahmins used to lend money at 6 to 12 per cent interest. Grain and money were advanced for seed and as support to the cultivator's family. Money was also raised by *jalap* system. Mortgage of land was very common.

Today, the money-lenders' class includes a wide variety of individuals. Till the passage of the Money-lenders Act of 1946 (which made licensing compulsory) most of them indulged in nefarious practices and employed harsh methods to recover loans.

During the past few years the number of money-lenders decreased from 502 in 1948-49 to 355 in 1955-56 because, (i) many of the farmers received *tagai* from the Government and (ii) stringent

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rules and regulations were laid on the money-lending business. Even then, money-lenders, because they provide large bulk of agricultural credit, are important. They will continue to be so till the co-operative movement develops considerably as following figures will show:—

		Rs.
1955-56 ..	Loans advanced to traders by money-lenders not exempted under section 22 of the Act.	8,14,547
1955-56 ..	Loans advanced to non-traders by money-lenders not exempted under section 22 of the Act.	36,23,340
1952-53 ..	Loans advanced to non-traders by money-lenders not exempted under section 22 of the Act.	72,43,440

Joint Stock Banks.

As Jalgaon district was predominantly agricultural there was little development of banking organisation in the past. In spite of this, the picture was changed during World War II when agricultural commodities commanded a better market and total business grew considerably. At present there are 13 bank offices in the district. Of them five are State Bank offices.

Insurance.

Except the general insurance including fire, marine and accident all the insurance has been nationalised with the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation in 1956. Now the Life Insurance Corporation is the only largest single insurance agency. It has a branch office at Jalgaon. At present there are 760 agents working under it and the business proposed and conducted by them is worth Rs. 1,41,22,750 and Rs. 1,16,11,750, respectively. Number of policies proposed and completed increased from 1,665 (in 1956) to 5,601 (in 1958) and from 1,077 (in 1956) to 4,603 (in 1958), respectively.

Small Savings Scheme.

The movement was started in India in 1945 to fight the rising spiral of inflation. Today, it is an important source of mobilising public credit in a co-operative way. Following are the various categories of investment in small savings:—

Scheme	Collection	
(1)	(2)	
	Rs.	
(1) Post-Office Savings Bank Deposit	54,12,048	(1957).
(2) Twelve-years National Plan Savings Certificates ..	1,35,050	(1957, total investment).
(3) Ten-years Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	23,500	(from 1957 to 1959).
(4) Fifteen-years Annuity Certificates	3,335	(from 1958 to 1959).
(5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme	N.A.	(Recently started).

State-aid to Industries.

The Government have given, through its Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, financial assistance on a liberal scale to individual artisans and their co-operatives. The number of societies, therefore, had grown to 54 in 1955-56. Loans and subsidies were given to weavers' societies for working and

share capital (Rs. 21,755 in 1956-57), purchase of tools (Rs. 72,520 in 1956-57), and marketing finance (Rs. 90,000) and other purposes (e.g., Rs. 10,000 given to Industrial Co-operative Association of Jalgaon as loan). Assistance was also rendered to forest labourers and labour contract societies and industrial societies.

Loans were given to backward class artisans (Rs. 8,075 in 1957-58), educated unemployed (Rs. 1,000 in 1955-56) and to other persons under State-aid to Industries Rules, 1935 (Rs. 17,400 in 1956—58).

State-aid to Agriculture.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculture Loans Act of 1884, loans were given for improvement on land (Rs. 1,25,140 in 1956-57) for purchase of seed, fodder, implements, etc. (Rs. 2,74,831 in 1956-57). Financial assistance under both the Acts was inadequate to the agriculturists' needs. It is also decreasing from year to year during the recent past. Loans and subsidies were also granted under Grow More Food Scheme. Here, too, the assistance was inadequate (e.g., Rs. 4,497 in 1954-55). Loans for Project Area were also given (Rs. 1,23,695 in 1956-57).

Private and Public Limited Companies

Private Companies: There were in all 17 Private Limited Companies in 1956. Many of the companies were registered between 1940 and 1948. The companies can be classified into manufacturing, trading or transport group according to their nature of work. The companies had Rs. 6,94,000 as paid-up capital and 235 shares of ordinary, preferential and undeferred types.

There were in all 13 Public Limited Companies other than joint stock banks, investment trusts, etc., in 1956. Out of them 10 belonged to manufacturing group, two to trading and one to finance group. Total amount of paid-up capital of all the companies taken together amounted to Rs. 40,02,037 in 1956.

Co-operative Movement.

In the Jalgaon district the beginning of co-operative movement was marked by the registration of a first co-operative society at Bodvad in 1906. Since then the movement spread in every corner of the district. The Acts of 1912 and 1928 led further to the organisation of different types of societies. Thus, in 1958 there were as many as 1,135 societies of different types. Of them 857 are credit institutions, 260 non-credit institutions and 18 are federal institutions. Primary agricultural societies alone number 525. Recently there is a switch-over to the policy of organisation of large sized multipurpose societies. "Pilot Scheme" is also introduced. The aim is to organize large-sized multipurpose societies instead of small and uneconomic agricultural credit societies. The introduction of the scheme has greatly encouraged the rapid development of credit on the one hand and marketing on the other. The Government also grants financial assistance to the societies. For example, in 1957-58 the multipurpose societies received Rs. 30,000 as loan, and Rs. 10,000 as subsidy for godowns, Rs. 16,000 as share contribution and Rs. 6,600 for secretarial cost. Following table gives the financial position of these societies:—

TABLE No. 1

Type	No.	Member-ship	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserve and other funds	Deposits		Borrowings from			Working Capital
					Members	Non members	Others	C. F. A.	Government and others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Credit Institutions	857	1,17,174	1,08,64,133 12,29,200	87,99,119	3,29,97,871	89,66,250	54,14,454	1,57,60,388	71,70,056	3,39,19,662
Non-credit Institutions.	278	63,034	14,97,070 2,34,568	38,88,709	..	..	8,69,300	10,71,771	7,57,357	1,04,40,369
Total ..	1,135	1,80,208	1,23,61,203 14,63,768	1,26,87,828	3,29,97,871	89,66,250	62,83,754	1,68,32,159	79,27,413	4,43,60,031

During the last seventy years the transport system in the district has undergone a considerable change both as regards roads and railways which is reflected in their spreadover in the district and the total traffic turnover. The construction of railways was started as early as 1852 and the district has now a net-work of railways covering about 232 miles with 36 stations. During 1956-57 more than 53,89,597 (C.R.), 12,34,099 (W.R.) outward passengers, and 19,32,667 B.Mds. (C.R.) and 7,72,940 B.Mds. (W. R.) of goods were booked from these stations. The railways according to the census of 1951 gave employment to 7,955 persons in the district.

The road transport system has also developed a great deal and almost all areas in the district have been connected with the major cities and towns. The district has a total road length of 1,576.2 miles, of which 88.4 miles are covered by the Surat-Dhulia-Jalgaon-Nagpur National Highway, 247.4 miles by the State Highways, 212.4 miles by Major District Roads, 316.2 miles by Other District Roads, and 717.7 miles by village roads. Of the total mileage 630.4 is metalled and the rest unmetalled. This works out at one mile of road to 933 persons of the population and to an area of 35 square miles on an average. Besides, there are 81 and 86.1 miles of metalled and unmetalled roads, respectively, in charge of different municipalities in the district. There are 18 major bridges and causeways over the roads and 50 ferries to carry passengers, goods and vehicles over rivers where bridges are not in existence. To facilitate the government officers touring the district on duty and the travelling public, at all important centres rest houses such as district bungalows, travellers bungalows, and *dharamshalas*, etc., numbering about 35 are provided in the district.

The district is well served in respect of posts and telegraphs. Besides the main receiving and distributing centre located at Jalgaon, there are 33 sub-post offices and 148 branch offices spread over all the talukas of the district. There are 22 telegraph offices and five telephone exchanges situated at Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, Chalisgaon and Pachora.

The latest development in the field of transport is the nationalization of the road transport system in the State as a result of which State Road Transport Corporation was formed in 1949 under the Road Transport Corporation Act of 1948. In pursuance of this policy, nationalization of services was started in March 1952 in Khandesh, and from August 1952 Khandesh was made an independant division with headquarters at Dhulia and jurisdiction extending over both Jalgaon and Dhulia districts. The Corporation has a number of workshops, repair sheds and garages in the district. Since the taking over of the transport system by the Corporation, the public has been well served with a cheap, better and safer mode of transport.

The rural listeners in the district get the benefits of the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme sponsored by the Government of Maharashtra. This scheme covered about 92 rural and urban centres up to June 1958.

CHAPTER 5—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

AGRICULTURE IS THE PREDOMINANT OCCUPATION in Jalgaon district, and the census figures of 1951 show that it provided means of livelihood to 60.6 per cent. of the total population. The deciennal census figures for the past many years owing to changes in the methods of enumeration and classification do not provide a consistent record, from decade to decade of the changes in the structure and composition of population actually engaged in agriculture. Thus, the data collected during the census years 1911, 1921 and 1931 cannot be compared directly with each other, nor can it be taken to be representative in all respects inasmuch as the basis of classification, the method of collection, the scope as well as the purview of enquiry have all undergone a significant change during successive census years. However, with a view to studying the changes in the pattern of employment in Jalgaon district since the beginning of the 20th century, it will be worth while to take a note of the broad trends as are easily discernible from the following table:—

TABLE No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL EARNERS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS IN JALGAON DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND 1931

	A 1911	B 1921	C 1931	B over A		C over B		C over A	
				+ or —	Percentage	+ or —	Percentage	+ or —	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Total Population	10,34,886	10,75,837	12,06,035	+40,951	4	+1,30,198	12.1	+1,71,149	16·5
(2) Total Principal Earners	5,10,761	4,26,761	4,32,945	—84,000	16·4	+6,184	1·4	—77,816	15·2
(3) Pastures and Agriculture	3,90,466	2,98,781	3,07.865	—91,685	23·5	+9.084	3·0	—82,601	21·2
(4) Ordinary Cultivators	3,78,076	1,54,545	2,97,018	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Cultivating Owners	..	1,29,537	29,119	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Tenant Cultivators	..	16,928	2,160	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Stock-raising	10,341	4,462	7,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Forestry	1,930	488	207	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Farm Servants and Labourers	..	1,34,344	2,62.923	..	..	..	..	..	..

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The total population of Jalgaon district increased by 3.96 per cent. from 10,34,886 in 1911 to 10,75,837 in 1921 and further increased by 12.10 per cent. to 12,06,035 in 1931 which means an increase of 16.54 per cent. when compared to that in 1911. Total number of 'principal earners', however, declined by 84,000 or by 16.4 per cent. from 5,10,761 in 1911 to 4,26,761 in 1921. The same trend is to be observed in employment in 'pastures and agriculture', which declined by 23.5 per cent. from 3,90,466 in 1911 to 2,98,781 in 1921. In 1931, however, both these heads of classification represented a small increase when compared to 1921 figures. Number of principal earners increased by 1.4 per cent. from 4,26,761 in 1921 to 4,32,945 in 1931. Employment in 'pastures and agriculture' also increased by 3 per cent. from 2,98,781 in 1921 to 3,07,865 in 1931. The number of 'principal earners' and persons engaged in 'pastures and agriculture' in 1931 when compared to the corresponding figures in 1911 represent a decline of 15.2 per cent. or 77,816 and of 21.2 per cent. or 82,601, respectively.

As can be seen from the table, the decline in the number of 'principal earners' and the fall in the level of employment in the group 'pastures and agriculture' between 1911 and 1921 are seen spread over other categories also, *viz.*, 'ordinary cultivators', 'stock raising' and 'forestry'. However, the increase in the number of 'principal earners' and those employed in 'pastures and agriculture' between 1911 and 1921 is not reflected in the heads listed above. The category of 'farm servants and labourers' practically doubled being 1.3 lakhs in 1921 and 2.6 lakhs in 1931, respectively.

The following tables based on 1951 census give the number of people engaged in agriculture and in various allied occpations:—

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TABLE No. 2

POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE—DISTRICT JALGAON (1951)

Livelihood Classes	Self-supporting persons		Earning Dependants		Non-earning Dependants		Persons following other professions as their main occupation but deriving secondary income from agriculture	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	1,44,483	13,979	33,383	89,646	1,63,576	2,37,907	23,284	39,197
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	7,232	349	2,106	5,160	7,277	10,103	7,098	2,695
Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	75,646	19,029	17,791	51,533	63,086	82,629	51,053	1,16,331
Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	2,118	1,081	414	606	2,981	4,538	2,913	528
Total ..	2,29,479	34,438	53,694	1,46,945	2,36,920	3,35,177	84,348	1,58,751

TABLE No. 3.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN ALLIED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS—DISTRICT JALGAON (1951)

Occupation	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) Stock-raising	123	9	181	1	1,432	112	1,736	122
(2) Rearing of small animals and insects	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	1
(3) Plantation industries	2	..	18	..	19	1	39	1
(4) Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified.	3	..	143	..	174	16	320	16
Total ..	128	9	342	1	1,630	130	2,100	140

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Agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood to 10,36,653 persons including self-supporting persons and their dependents both earning and non-earning, besides providing subsidiary occupation to a fairly large number of other persons. In the tables given above are included persons engaged in agricultural cultivation; land-owners—cultivating and non-cultivating; garden cultivators; labourers working in forests and persons engaged in breeding, rearing and dealing in live-stock. The majority of the 10,36,653 persons and their dependents are cultivating owners who work on their own farms (6,82,974). The agricultural labourers who work on others' farms for wages in cash or kind and their dependents (3,09,714) form the next most numerous class. Tenant-cultivators and their dependents, (32,227) come third. The non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents (11,738) usually give out their lands to tenant-cultivators on rent. Those engaged in allied agricultural occupations include 40 engaged in plantation, 336 in the collection of fuel wood, burning firewood for charcoal, etc., 1,858 in stock-raising and six in rearing of small insecs and animals. Persons engaged in live-stock business usually keep quality cattle, buffaloes and transport animals. They also keep sheep, goats and poultry.

It will also be interesting to study the pattern of employment on the basis of figures of population given in the Census reports under the head "Rural", which include not only persons engaged in agriculture and allied occupations but also those engaged in definitely non-agricultural occupations. These figures show that during the last fifty years or so, the rate of increase in rural population has not kept pace with that in urban population. This is illustrated by the following table:—

TABLE No. 4.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1911—1951).

Year (1)	Total population (2)	Rural population (3)	Percentage to the total (4)	Urban population (5)	Percentage to the total (6)
1911 ..	10,34,886	8,15,630	78·81	2,19,256	21·19
1921 ..	10,75,837	8,29,175	77·07	2,46,662	22·93
1931 ..	12,06,035	9,12,949	75·70	2,93,086	24·30
1941 ..	13,27,722	9,73,004	73·28	3,54,718	26·72
1951 ..	14,71,351	10,03,918	68·23	4,67,433	31·77

During the period 1911—1951, the total population increased from 10,34,886 to 14,71,351 which represents an addition of 4,36,465 or a percentage increase of 42.2 over that in 1911.

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Going by the census figures alone, the urban population in the district as a whole rose from 2,19,256 in 1911 to 4,67,433 in 1951, indicating a percentage increase of 113.2. It would be wrong to figure this out as a real sign of all-round urbanization. In fact, urbanization in the district has largely been confined to the historical towns of Amalner, Bhusawal and Jalgaon. There were in Jalgaon 29 towns in 1951 with a population of over 5,000 but many of them which were primary villages acquired their present status by a natural increase in their population. It is not possible to estimate the degree of urbanization these towns have achieved, as figures of population for them are not available for all the years from 1881.

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TABLE No. 5

MOVEMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1881, 1941 AND 1951).

Town (1)	Taluka or Peta (2)	Population in 1881 (3)	Population in 1941 (4)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) over 1881 population (5)	Population in 1951 (6)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) over 1941 population (7)
Amalner	Amalner	7,627	34,694	+354·88	44,646	+28·68
Bhadgaon	Bhadgaon	6,537	8,921	+36·47	9,329	+4·57
Bhusawal	Bhusawal..	9,613	36,352	+278·15	54,346	+49·49
Bodwad	Bhusawal..	5,282	7,630	+44·45	9,179	+20·30
Varangaon	Bhusawal..	4,211	7,012	+66·51	8,152	+16·26
Chalisgaon	Chalisgaon	..	22,122	..	30,345	+37·17
Chopda	Chopda	13,932	21,644	+55·35	22,832	+5·49
Adawad	Chopda	..	6,249	..	6,743	+7·90
Chahardi	Chopda	..	4,849	..	5,543	+12·52
Dharangaon	Erandol	13,081	19,840	+51·67	21,186	+6·78
Erandol	Erandol	11,501	15,098	+31·27	15,042	—0·29
Kasoda	Erandol	..	6,947	..	6,974	+0·38

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Jalgaon	Jalgaon	9,918	48,596	+389·97	68,412	+40·77
Nashirabad	Jalgaon	10,243	14,392	+40·50	14,709	+2·20
Asoda	Jalgaon	..	7,458	..	8,697	+16·61
Jamner	Jamner	5,705	9,025	+58·19	10,554	+16·99
Shendurni	Jamner	..	10,005	..	11,686	+16·80
Pahur	Jamner	..	6,125	..	7,122	+16·54
Pachora	Pachora	..	10,474	..	15,044	+43·63
Nagardevale	Pachora	..	7,022	..	7,515	+7·02
Pimpalgaon	Pachora	..	5,355	..	5,439	+1·56
Lohara	Pachora	..	1,328	..	5,423	+308·35
Parola	Parola	12,354	15,247	+23·41	15,605	+2·34
Raver	Raver	7,482	9,913	+32·49	11,245	+13·43
Savda	Raver	..	10,809	..	11,709	+8·32
Yawal	Yawal	8,889	13,705	+54·17	14,370	+4·85
Faizpur	Yawal	9,640	11,663	+20·98	12,210	+4·69
Nhavi	Yawal	..	6,124	..	6,896	+12·00
Bhalod	Yawal	..	6,649	..	6,480	—14·71

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The highest percentage increase has been in Jalgaon followed by Amalner and Bhusawal. The total population of these towns in 1881 was 27,158, whereas in 1951 it was 1,67,404, an increase of 516.5 per cent during a period of seventy years. The increase in population in Jalgaon can be attributed to its rise as a centre of cotton trade and manufacture and the headquarters of the district. Bhusawal owes its importance to its being the headquarters of the regional division of the Central Railway. Amalner has also emerged as an industrial and trade centre.

Barring Jalgaon, all the talukas are predominantly rural. In 1951, the rural population was distributed among various talukas as follows:—

TABLE No. 6.

RURAL POPULATION (TALUKAWISE), JALGAON DISTRICT, 1951.

Taluka	Rural Population			Percentage to the total population
	Males	Females	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Amalner	50,409	49,617	1,00,026	69·13
Bhadgaon	23,717	23,184	46,901	83·40
Bhusawal	39,377	38,001	77,378	51·91
Chalisgaon	58,847	57,252	1,16,099	79·27
Chopda	26,501	36,672	73,173	67·57
Edlabad	22,809	22,957	45,766	100·00
Erandol	42,495	41,565	84,060	66·05
Jalgaon	36,666	36,048	72,714	44·19
Jamner	46,849	46,788	93,637	76·12
Pachora	36,337	35,400	71,737	68·21
Parola	26,841	25,631	52,472	77·07
Raver	47,381	47,339	94,720	80·49
Yawal	37,717	37,518	75,235	65·31
Total	5,05,946	4,97,972	10,03,918	68·23

Jalgaon and Bhusawal talukas represent an admixture of urban-rural trends, judged from the ratio of rural population to total population the former having a rural population of 44.19 per cent and the latter 51.91 per cent. These two talukas are noted for

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

their commercial and industrial activities. The rest of the talukas are predominantly rural, the percentage of rural population to total population varying from 65.31 in Yawal to as high as 100 in Edlabad.

RAINFALL.

Apart from the importance of rainfall as a controlling factor in tropical climates, the paramount influence of precipitation on plant life and economic development can hardly be exaggerated. The following table gives the number of rainy days and average rainfall recorded at raingauge stations in the district:—

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RAINFALL.

TABLE No. 7

JALGAON RAINFALL RETURNS

[Average of 21 years from 1934-35 to 1954-55.]

Stations	Pre-monsoon		Monsoon		Post-monsoon		Winter		Total	
	1st April to 31st May		1st June to 30th September		1st October to 30th November		1st December to 21st March			
	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Number of rainy days	Rainfall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Amalner..	0·6	0·3	35·2	24·3	3·8	2·3	1·1	0·4	40·7	27·3
2. Parola ..	0·4	0·2	35·7	23·9	3·2	2·2	1·2	0·6	40·5	26·9
3. Chalisgaon	0·8	0·4	36·5	25·7	3·6	3·0	1·6	0·5	42·5	29·6
4. Pachora ..	1·0	0·5	41·8	27·8	3·5	3·0	1·2	0·6	47·5	31·9
5. Bhadgaon	1·2	0·8	37·1	24·5	3·6	2·6	1·8	0·5	43·7	28·4
6. Chopda ..	0·4	0·6	40·2	25·0	2·8	2·0	0·9	0·4	44·3	28·0
7. Erandol ..	0·9	0·3	37·0	24·4	3·0	2·3	1·3	0·5	42·2	27·5
8. Jamner ..	1·1	0·6	45·1	27·9	3·2	2·9	1·7	0·7	49·1	32·1
9. Bhusawal	0·7	0·3	40·7	28·0	3·7	2·6	1·2	0·5	46·3	31·4
10. Edlabad	0·8	0·3	39·7	27·7	3·1	2·3	1·9	0·7	45·5	31·0
11. Yawal ..	0·5	0·3	41·4	29·9	3·2	2·5	1·0	0·4	46·1	33·1
12. Raver ..	0·8	0·4	39·2	26·9	3·9	2·6	1·5	0·7	45·4	30·6

The district enjoys a moderate rainfall and the range between the maximum and the minimum is not large. Winter precipitation is almost negligible. The seasonal distribution of rainfall is significant inasmuch as it determines the crop pattern and the duration of *kharip* and *rabi* seasons. The district receives its rainfall almost entirely from the south-west monsoon which is very powerful during June-September.

The amount of annual rainfall (average 30″) determines the distribution of crops. The length of the rainy season influences agricultural practices and rotation of crops. Being a region of moderate rainfall, the district has evolved a complex pattern of crop production and an agricultural economy based primarily on millets, groundnut and cotton. Factors like soil and irrigation also account for the same. The regional distribution of rainfall is mainly explained by the relief of the land and the direction of rain-bearing winds. The rainfall is uniformly distributed over all the talukas. Three broad divisions, based on the quantity of rainfall received, may be noted. The central talukas of Yawal, Jalgaon and Pachora get the maximum rain, followed by the talukas to the east and the west of this central division.

Variability of the monsoon is probably the greatest factor affecting the economic condition of the local people. Wide range which is its peculiarity is illustrated by the following table*:—

TABLE No. 8.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AMOUNT OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT DIFFERENT PLACES IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Place	Maximum		Minimum	
		Year	Amount of Rainfall in Inches	Year	Amount of Rainfall in Inches
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Amalner ..	1949	54·96	1911	9·81
2	Parola ..	1916	42·81	1950	12·60
3	Chalisgaon .	1911	51·81	1918	12·46
4	Pachora .	1951	51·05	1950	15·72
5	Bhadgaon ..	1955	48·22	1952	13·19
6	Chopda ..	1931	51·65	1952	13·19
7	Erandol ..	1914	49·52	1952	14·28
8	Jalgaon ..	1931	53·22	1918	15·14
9	Jamner ..	1914	48·51	1952	16·67
10	Bhusawal ..	1931	52·95	1918	16·81
11	Edlabad ..	1944	46·68	1952	12·68
12	Yawal ..	1944	51·92	1952	14·86
13	Raver ..	1931	43 80	1952	13·36

*The data refers to years 1901 to 1956.

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AGRICULTURAL SEASONS.

All the cultivable land in the district falls under two main categories, namely *Jirayat* (dry crop land) and *bagayat* (irrigated land). Dry crop lands on account of their dependence on the monsoon are further divided into *kharip* (early monsoon) and *rabi* (late monsoon) lands.

Kharip crops come to maturity with the rains of south-west monsoon. *Kharip* season commences in June and terminates in September and draws its rainfall mainly from the south-west monsoon and from the ante-monsoon showers in May. On the whole the rainfall received in this season is fairly distributed. In 1956-57, the total area under *kharip* crops was 19,17,917 acres. The main *kharip* crops ot the district are cotton, jowar (*kharip*), bajri ragi, Italian millets, kodra, *vari,* sava, maize, *turi, kulith, udid, chavali,* groundnut, sesamum, sugarcane, chillies, brinjals, *bhendi* and leafy vegetables. Sowing and reaping of these crops usually coincides with the commencement and termination of the monsoon, respectively. Sowing is generally done between mid-June and mid-July and harvesting between the middle of September and the end of November.

Rabi crops occupied an area of 1,78,389 acres in 1956-57. The crops grown in this season are wheat, jowar, (*dadar*), gram, coriander (main crop), tobacco and vegetables. The moisture retained by the soil from monsoon showers, dew and rain received from north-east monsoon bring these crops to maturity, though sometimes irrigation has also to be resorted to.

SOILS.

All the soils of this district are wholly derived from the trap or basalt. But they differ from the rest of the Deccan trap soil area in that they are mostly alluvial in origin, having been transported from the mountain ranges. The following table gives the analysis of the principal soil types:—

TABLE No 9

ANALYSIS OF SOILS OF JALGAON DISTRICT

Particulars (1)	Medium black (2)	Deep black (3)	Forest (4)	Loam (5)	Sandy (6)
Local names	Madhyam Kali	Bhari Kali	Jungle soil	Galwat or Malai	Barad.
Colour	Brownish black	Black	Dark brown to black	Gray	Reddish or yellowish
Depth	3′ to 6′	6′	3′ to 6′	6′	0·5′ to 2′.
Drainage	Good	Impeded	Good	Good	Excessive.
Slope	Flat	Flat	Undulating	Flat	Slopy.
Erosion	Slightly	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Heavy.
Sand (per cent)	45—50	30—40	40—50	24—30	65—75
Silt (per cent)	15—20	25—35	20—25	35—45	10—15
Clay (per cent)	25—35	30—45	25—30	25—30	10—15
Lime (caco3) (per cent)	0—5	0—5	5—8	1—3	1—5
pH value	7·5—8·5	8·0—8·5	6·0—7·0	6·5—7·5	6·5—7·5
Nitrogen (per cent)	0·05—0·08	0·06—0·09	0·01—0·15	0·08—0·09	0·03—0·05
Phosphoric acid (mg/per cent) (P205) available.	15·00—20·00	15·00—25·00	15·00—20·00	20·00—25·00	5·00—10·00
Potash (mg/per cent) (K20) available.	15·00—20·00	20·00—25·00	20·00—25·00	20·00—25·00	5·00—15·00

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SOILS.
Medium Black Soils.

Medium black soils (*madhyam kali*) are much similar to the medium black soils of the Deccan. They are clay loams, brownish-black to black in colour, of fair depth (1′-5′) and possess excellent drainage as they overlie porous soft murum. They are fairly retentive of moisture. They cover a large portion of the district and include most of the cultivated area in southern parts of Raver, Yawal and Chopda talukas in the north and northern portions of Pachora and Jamner talukas in the south. The soils of Chalisgaon, Erandol, Bhusawal, Jalgaon and Bhadgaon talukas also belong to a large extent to this type.

In deeper areas having soils of this type *rabi* crops such as jowar, cotton, and *bajri*, whose average yields are fairly high, are taken. In these soils, they respond quite well to applications of nitrogen and phosphorus. Cotton crop is benefited by applications of potash. Gardens of banana and citrus fruits are also seen in abundance. These crops yield quality fruits in large quantities when fertilized with nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Well-irrigation is quite common in this area.

Deep Black Soils.

Deep black soils (*bhari kali*) are grayish-black and appear deeper black or coffee-coloured when moist. They are highly clayey and sticky and in many places impeded drainage has resulted in patches of saline soils which makes careful irrigation of these soils inevitable. The area under this type is less than that under medium black soils and is restricted to deeper valleys and low-lying areas. They have a depth varying between 20′ and 30′ where rock or *murum* is not encountered. Strips of these soils are observed in northern parts of Amalner, Erandol, Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Edlabad talukas where the main crops taken are cotton, wheat and jowar. Bulky manures have always been helpful in maintaining the structure in these heavy soils. Applications of fertilizers result in increasing the yield substantially.

Forest Soils.

Forest soils (jungle soils) are dark brown, 2′-6′ deep, well-drained and well-supplied with organic matter. Although they are located on slopes, they have not been eroded due to the presence of forests which abound in bamboo, *khair*, teak, *anjan*, *mohwa* and other valuable trees. These soils cover almost more than half of the northern portions of Raver, Yawal and Chopda talukas in the Satpuda ranges.

Loam Soils.

Loam soils (*malui* or *galwat*) are gray in colour and deep, and respond well to irrigation. They consist mainly of deposits of river silt and are observed on the banks of the rivers and appear in a continuous strip in the southernmost portions of Amalner, Erandol, Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Edlabad talukas. Being fertile, bumper crops of cotton, jowar, banana and citrus are obtained in these soils.

Sandy Soils

Sandy soils (*murmad* or *barad*) are highly eroded and stony, reddish or yellowish-red in colour, and have depth varying from a few inches to a foot. They occur in large patches on the slopes

of the Satpuda ranges and near the southern hillocks in Chalisgaon, Pachora, Jamner, Bhusawal, Parola, Erandol and Bhadgaon talukas. Poor crops of jowar, bajri and cotton are taken at some places. Bunding and application of bulky manures and fertilizers improve crop yields in these soils.

The total geographical area of the district has remained fairly constant at twenty-nine lakh acres except in the year 1911-12. The following table shows land utilisation in each taluka of the district in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 10

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

(In acres)

Taluka	Number of villages	Total Geographical area	Cultivated area				
			Gross cropped area	Area cropped more than once	Net area sown	Current fallows	Total cultivated area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Amalner	162	2,08,605	1,96,596	25,461	1,71,135	1,007	1,72,142
Bhadgaon	60	1,19,978	93,714	4,067	89,647	540	90,187
Bhusawal	104	2,05,149	1,53,975	3,183	1,50,792	186	1,50,978
Chalisgaon	125	3,00,888	2,19,166	8,222	2,10,944	176	2,11,120
Chopda	101	2,35,830	1,68,940	18,871	1,50,069	..	1,50,069
Edlabad	75	1,59,660	92,481	1,775	90,706	..	90,706
Erandol	154	2,40,818	2,05,382	16,109	1,89,273	..	1,89,273
Jalgaon	90	2,03,920	1,47,986	6,419	1,41,567	1,574	1,43,141
Jamner	148	3,36,124	2,46,849	4,196	2,42,653	2,438	2,45,091
Pachora	121	2,02,728	1,66,076	6,015	1,60,061	3,521	1,63,582
Parola	110	1,95,514	1,38,189	7,035	1,31,154	4,506	1,35,660
Raver	109	2,31,216	1,32,362	1,507	1,30,855	2,738	1,33,593
Yawal	87	2,35,824	1,34,602	7,555	1,27,047	799	1,27,846
District Total	1,446	28,76,254	20,96,318	1,10,415	19,85,903	17,485	20,03,388

Taluka	Number of villages	Unculivated area							
		Forests	Barren and uncultu-rable area	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste	Permanent pastures and other grazing areas	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Other fallows	Total uncultivated area
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Amalner	162	3,625	18,307	336	1,253	12,443	..	499	36,463
Bhadgaon	60	10,994	8,614	75	1,457	8,326	..	325	29,791
Bhusawal	104	23,100	13,358	242	254	13,889	83	3,245	54,171
Chalisgaon	125	46,199	19,455	309	2,010	14,993	5	6,797	89,768
Chopda	101	9,380	..	129	785	72,272	..	3,195	85,761
Edlabad	75	43,949	11,489	26	3,271	10,219	..	..	68,954
Erandol	154	12.666	18,243	138	1,417	13,803	..	5,278	51,545
Jalgaon	98	21 172	21,839	520	520	13.544	32	3 152	60,779
Jamner	148	41,830	17,415	247	3,814	25,455	799	1,473	91,033
Pachora	121	10,336	12,465	198	497	14,929	..	721	39,146
Parola	110	27,648	16,938	67	1,980	12,612	..	609	59,854
Raver	109	73,526	14,828	128	2,247	5,604	..	1,290	97,623
Yawal	87	75,941	13,112	181	3,137	9,219	167	6,221	1,07,978
District Total	1,454	4,00,366	1,86,063	2,596	22,642	2,27,308	1,086	32,805	8,72,866

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

LAND UTILISATION.

Cultivated Area.

The total cultivated area was about 70 per cent. of the total geographical area. This, of course, included cropped areas which were kept fallow during the current year and net area sown during an agricultural year. Nearly one-fourth of this area was in Chalisgaon and Jamner talukas. Rest of it was more or less uniformly distributed over the remaining talukas excepting Bhadgaon and Edlabad where it was relatively small.

Jirayat and Bagayat.

The cultivated area falls under two major heads, namely, *jirayat* (dry land) and *bagayat* (irrigated land). The *jirayat* land, which formed about 96 per cent. of total cultivated area in 1956-57, is cropped only with the help of rain water, while the *bagayat* land (four per cent) is cropped with the help of irrigation.

Forest Area.

In 1956-57, forests occupied an area of 4,00,366 acres, *i.e.*, 13.92 per cent. of the total geographical area and nearly 46 per cent. of total uncultivated area. The following table shows talukawise distribution of forests in 1956-57, under the charge of the Forest Department*:—

TABLE No. 11

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS† (TALUKAWISE) IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

Range	Talukas (whole or part) including in the Range	Forests in charge of Forest Department	Forests in charge of Revenue Department	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chalisgaon ..	Chalisgaon ..	30,627·68	18,277·00	48,904·68
Chopda ..	Chopda ..	1,04,863·45	..	1,04,863·45
Edlabad ..	Edlabad ..	39,177·45	..	39,177·45
Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon . Erandol . Pachora ..	38,846·00	6,884·00	45,730·00
Jamner ..	Jamner .. Bhusawal ..	64,864·38	3,609·28	68,473·66
Parola ..	Parola .. Amalner .. Bhadgaon ..	42,729·00	125·00	42,854·00
Raver ..	Raver ..	75,945·63	..	75,945·63
Yawal ..	Yawal ..	78,000·00	..	78,000·00
	Total ..	4,75,053·59	28,895·28	5,03,948·87

* It will be observed that total area under forests, as recorded in table No. 10 and in the above table, do not agree with each other, mainly because the dates of reporting the area figures for annual reports differ in the case of the Forest and Revenue Departments; Forest Department statistics are for the financial year whereas Revenue Department statistics are for the agricultural year.

† All the Forests are reserved forests.

Forest products are divided into two main classes, major and minor. Major forest products comprise mainly wood (i.e., timber and fuel) and were valued at Rs. 3,58,074 in 1956-57. Minor products valued at Rs. 1,71,377, in the same year, included green bamboos, dry bamboos, *purana bamboos*, lac, *tarwad* bark, *tembürni* leaves, *rosha* grass, gum, *ghat-bori, anjan* and *palas* leaves, *charoli*, etc.

The remaining uncultivated area is distributed under various categories. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands stand next to forests. Barren land and mountains also occupy a considerable part of the district. The area reported as occupied by buildings, roads and railways and water (i.e., land put to non-agricultural uses), culturable waste and other fallows is almost negligible.

Cropped Area.

The gross cropped area recorded in 1956-57 was 20,96.318 acres including 1,10,215 acres cropped more than once thus bringing the net cropped area in the district to 19,85,903 in 1956-57. It is interesting to study the distribution of the gross cropped area as between food and non-food crops. It can be seen from the following tables that most of the crops in the district are taken in *kharip* season. About 9 per cent of the gross cropped area was under crops taken in *rabi* season. Similarly, about 56 per cent. of the cropped area was under food crops as against 44 per cent. under non-food crops.

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Cropped area.

TABLE No. 12

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPPED AREA IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57

(In acres)

Taluka or peta	Gross Cropped Area							Area cropped more than once	Net cropped area
	Kharif		Rabi		Total		Grand total		
	Food Crops	Non-food Crops	Food Crops	Non-food Crops	Food Crops	Non-food Crops			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Amalner	72,080	79,980	44,261	275	1,16,341	80,255	1,96,596	25,461	1,71,135
Bhadgaon	52,087	37,110	3,962	545	56,049	37,655	93,704	4,057	89,647
Bhusawal	70,402	76,956	6,548	69	76,950	77,025	1,53,975	3,183	1,50,792
Chalisgaon	1,36,980	74,103	7,781	303	1,44,761	74,405	2,19,166	8,222	2,10,944
Chopda	65,231	76,116	27,407	186	92,638	76,302	1,68,940	18,871	1,50,069
Edlabad	40,843	49,863	1,775	..	42,618	49,863	92,481	1,775	90,706
Erandol	92,239	87,556	25,026	561	1,17,265	88,117	2,05,382	16,109	1,89,273
Jalgaon	72,738	58,187	16,826	235	89,564	58,422	1,47,986	6,419	1,41,567
Jamner	1,15,025	1,30,278	1,526	20	1,16,551	1,30,298	2,47,849	4,196	2,42,653
Pachora	81,858	77,917	6,173	128	88,031	78,045	1,66,076	6,015	1,60,061
Parola	67,795	57,479	12,887	28	80,682	57,507	1,38,189	7,035	1,31,154
Raver	61,618	58,705	12,039	..	73,657	58,705	1,32,362	1,507	1,30,855
Yawal	64,208	60,565	9,718	110	73,926	60,676	1,34,602	7,555	1,27,047
District Total	9,93,104	9,24,815	1,75,929	2,460	11,69,033	9,27,275	20,96,308	1,10,405	19,85,903

TABLE No. 13

ACREAGE UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57

Talukas or petas	Cereals	Pulses	Sugarcane	Fruits (fresh and dry)	Vegetables	Fibres		
						Cotton	Sann-Hemp (Bombay Hemp)	Ambadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Amalner	75,435	31,257	229	399	800	42,179	22	305
Bhadgaon	35,563	17,937	355	1,109	258	8,776	71	105
Bhusawal	41,213	32,476	72	518	498	54,816	11	104
Chalisgaon	1,06,767	34,606	156	1,254	373	27,606	137	84
Chopda	59,168	31,057	92	225	333	55,786	42	294
Edlabad	22,322	18,018	20	382	121	43,290	14	148
Erandol	70,816	41.236	118	1,234	682	48,664	72	359
Jalgaon	41,588	34,502	66	760	364	38,410	35	144
Jamner	57,797	55,540	133	1,872	263	92,473	196	222
Pachora	55,372	29,013	124	2,017	513	48,049	293	193
Parola	50,691	26,422	159	454	105	22,681	28	141
Raver	38,324	25,716	295	8,062	226	43,789	52	55
Yawal	37,873	27,923	665	5,383	441	33,809	2	60
District Total:	6,92,929	4,05,705	2,484	23,669	4,977	5,80,328	975	2,214

TABLE No. 13—*contd.*

ACREAGE UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57

Taluka or peta	Fibres—*contd.*		Oil seeds			Condiments and Spices	Drugs and Narcotics	Fodder crops	Other miscellaneous food and non-food crops
	Other fibres	Total	Edible oil seeds	Non-edible oil seeds	Total				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Amalner	..	42,506	37,372	297	37,669	8,221	8	72	..
Bhadgaon	..	28,952	8,514	24	8,538	827	101	74	..
Bhusawal	..	54,931	21,800	7	21,807	2,173	39	248	..
Chalisgaon	..	27,827	46,273	63	46,336	1,605	28	198	16
Chopda	..	56,122	19,826	140	19,966	1,763	36	165	13
Edlabad	..	43,452	6,186	153	6,339	969	35	37	786
Erandol	..	49,095	38,158	573	38,731	3,177	115	172	4
Jalgaon	..	38,589	18,008	174	18,182	12,284	235	1,416	..
Jamner	..	92,891	35,909	9	35,918	946	117	406	966
Pachora	..	48,535	29,242	67	29,309	992	12	188	1
Parola	..	22,850	34,507	36	34,543	2,117	19	..	829
Raver	13	43,909	14,381	6	14,387	1,034	27	382	..
Yawal	..	33,871	25,837	82	25,919	1,641	34	852	..
District Total	13	5,38,530	3,36,013	1,631	3,37,644	37 749	806	4,210	2,615

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Cropped Area.

The main food crops of the district are: jowar, bajri, wheat, ragi, varai, sava, maize and other hill-millets among cereals; black gram, green gram, kidney bean, pigeon pea, horse gram, gram, *chavli* among pulses; banana and lady's finger among fruits and vegetables and sugarcane. Among the important non food crops, cotton is important among fibres; groundnut and sesamum among oilseeds; tobacco and betel leaf among drugs and narcotics; coriander, chillies and garlic among condiments and spices.

Changes in Crop Pattern.

Even though it is not possible to analyse the changes in the crop pattern followed by the farmers of the district since the compilation of the last Gazetteer (1880), the data available for comparison being not based on identical conditions in regard to total acreage, classification of crops, etc., some broad indications may be obtained as outlined in the following table: —

TABLE No. 14.

CROP PATTERN IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1911-12, 1938-39, 1947-48 AND 1956-57.

(In acres)

	1911-12	1938-39	1947-48	1956-57
Gross cropped area ..	1,932,787	1,983,117	1,920,163	2,096,308
Food crops	932,987	939,933	1,333,284	1,169,033
Non-food crops ..	999,800	1,043,184	586,879	927,275
Cereals	677,110	924,347*	805,359	692,929
Jowar	297,327	349,168	414,553	390,194
Bajri	340,478	237,952	273,847	210,704
Pulses	248,235	..	492,360	405,705
Fruits and Vegetables ..	7,247	14,936	31,825	28,646
Oilseeds	26,439	360,393	377,344	337,644
Groundnut	16,747†	348,059	367,495	318,114
Sesamum	17,717	8,706	7,384	17,323
Drugs and Narcotics ..	882	1,216	650	806
Condiments and Spices	10,706	17,976	33,061	37,749

*Includes figures for pulses also.
†Figures are for 1918-19.

Gross cropped area seems to have undergone some increase during the last decade. Till then there does not appear to have been any appreciable variation in the area under cultivation. In Jalgaon district non-food crops are as important as food crops so much so that in the post-war years acreage under non-food crops

exceeded that under food crops. The tendency was arrested in recent years with the inauguration of the Grow More Food Campaign leading to a considerable diversion of area from non-food crops to food crops. The non-food crops are, however, regaining their importance in recent years. Cotton and groundnut are the most important cash -crops. The shift in favour of groundnut cultivation is indeed remarkable. Economic prosperity of the district has much to do with the realisation of groundnut and cotton crops every year. Development of betel-leaf gardens in recent years also deserves special mention. Of late, the district has also emerged as a prominent spices-producing centre. Coriander and chillies are the important crops while turmeric is also under extensive cultivation. Changes are also noticeable in the composition of food crops. Bajri, which was one time the staple food of the district, has given way to jowar. Acreage under pulses has gone up considerably. Fruits and vegetable cultivation has also increased rapidly in recent years. Among fruits, banana has attained an enviable position. Jalgaon is the most important banana-producing district of the State. Cultivation of grapes can also be regarded as a new development.

HOLDINGS, Size and Number.

The following is the quinquennial statement of holdings in the Jalgaon district in 1952-53:—

TABLE No. 15.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1952-53.

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B		
	No. of persons	Area held (in acres) Khalsa	Area held (in acres) Inam	No. of persons	Area held (in acres) Khalsa	Area held (in acres) Inam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Up to 5 acres ..	76,740	184,631	24,905	4,004	7,704	1,444
Over 5 acres and up to 15 acres	55,495	505,151	17,431	3,656	30,583	1,069
Over 15 acres and up to 25 acres	15,001	278,197	8,830	1,354	26,609	1,238
Over 25 acres and up to 100 acres	8,301	339,730	8,564	1,747	73,323	2,552
Over 100 acres and up to 500 acres	224	29,351	440	304	43,035	1,568
Over 500 acres ..	2	1,427	139	8	5,101	1,691
Total ..	155,763	1,338,487	60,309	11,073	186,355	9,562

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

Size and Number.

Magnitude Group	Class C			Total	
	No. of persons	Area held (in acres)		No. of persons	Area held (in acres)
		Khalsa	Inam		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Up to 5 acres ..	11,286	28,229	11,027	92,030	257,940
Over 5 acres and up to 15 acres.	8,227	72,177	13,078	67,378	639,489
Over 15 acres and up to 25 acres.	2,062	40,371	3,743	18,417	358,988
Over 25 acres and up to 100 acres.	1,545	75,205	6,454	11,593	505,828
Over 100 acres and up to 500 acres.	280	67,052	3,001	808	144,447
Over 500 acres ..	15	9,747	5,043	25	23,148
Total ..	23,415	292,781	42,346	190,251	1,929,840

Class "A".—Those persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.

Class "B".—Those persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.

Class "C".—Those who receive rent but do not take part in cultivation directly or indirectly.

In 1952-53, 1,929,840 acres of both *khalsa* and *inam* lands were held by 190,251 persons divided into three classes viz., 155,763 cultivating holders who held 1,398,796 acres of land, 11,073 persons holding 195,917 acres of land cultivated under their guidance and supervision; and 23,415 persons holding 335,127 acres of land who rented out their land to tenants. The holders in the first two classes can be styled as 'agriculturists' while those in the third as 'non-agriculturists'. The persons in the first category constituted 81.9 per cent of the total number of persons holding land and held 72.5 per cent of the total area of holdings. Most of the holdings were below 15 acres. Nearly 48.4 per cent owned land up to five acres and held 13.4 per cent of the land. This class was followed by 67,378 persons, i.e., 35.3 per cent owning land between 5 and 15 acres and holding 32.1 per cent of the land, and the rest, viz., 16.3 per cent, owned lands with more than fifteen acres and accounted for 54.5 per cent of the land. The average size of holding for Jalgaon district in 1952-53 worked out at 10.1 acres.

The following table gives the quinquennial statement of holdings in various talukas of the district (1952-53):—

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TABLE No. 16.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN JALGAON DISTRICT (TALUKAWISE), 1952-53.

Magnitude Group	Class	Amalner			Bhadgaon			Bhusawal		
		No. of persons	Area (in acres)		No. of persons	Area (in acres)		No. of persons	Area (in acres)	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres	A	8,282	17,304	1,532	3,390	12,433	657	6,691	19,944	4,003
	B	325	559	149	250	651	63	316	951	149
	C	678	1,627	8	492	1,533	60	1,612	3,863	1,550
5 to 15 acres	A	4,533	44,952	1,181	3,457	26,759	719	6,600	31,993	1,836
	B	123	1,147	152	132	1,530	..	406	3,825	204
	C	311	2,909	816	201	3,430	286	1,169	9,462	1,571
15 to 25 acres	A	1,505	29,269	841	867	5,304	408	1,233	22,231	1,330
	B	80	1,534	69	106	2,628	59	126	2,145	37
	C	84	1,450	220	58	1,076	21	765	3,896	765
25 to 100 acres	A	539	31,702	535	423	14,255	173	541	17,632	1,013
	B	136	7,997	160	40	1,294	..	171	6,675	85
	C	58	3,242	124	60	1,574	52	127	4,445	561
100 to 500 acres	A	22	4,396	15	..	..	..	9	930	85
	B	9	1,944	..	15	1,184	..	6	650	..
	C	24	4,856	..	5	714	..	6	739	..
500 acres and above	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	16,709	154,888	5,802	9,546	74,365	2,498	19,278	129,381	13,189

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

Magnitude Group	Class	Chalisgaon			Chopda			Edlabad		
		No. of persons	Area (in acres)		No. of persons	Area (in acres)		No. of persons	Area (in acres)	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres	A	5,545	14,688	2,395	3,948	12,464	1,836	2,960	6,063	2,455
	B	368	1,[illegible]52	50	672	769	296	23	101	26
	C	1,442	4,003	638	1,024	1,052	343	414	1,066	617
5 to 15 acres	A	8,552	69,076	1,624	2,700	27,460	1,307	1,913	19,130	1,989
	B	436	3,205	360	397	1,673	277	91	836	111
	C	1,559	6,953	1,905	643	2,091	415	340	16,159	1,397
15 to 25 acres	A	2,377	40,774	810	698	15,762	698	563	12,001	903
	B	268	3,461	276	101	1,020	176	35	596	59
	C	451	4,840	282	128	1,279	307	68	1,182	554
25 to 100 acres	A	1,056	36,557	1,600	248	15,846	828	350	20,190	917
	B	208	6,660	440	90	1,095	44	47	2,334	166
	C	76	2,079	295	73	908	220	57	2,035	657
100 to 500 acres	A	11	1,261	68	27	2,607	60	8	1,630	14
	B	8	970	..	62	180	..	6	1,061	163
	C	4	705	..	36	151	..	7	2,650	550
500 acres and above	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	22,365	196,484	10,743	10,847	84,357	6,807	6,882	87,036	10,578

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Size and Number.

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

Magnitude Group	Class	Erandol			Jalgaon			Jamner		
		No. of persons	Area (in acres)		No. of persons	Area (in acres)		No. of persons	Area (in acres)	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres	A	7,172	16,635	2,482	6,029	12,209	1,636	4,875	13,916	1,410
	B	324	760	65	303	611	278	958	634	235
	C	1,094	3,914	1,621	1,014	1,922	947	154	1,262	2,474
5 to 15 acres	A	5,653	51,576	1,272	3,006	35,768	1,527	2,427	62,130	876
	B	331	4,165	99	172	1,546	53	971	7,259	659
	C	234	6,483	888	611	4,862	803	1,136	2,234	2,241
15 to 25 acres	A	1,266	18,021	457	1,125	21,242	817	1,551	40,740	308
	B	108	3,302	98	103	1,805	09	172	5,084	340
	C	170	6,235	567	176	2,671	498	164	8,168	277
25 to 100 acres	A	926	30,721	608	694	27,256	494	1,398	57,404	321
	B	141	6,116	111	164	6,756	51	489	21,709	1,446
	C	135	8,235	694	133	5,863	302	490	30,413	1,901
100 to 500 acres	A	39	3,326	40	12	1,589	46	65	9,304	112
	B	19	4,130	71	10	1,337	101	125	25,465	1,110
	C	15	3,843	7	7	1,315	134	117	37,970	2,200
500 acres and above	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,427	139
	B	1	486	35	1	578	71	6	4,037	1,585
	C	..	..	..	1	588	..	9	5,993	3,779
Total	..	17,628	167,948	9,115	13,561	127,918	7,827	15,139	335,149	21,413

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

Magnitude Group	Class	Pachora			Parola			Raver			Yawal		
		No. of Persons	Area (in acres)		No. of Persons	Area (in acres)		No. of Persons	Area (in acres)		No. of Persons	Area (in acres)	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres	A	4,060	7,388	1,349	4,085	12,605	1,632	9,669	20,245	1,854	10,034	18,737	1,664
	B	118	312	46	147	363	18	127	430	51	78	311	18
	C	1,021	2,601	625	523	1,081	346	841	1,771	784	977	2,534	1,214
5 to 15 acres	A	3,717	31,966	497	5,014	35,540	994	3,651	33,627	1,407	4,262	35,174	1,293
	B	210	1,988	50	132	1,286	35	135	1,344	46	70	777	23
	C	798	6,663	545	351	3,089	325	469	3,492	673	405	4,350	1,213
15 to 25 acres	A	879	16,375	171	1,125	21,151	337	811	17,953	714	971	17,374	1,036
	B	104	2,134	18	60	1,212	6	52	1,052	..	39	636	31
	C	197	3,577	114	97	1,871	140	106	1,834	383	98	2,292	615
25 to 100 acres	A	503	19,439	180	576	29,901	184	441	19,627	321	604	19,200	1,390
	B	108	4,885	15	53	2,543	9	58	3,731	.	42	1,528	25
	C	75	3,279	133	84	3,965	235	89	3,983	340	86	5,184	940
100 to 500 acres	A	6	755	..	11	1,811	..	14	1,742	..	..	..	..
	B	8	1,139	..	11	1,648	..	1	127	..	24	3,200	123
	C	6	793	..	19	4,205	.	10	3,534	..	24	5,577	110
500 acres and above	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	4	2,406	1,264	1	760	..	..	..	.
Total ..		11,810	103,294	4,243	12,292	124,677	5,525	16,485	115,352	6,573	17,714	116,874	9,695

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HOLDINGS.

Size and Number.

The size of holding varies from taluka to taluka according to the conditions of the monsoon, soil, crop pattern, pressure of population, financial condition of the rayats and the prevailing extent of absentee landlordism. In all talukas, greater portion of the land is generally held by persons having holdings between one and fifteen acres. The size of holding is not an index to the average size of the unit of cultivation, because holdings in most of the talukas are small and further they are either divided among different members of the family or are composed of fragments scattered all over. A sample survey of holdings in the Deccan conducted by the Government in 1947 showed that the average size of a holding in the then East Khandesh district was 10.3 acres[1]. The average number of fragments per holding was estimated at 2.1, the size of each fragment being 4.9 acres[2].

Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.

In 1947, the Government of Bombay enacted a law called the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act (LXII), with a view to starting the process of consolidation of holdings. The first part of the law deals with prevention of further fragmentation of land. Government has been empowered to fix the "standard area" (i.e., the minimum area necessary for profitable cultivation as a separate plot) for any class of land in any local area. The "standard area" as contemplated by the Act is such as is expected to keep the cultivator fully employed on the field and whose yield is expected to be sufficient to cover the cost of cultivation and Government revenue assessment and provide for a reasonable profit. On account of differences in quality of soil, climate, standard of husbandry and other factors, the standard areas for different types of land vary from district to district.

The standard areas applicable to dry crop lands and garden lands in the district are as under:—

Dry Crop three acres; *Garden Crop* one acre. Under the law, the provisional figures of standard areas are published by the Collector for the general information of the public whose objections are called for. He then considers the objections, if any, and, in consultation with the District Advisory Committee set up for the purpose, finalises the figures of standard areas. All existing holdings which are smaller than the standard area are declared as fragments and entered in the Record of Rights and the fact is notified to the fragment holders. The fragment holder and his heir can cultivate and inherit the fragment but, if at any time he wants to sell or lease the fragment, he can do so to a contiguous holder who can merge it with his field. In case the contiguous holder is unwilling to take it or purposely makes a low bid, Government purchases the fragment in question at the market value according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and

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[1]. Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bombay Vol. I, No. IV (April, 1948), p. 4, Table II.

[2]. "Holding" is the area of land (may be consisting of scattered fragments located in different areas) registered in the name of a "holder". "Fragment" is a single piece of land located in any place and forms a holding or part of a holding of a single holder.

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Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.

leases it out to any one of the neighbouring holders. In this process, tenants of the fragments are protected inasmuch as they cannot be ejected. Creation of fragments in future either by transfer or by partition is prohibited. Transfer or partition contrary to the provisions of the Act is void and persons guilty of the breach of law are liable to pay a fine up to Rs. 250.

Side by side, the Act also provides for the consolidation of holdings into compact blocks. This involves valuation of all holdings in a village and their redistribution in such a manner as to secure to each cultivator the same return from land which he had got previous to the consolidation. Every effort is made to ensure that exchange is made of lands of equal fertility and outturn. Where such exchange is not possible, compensation is paid to the owner who is allotted a relatively less fertile holding and the amount of compensation is recovered from the owner who is allotted a more fertile holding. This amount of compensation is fixed according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. After the process of consolidation is over, the tenure of the original holding is transferred to the new consolidated holding. Similarly, leases, debts and encumbrances, if any, are also transferred, adjusted and fixed up The interests of tenants are safeguarded as far as possible and tenancies are usually transferred to the exchanged land. If there is any difference in value between the original holdings and the exchanged ones, adjustments in rents are made.

In Jalgaon district, Jalgaon and Bhusawal talukas have been selected for the implementation of the Act. On 31st August 1959, consolidation work was in progress in 90 and 100 villages of these talukas, respectively. The villages in which consolidation schemes were completed numbered 54 and 26, the area actually consolidated being 76,133 and 27,495 acres, respectively. The holdings numbered, before consolidation, 15,247 and 5,733 and, after consolidation, 12,186 and 4,125, respectively. The fragments numbered before consolidation 5,896 and 2,244 and, after consolidation, 4,636 and 886, respectively.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

For stepping up agricultural production and for ensuring economic cultivation, an increase in the unit of cultivation is necessary. Here co-operative farming which implies pooling of land and joint management has direct relevance. Without undermining the sense of proprietorship and the incentive to industry that it gives, co-operative farming can produce all the advantages that a large farm possesses. The first co-operative farming society in the district was organized in 1943 and by 1957-58 the number of such societies rose to 17.

There are four kinds of co-operative farming societies, which are separately described in the following paragraphs:—

(i) Co-operative Collective Farming.—The society itself cultivates the land which it owns or takes on lease. No dividend is paid on the share capital. Members get wages

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CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

for their work and a bonus is paid in proportion to their wages. Members have the option to withdraw from such a society, in which case they get back their capital. There was only one such society in the district.

(ii) Co-operative Tenant Farming.—The co-operative tenant farming society owns land or gets it on lease, but farming is not carried on by itself. Land is divided into blocks and each block is given on rent to a cultivator who has to produce according to a plan laid down by the society. The society gives its members all facilities regarding seed, finance and implements. There were nine societies of this type in the district.

(iii) Co-operative Better Farming.—The ownership and management of land rest with the individual. The society provides better seeds, manures and facilities for irrigation, storage and marketing. There were four better farming societies.

(iv) Co-operative Joint Farming.—To enjoy the advantages of large-scale farming and to solve the problem of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, this kind of farming is most suited. The land of small owners is pooled into one unit, though proprietorship rests with individual members. There were three joint farming societies.

The following statement gives particulars in respect of farming societies in Jalgaon district in 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 17.

DETAILS OF FARMING SOCIETIES IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1957-58.

1	Number of Societies		17
2	Membership		883
3	Acreage in possession		4,225
4	Acreage under cultivation		3,673
5	Share Capital	Rs.	50,050
6	Reserve and other funds	Rs.	35,461
7	Working Capital	Rs.	2,21,499
8	Financial assistance by Government—		
	(a) Loan for Share Capital	Rs.	14,400
	(b) Loan	Rs.	31,845
9	Other loans	Rs.	73,977

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Most of these societies have been organised by and for the members of Backward Classes. In addition to loan from the Government towards share capital, a society gets financial assistance on a prescribed scale in the form of (i) subsidy for seeds and manures, (ii) managerial subsidy and (iii) loan and subsidy for land development. Further, if selected for intensive development, a society may be granted loans for such purposes as digging wells, bunding and levelling, installation of pumping sets, purchase of implements and accessories and construction of cattle sheds and godowns. Two societies were selected for intensive development.

CEREALS.

The following two tables (Nos. 18 and 19) give classification of acreage and production of some important commodities in Jalgaon district during 1938-39 to 1954-55.

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TABLE No. 18.

ACREAGE UNDER CROPS IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1938-39 to 1954-55)

Year (1)	Cropped area (2)	Forests (3)	Area irrigated (4)	Cereals, Pulses and Millets (5)	Rice (6)	Wheat (7)	Jowar (8)	Bajra (9)
1938-39	19,63,543	4,08,547	34,833	9,24,347	578	55,408	3,49,168	2,27,952
1939-40	19,48,203	4,08,334	38,596	9,51,126	557	59,876	1,80,233	2,34,923
1940-41	19,49,383	4,10,872	36 411	9,55,395	462	61,212	3,90,229	2,15,384
1941-42	19,58,858	4,10,455	33,072	9,41,124	472	55,448	3,73,103	2,23,453
1942-43	19,67,955	4,10,747	38,328	10,75,593	453	59,153	4,17,307	2,67,305
1943-44	19,75,868	4,10,738	37,784	10,99,777	1,208	54,799	4,38,468	2,53,409
1944-45	19,50,836	4,09,941	42,827	14,46,202	8,264	1,00,345	4,68,738	3,24,733
1945-46	19,29,104	4,09,449	50,277	14,46,652	9,708	1,06,461	4,81,470	3,13,425
1946-47	18,83,126	4,08,971	56,241	13,93,311	11,409	1,29,779	4,54,237	2,77,687
1947-48	18,82,246	4,09,293	75,036	12,97,719	15,178	97,188	4,14,553	2,73,847
1948-49	18,51,739	4,10,927	57,492	12,42,334	17,056	94,512	4,13,251	2,39,322
1949-50	18,82,500	4,11,900	55,800	13,02,800	25,200	1,00,300	4,30,700	2,40,900
1950-51	19,58,509	4,13,500	62,600	13,42,200	26,600	1,04,600	4,52,400	2,19,300
1951-52	20,03,500	4,01,800	77,800	13,10,900	25 000	98,100	4,60,100	2,19,900
1952-53	19,67,600	4,01,800	63,700	12,34,100	13,500	65,700	4,13,200	2,51,900
1953-54	20,41,800	4,02,800	68,700	12,92,400	13,700	67,400	4,31,800	2,82,300
1954-55	20,54,700	4,00,100	71,500	11,33,600	14,800	67,400	3,68,800	2,49,000

TABLE No. 13—*contd.*

Year (1)		Condiments and Spices (10)	Fruits and Vegetables (11)	Sugars (12)	Fibres (13)	Oil-seeds (14)	Fodder Crops (15)	Ground-nut (16)	Drugs and Narcotics (17)
1938-39	.. ..	17,976	14,936	617	6,61,104	3,60,993	2,274	3,48,059	1,216
1939-40	.. ..	22,940	16,299	707	5,96,804	3,70,973	1,782	3,59,357	1,200
1940-41	.. ..	22,294	16,185	849	5,76,406	3,91,324	3,288	3,80,579	1,198
1941-42	.. ..	20,472	17,765	914	6,40,896	3,43,706	3,559	3,35,265	1,009
1942-43	.. ..	15,056	18,165	592	5,80,456	2,89,440	3,177	2,80,140	1,007
1943-44	.. ..	17,455	19,068	663	3,04,757	3,59,278	3,891	3,49,243	975
1944-45	.. ..	12,834	18,893	757	1,57,016	3,55,597	5,034	3,47,261	873
1945-46	.. ..	24,914	26,994	1,351	1,43,652	3,17,981	4,904	3,10,772	1,270
1946-47	.. ..	44,224	30,637	1,918	1,46,986	3,30,729	4,053	3,21,116	1,270
1947-48	.. ..	33,061	31,325	3,709	1,71,261	3,77,344	4,562	3,67,395	650
1948-49	.. ..	21,570	33,625	2,505	2,09,875	3,81,308	6,409	3,71,167	468
1949-50	.. ..	23,400	30,800	1,500	1,79,400	3,91,800	4,300	3,83,000	400
1950-51	.. ..	28,500	27,700	1,000	2,37,900	3,14,000	5,500	2,98,800	600
1951-52	.. ..	34,600	32,000	1,300	3,38,500	2,80,600	4,900	2,62,200	600
1952-53	.. ..	14,900	28,800	1,100	4,17,400	2,64,500	6,300	2,50,400	400
1953-54	.. ..	18,300	25,000	800	5,40,100	1,60,100	4,400	1,43,000	600
1954-55	.. ..	23,300	24,300	1,100	6,26,900	2,39,700	3,700	2,20,700	600

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Table No. 18 reveals that acreage under 'cropped area' and 'forests' was more or less constant, barring of course small variations from time to time; and was around twenty lakh acres and four lakh acres, respectively, during the period under review. The 'area irrigated' represented a tendency towards a constant, though gradual, increase which clearly brings out the growing realisation among the cultivators, of the need to enlarge the scope of irrigation. Acreage under 'cereals and pulses' was below 10 lakh acres up to 1941-42, whereafter it increased by about 4.5 lakh acres during the following four years and was 14.5 lakh acres in 1945-46. Thereafter, it showed signs of a gradual decline and was below 13 lakh acres between 1952-53 and 1954-55. Acreage under rice showed marked variations. Up to 1942-43 it was around 500 acres. It rose sharply to 1,208 acres in 1943-44 and further to 8,264 acres in 1944-45, and the trend persisted right up to 1950-51 when it amounted to 26,600 acres, the highest during the period under review. Area under rice in 1952-53 at 13,500 acres represented a sharp decline and was about 50 per cent of the acreage in 1950-51. Acreage under wheat was around 60,000 acres up to 1943-44. It increased remarkably and was around one lakh acres between 1944-45 and 1951-52, the highest acreage recorded being 1.3 lakh acres in 1946-47. However, acreage under wheat during the period 1952-53 to 1954-55 indicates a sudden decrease as compared to the preceding septennium. (1944-45 to 1950-51.)

Acreage under jowar was below four lakh acres up to 1941-42 and thereafter it continued to be over four lakh acres, except in 1954-55 when it was 3.7 lakh acres. Acreage under bajra was fairly steady being in the neighbourhood of 2.5 lakh acres throughout the period under review except in 1944-45 and in 1945-46 when it was about 3.2 lakh acres. The acreage under condiments and spices showed variations both ways (positive and negative) throughout the period under review and varied between 12,834 acres (1944-45) and 34,600 acres (1951-52) representing the lowest limit and the highest limit, respectively. As for acreage under fruits and vegetables, it increased gradually from 14,936 acres in 1938-39 to 33,625 acres in 1948-49. It showed a decline in the subsequent years and was 24,300 acres in 1954-55. Acreage under sugars was below 1,000 acres till 1944-45 and, in 1945-46, it amounted to 1,351 acres and in 1947-48 it increased magnificently to 3,709 acres representing the highest acreage recorded during the period under review. It decreased in the following years and was very low at 800 acres in 1953-54. In respect of acreage under fibres variations of a large magnitude were noticed. Between 1938-39 and 1942-43, it was around six lakh acres and it registered a significant decline particularly during 1944-45 and 1949-50 when it was in the neighbourhood of 1.5 lakh acres; except in 1948-49 when it was over two lakh acres. From 1950-51 onwards, the acreage increased gradually and was 6.3 lakh acres in 1954-55. Acreage under oilseeds was around 3.5 lakh acres between 1938-39 and 1950-51 (except in 1942-43 when it was little less than three lakh acres) whereafter it registered a decline during the subsequent years and reached its

lowest at 1.6 lakh acres in 1953-54. Similar trend is noticed in respect of acreage under ground-nut, the second important crop of the district and an important constituent of the oil-seeds group. It was around 3.5 lakh acres up to 1949-50 whereafter it recorded a decline during the subsequent years and reached its lowest at 1.4 lakh acres in 1953-54. As regards acreage under fodder crops, barring 1938-39 and 1939-40 when it amounted to 2,274 and 1,782 acres, respectively, it varied between 3,000 acres and 6,000 acres, the highest area recorded being 6,409 acres in 1948-49. Acreage under drugs and narcotics was below 1,0C0 acres up to 1946-47 (except in 1943-44 and in 1944-45). It declined by 46 per cent from 1.210 acres in 1946-47 to 650 acres in the next year. It was 600 acres during the last two years of the period under review.

TABLE No. 19

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES IN JALGAON DISTRICT
(1938-39 to 1954-55)

(In tons)

Year	Cereals and Pulses	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Rice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1938-39 ..	1,78,655	12,845	84,174	30,275	209
1939-40 ..	1,79,795	13,509	91,664	29,889	178
1940-41 ..	2,28,426	16,799	1,25,431	33,461	204
1941-42 ..	1,93,000	13,717	89,945	34,748	170
1942-43 ..	2,35,253	15,159	1,22,956	37,789	182
1943-44 ..	2,19,568	12,549	11,711	32,242	437
1944-45 ..	2,32,919	22,145	99,064	27,544	2,656
1945-46 ..	2,92,959	26,005	1,14,197	35,547	3,245
1946-47 ..	1,89,078	3,495	83,140	27,719	3,668
1947-48 ..	2,62,317	21,934	1,07,643	38,754	6,099
1948-49 ..	2,28,927	18,140	1,07,034	20,385	5,662
1949-50 ..	2,47,100	21,100	1,26,400	19,800	3,000
1950-51 ..	2,36,600	20,300	1,34,400	16,800	2,100
1951-52 ..	2,24,400	11,600	1,23,700	18,900	1,400
1952-53 ..	79,600	4,300	25,900	13,000	1,100
1953-54 ..	2,64,700	11,700	1,32,800	33,100	4,300
1954-55 ..	2,90,200	11,800	1,73,900	29,700	4,200

As can be seen from table No. 19 the production of cereals and pulses was not subject to wide variations, the average for the period being 2.23 lakh tons, as against the maximum of 2.9 lakh

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tons recorded in 1954-55. The sharp decline registered during 1952-53, which was not only confined to cereals and pulses but also to rice, wheat, jowar and bajri was mainly due to the drought conditions prevailing in the district. The production of wheat ranged between 11,700 tons (1953-54) and 26,005 tons (1945-46) except in 1946-47 and in 1952-53. The lowest production of wheat at 3.5 thousand tons in 1946-47 was due to unfavourable rains, particularly so for wheat. The average production of wheat for the period 1938-39 to 1954-55 worked out at 15.1 thousand tons. The production of jowar showed wide variations from the average (for the period) *viz.*, 1.03 lakh tons, especially between 1938-39 and 1946-47. The highest production was recorded in 1954-55 at 1.8 lakh tons. The highest production of bajri was recorded in 1947-48 at 38.8 thousand tons which was higher than the average for the period under review (*viz.*. 27.2 thousand tons) by 11.6 thousand tons. A remarkable fall in the production of bajri was noticed between 1949-50 and 1952-53, the lowest production recorded being 13 thousand tons, in 1952-53. The production of rice showed variations of a large magnitude. It was around 200 tons up to 1942-43, showed a marked rise particularly from 1944-45 onwards and reached its highest *viz.*, 6,099 tons in 1947-48, the average for the period being 2,283 tons.

Cereals occupied nearly 35 per cent of the total cultivated area in 1956-57 as against 52 per cent in 1921-22. This amounted to about 60 per cent of the area under food crops in 1956-57. Chalisgaon taluka had the largest acreage under cereals. The decrease of area under cereals in recent years may be ascribed to the increasing importance of commercial crops like cotton and groundnut. The following table shows the area under the crops included in this group in 1956-57: —

TABLE No. 20

AREA UNDER PULSES (TALUKAWISE) IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Maize	Ragi	Italian Millets	Kutki	Common Millets	Vari	Sava	Bhadli	Other Cereals	Total Cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Amalner	697	11,499	41,763	21,223	18	..	82	..	..	114	39	..	..	75,435
Bhadgaon	1,527	2,823	15,209	15,800	30	..	..	..	..	103	..	71	..	35,563
Bhusawal	884	5,064	28,772	6,339	122	..	14	..	..	7	4	1	6	41,213
Chalisgaon	1,507	3,965	34,731	66,132	49	..	214	..	.	167	2	..	..	1,06,767
Chopda	876	8,306	34,727	14,855	215	..	63	..	..	119	7	..	..	59,168
Edlabad	233	2,836	17,511	1,727	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	22,322
Erandol	928	5,685	46,484	17,457	35	.	110	..	..	117	..	..	..	70,816
Jalgaon	891	9,528	23,929	7,014	91	..	..	54	..	74	7	..	..	41,588
Jamner	1,165	1,367	44,923	9,927	49	..	..	..	..	19	56	..	291	57,797
Pachora	1,943	1,802	30,061	21,197	32	173	..	.	..	163	1	..	..	55,372
Parola	645	4,207	24,985	20,635	35	88	..	..	..	95	1	.	..	50,691
Raver	919	11,210	24,101	2,026	48	.	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	38,324
Yawal	755	7,502	22,998	6,372	200	..	..	..	6	35	5	..	..	37,873
District Total ..	12,970	75,794	3,90,194	2,10,704	932	261	483	54	6	1,013	143	72	303	6,92,929

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Jvari.

Jvari (jowar or great millet) is very extensively grown in the district and occupied 57 per cent of the area under cereals and 19 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1956-57.

There are several varieties of jowar, some being early ones and others late ones. Early varieties are very important in this region and are grown entirely as rain-fed crops. The varieties popular in this district are *godgarya, aispuri, satpuri, aner* and *samber.* Out of these, *aispuri* is popular with the farmers because of its higher yield. In a few places, the *nilva* variety is also taken as it makes a good fodder.

The crop is taken all over the district, however, more than one-third of its cultivation is concentrated in Amalner, Erandol and Jamner talukas. Land is prepared by giving two or three harrowings in May. As compared to other crops, manuring is not very important, though some progressive cultivators do apply farm yard manure or ground-nut cake, if available.

The surface of the soil is levelled before the seed is drilled and covered with a plank. The crop is sown in June-July. It is a common practice to sow pulse crops like *udid,* along with jowar. When grown in isolation, the seed rate is ordinarily ten lbs. per acre, and six to eight lbs. when taken as a mixed crop. The normal distance between the rows varies between 14" and 16", though it is held that, by increasing this distance to about 18"—24", the average yield per acre can be increased considerably. In well-prepared soils, jowar generally requires only one hand weeding. Interculturings at intervals of 15 days are given to keep the weeds away and to loosen the soil. The crop is ready for harvest by November-December. It is cut close to the ground by sickle and exposed to sun for about three to four days when the earheads are cut off and carried to threshing floor.

Jowar is a staple food of the people of the district. Its grain is ground and breads are prepared out of the flour ; the grain is also consumed as popped corn (*lahis*), which are prepared by parching or roasting the grain in a popper. Special dishes are also made by mixing the parched grain with salt, gur, chillies, etc. (as flavouring ingredients). When in season, the parched unripe jowar heads form a popular preparation called *"hurda"*.

Bajri.

Bajri (spiked millet) comes next in importance to jowar and occupied nearly 30 per cent of the area under cereals and 10 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1956-57. In 1947-48, these percentages stood at 34 and 13, respectively. Even though this indicates a slight increase in acreage under bajri *vis-a-vis* the gross cropped area, the importance of bajri seems to have dwindled recently, as it has yielded place to jowar. Chalisgaon is the biggest producer, while the next to it are Pachora, Amalner, Parola and Erandol.

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Bajri.

Bajri is a finer grain than jowar but does not require same amount of care, as required by jowar. Moderately dry climate and light showers of rainfall with plenty of sunshine between the showers are sufficient for its growth. It is generally taken on light types of soils where the growth is luxuriant. On soils of medium types, it is only moderate. The field is prepared by harrowing 2-3 times in April and May and again when the soil is sufficiently moistened by monsoon rain. The seed is drilled usually in June-July, when the seed-bed is ready. The seed is drilled in rows 10"—13" apart and the seed rate varies accordingly between six or eight lbs. per acre. Except in certain parts, where it is grown alone, bajri is usually taken as a mixed crop along with pulse mixtures. Two varieties of bajri are in use *viz.*, local and Akola, the latter being popular either because of its superior quality or greater yield. The crop is given two hand-weedings and interculturing; in poor lands, however, these operations are not resorted to. The crop is ready for harvest in October-November when it is reaped close to the ground with a sickle. It is left in the field for some days, then tied into bundles and stacked. In some cases, the heads of grain are removed and carted to the threshing floor and the bundles of *kadbi* stacked. The threshing and winnowing processes of bajri and jowar are more or less similar.

The green ears of bajri are parched and eaten. The ripe grain is sometimes parched and made into *lahis*. It is chiefly used as bread grain and its stalks are used as fodder.

Gahu.

Gahu (wheat) occupied 75,794 acres, i.e., about 11 per cent of the area under cereals, in 1956-57. The proportion has not varied much during past years. Nearly 30 per cent of the area was in Amalner and Raver talukas. Though wheat is grown all over the district, its yield is the best in deep black soils. It is a winter crop and is sown in September-October by drilling method with the help of a two-coultered drill (*duse*). The soil is ploughed about nine inches deep at the commencement of rains, followed by frequent harrowings which suppress the growth of weeds and allow thorough absorption of rain water and create mulch to prevent loss of water from the soil due to evaporation. This process is significant for a dry crop, as it has to depend entirely on the absorption of rain water by the soil.

Irrigated wheat is also taken in the district and it occupied an area of 30,603 acres in 1956-57. For the irrigated crop, ploughing is done in September-October. Manuring is done heavily (as compared to the non-irrigated wheat) in the form of well-decayed farm-yard manure, ground-nut cake and sulphate of ammonia. Sowing is done in October with the help of a *duse* with a distance of 12"—18" in between the rows. The main varieties taken are (i) *Kenphad*, (ii) *Niphad* and (iii) *Bakshi* or *Gulab*, of which the last one is taken as a dry crop and the first two as an irrigated crop. The number of irrigations varies from five to twelve and the interval between two irrigations from 10 days to 30 days. The crop is ready for harvest in February-March. Plants are cut close to the ground or uprooted and either tied into bundles or kept for

about a week on bunds to dry in the sun. After the harvested crop gets completely dried, it is carried to the threshing yard and threshed under the feet of bullocks. Later, it is winnowed usually against the wind.

The average yield of wheat per acre is about 600 lbs. in case of dry crop and 1,280 lbs. in case of irrigated crop. Wheat grains are used for preparing breads, *chapaties*, etc. The straw is used as fodder. Green earheads of wheat (*ombya*) are parched and eaten.

Rice.

Bhat (rice) is not a common crop in this district. In 1956-57, the area under this crop was 12,970 acres or about two per cent of the area under cereals. Paddy is sown by drilling method in June-July, the seed-rate being about 30 lbs. to 40 lbs. per acre. The varieties that are or can be grown in this tract are (i) *Dodaki*; (ii) *Kali Kusal*; (iii) *Krishnasal*; (iv) *Baramati* and (v) *Sukwell*. The crop is harvested in November-December, and the yield per acre is about 1,000 lbs. Variations in the yield depend upon manurial treatment, nature of soil, etc.

Of late, some farmers have taken to Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The acreage under this method of cultivation was about 1,000 acres. The main features of this method are:—

(i) raised nurseries for seedlings;

(ii) low seed-rate for nurseries;

(iii) heavy manuring of the crop both in nurseries and field;

(iv) transplantation of fewer seedlings per bunch;

(v) transplanting in rows;

(vi) adequate interculturing and proper weeding.

Other Cereals.

The other cereals taken are vari, maize, Italian millets, ragi, *kulthi*, *sava*, *bhadli*, etc. They are of minor importance. Vari is usually taken as a hill millet. It is entirely a *kharip* crop and is rarely irrigated. It is consumed by the people when they observe fast. Ragi is a rainfed crop usually taken on hill slopes. Ripe grain is used for preparing breads. Maize (*maka*) is usually grown as a *kharip* crop.

PULSES.

Pulses are an important food crop of the district and occupied 26 per cent of the gross cropped area and 42 per cent of the area under food crops in 1947-48. These percentages were 19 and 35, respectively, in 1956-57. This is probably due to the increasing importance of cash crops. Pulses are also of considerable significance from another point of view. Jalgaon was the biggest producer of pulse crops in the old Bombay State. The following table gives talukawise distribution of area under pulses in 1956-57:—

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Agriculture and Irrigation.
PULSES.

TABLE No. 21

AREA UNDER CEREALE (TALUKAWISE) IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

(In acres)

Talukas or petas	Gram	Green Gram	Tur	Black Gram	Horse Gram	Math	Val	Chavli	Watana	Other Pulses	Total Pulses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Amalner	3,130	8,586	1,165	13,995	633	2,466	53	1,197	32	..	31,257
Bhadgaon	724	1,929	1,100	10,146	862	2,809	5	362	..	..	17,937
Bhusawal	638	3,266	3,550	21,556	1,199	1,066	49	1,152	..	..	32,476
Chalisgaon . ..	1,393	3,924	1,365	15,850	3,531	7,969	29	545	..	..	34,606
Chopda	2,560	6,936	1,495	16,136	664	2,455	2	799	10	..	31,057
Edlabad	270	2,647	2,729	10,457	..	377	14	849	1	675	18,018
Erandol	3,623	6,449	1.900	24,478	625	2,896	20	1,247	..	..	41.238
Jalgaon	1,235	6,731	2.257	21,655	727	925	8	961	3	..	34,502
Jamner	750	2,798	3,468	36,012	6,369	2,180	5	1,936	2	..	55,540
Pachora	887	2,829	1,814	17,600	1,920	2,978	16	969	..	..	29,013
Parola	1,805	3,523	920	15,038	1,246	2,826	49	1,006	9	.	26,422
Raver	781	4.798	3,289	15,145	..	210	55	1,170	2	266	25,716
Yawal	790	2,855	2,445	20,260	155	363	11	1,044	..	..	27,923
District Total ..	18,586	57.271	27,516	2,38,328	19,931	29,520	316	13,237	59	941	4,05,705

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PULSES.

Udid.

Udid (black gram) is the most important of the pulse crops grown in the district and occupied nearly 59 per cent of the area under pulse crops in 1956-57. In fact, Jalgaon was the foremost of the districts producing this pulse crop in the old Bombay State. The areas of concentrated cultivation in the district are Jamner, Erandol, Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Yawal talukas, according for more than 50 per cent of the area under it.

The black soils of the district are well suited to this crop which explains why this crop is taken so extensively in this region. The fields are prepared by two ploughings, as this crop requires a fine seed-bed. Usually, it is taken as a mixed crop with jowar, whose seeds are sometimes mixed with it by the farmers and sown in a manner described in case of jowar. The crop is sown in June-July, the distance between the two rows being ten inches. The seed-rate is 10—12 lbs. per acre. It is ready for harvest in September-October. When grown alone, the crop yields about 400—500 lbs. per acre; but, when taken as a mixed crop, the yield is less.

The green pods of udid are used as a vegetable. The ripe pulse is split and consumed as *dal*. Papads are also made from the pulse powder. The stalks and leaves are considered to be a good fodder.

Mug.

Mug (green gram) occupied about 14 per cent of the area under pulses in 1956-57 in the district. Nearly half of the acreage was in the Amalner, Chopda, Erandol and Jalgaon talukas where the black soils and an average rainfall of 30" are well suited to the cultivation of this crop. Fields are prepared by one or two ploughings and then worked by a blade harrow. The seed-bed is made fairly fine. Mug is grown in *kharip* season and usually mixed with important cereals . The seeds are usually sown about 10 inches apart by means of a seed drill in June, the seed rate being about 15 lbs. per acre. Then they are covered by soil. After about a week, the seed plant appears on the surface. The crop is once hoed after twenty days by interculturing tools and is also hand-weeded. The crop soon shades and covers the ground and smothers weeds. By September, when the crop is ready for harvest, the plants are uprooted and carried to the threshing floor. There they are stacked and kept for some time after which they are threshed by beating with sticks or trampling under the feet of bullocks to obtain the pulse. When grown alone, the yield comes to 400 lbs. per acre, but when taken as a mixed crop, the yield is less. The yield of stalks and leaves is considerable.

The green pods of mug are eaten as a vegetable. The ripe green pulse is consumed whole or split. It is parched, mixed with butter and made into spiced balls. Another preparation is *dal*. The leaves and stalks serve as fodder. Sometimes this crop is used for green manuring. Flour is used as a substitute for soap or soap powder.

Matki.

Matki, Math (kidney bean) occupied about seven per cent of the acreage under pulses, Chalisgaon taluka alone accounting for more than one-fourth of the area under it. The other talukas

Matki.

where *matki* is grown are Edlabad, Jalgaon, Raver and Yawal. *Math* is grown as a rain-fed crop and is mixed (subordinate) with *bajri*. The cultivation practices are, therefore, the same as those of *bajri*. Matki is always sown as a *kharip* crop in June-July. The crop can be taken on the poorest soil. In spite of its being a *kharip* crop, ill-timed or heavy rains affect its yield. The field is ploughed after the first rains and harrowed once or twice. The seeds are covered by a light blade harrow. The crop is intercultured twice but is not weeded. The crop is harvested in November. In a good season *matki* yields heavily. The average yield of crop ranges between 400 lbs. and 600 lbs. and that of fodder between 800 lbs. and 1,200 lbs. in spite of the low quality of lands on which it is grown and the damage caused by rains when it is in flower. The plants are brought to the threshing floor after uprooting and, when dried, are trampled over by oxen or beaten with sticks.

Matki is used as a split pulse. It is ground and mixed with other flours for varied preparations. It is also eaten, parched or boiled with condiments. It is said to be a good fattening diet for cattle. The leaves and stalks also constitute good fodder.

Turi.

Turi (pigeon pea) occupied nearly seven per cent of the area under pulses and is taken all over the district. It is a hardy crop and resists drought remarkably. It is grown mixed with major *kharip* crops like cotton and ground-nut, so that the soils on which it is grown vary with the requirements of the main crop. In medium moist soils, which allow its roots to penetrate downwards without any check, it grows luxuriantly when sown on freshly broken or on a well-fertilized soil. The general tillage required by the principal crop is also given to it. The crop is sown in June-July; after every thirty rows of the main crop, one row of turi is sown. The plant exhibits a very slow growth till the principal crop is harvested, after which it begins to grow vigorously without any special care. No weeding or interculturing is done. The stem becomes thick, woody and strong. Flowering continues for about two months and flowers, green pods and ripe pods are all seen on the plants at a time. *Turi* crop is ripe for harvest by January-February. A major part of picking the ripe pods has to be carried out before the plants are cut so as to prevent splitting up of the pods and scattering of the seeds. On harvesting, the plants are cut, tied into bundles and transported to the threshing floor where they are beaten with long sticks to break open the pods.

The green pods of *turi* are eaten as a vegetable. The ripe pulse is split and eaten after its being boiled and turned into various preparations. The yellow split pulse is made into a porridge and is also mixed with vegetables. The outer husk of seed, with part of the kernel, is a favourite fodder for milch cattle. The leaves and shells of the pods are a valuable addition to fodder. The stalks are used in various ways, e.g., for making baskets, brooms, etc., and for walting house walls and roofs.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.
PULSES.
Kulthi.

Kulith, Kulthi (horse-gram) occupied five per cent of the acreage under pulses in 1956-57. Jamner and Chalisgaon talukas together occupied nearly 60 per cent of the area under this crop. *Kulthi* is taken as a *kharip* crop and requires moderate rainfall. It is taken in slightly hilly and undulated areas. It is rarely grown as a single crop and requires the same cultivation as is given to the crop with which it is sown. The land may be ploughed, but usually it is prepared for sowing by working a heavy blade harrow two-three times in the hot weather and for equal number of times after the soil has been moistened by rains in June. The mixed crop is usually sown in July by means of a drill. The seed may also be mixed before sowing in which case mixed crops are found in all rows. Usually, the crop is sown thickly. It is generally hoed twice but is not hand weeded. The plants are thin leaved and reach a height of about a foot. They come up thick and cover the ground. *Kulith* ripens by about November. The foliage dries up and falls off. The plants are uprooted and taken to the threshing floor. They are stacked for about a week, put out to dry for about a week and then threshed under the feet of oxen. The normal yield varies between 150—300 lbs. per acre.

The green crop of *kulthi* is a good fodder for cattle and sheep. The boiled pulse is given to horse. It is also eaten in soup and porridge.

Harbara.

Harbara (gram).—Cultivation of gram as an important field crop is extensively undertaken all over the district. In 1956-57, it occupied little more than four per cent of the area under pulses, most of it being in the talukas of Amalner, Erandol and Chopda. It is a *rabi* (dry) crop and is taken in black soils along the banks of the Tapi. Usually, it is taken as an entire crop. The field is made ready for sowing in September-October and the crop is sown in October-November. If sown late, there is the risk of moisture (in the soil) being evaporated before the soil reaches maturity. A heavy two-coultered drill (*duse*) is used for sowing, the rows being about a foot apart. The seed-rate is usually 40—50 lbs. per acre. The crop is rarely weeded. It is a common practice to pluck off the tops of the shoots before the flowering time to render them strong and bushy and increase the outturn of grain. The crop is ready for harvest in February. The leaves become reddish-brown and dry and are shed in the fields. The plants are pulled out and carted to the threshing floor. They are stacked for about a week, dried and trampled under the feet of bullocks to get the seed. When grown alone, the average yield of grain varies between 500 lbs. and 600 lbs.

The plant is put to various uses. Both the foliage and green grams are used as vegetable. The gram is eaten green, boiled or parched. It is used as *dal* when ripe and is also used in the preparation of many dishes. It is a common food for horses. A vinegar called *amb* is made from the foliage. The dry stalks are used as fodder.

PULSES.
Chavli.

Chavli (small-fruited dolichos).—Jalgaon occupies a very important place among all the districts growing this crop in the State. In 1956-57, it occupied about three per cent of the area under pulses. Generally, it is not taken as an entire crop, the common practice being to grow *chavli* round the edge of other crops. It is also taken as a mixed crop with millets.

Chavli loves warmth for its growth. It is taken as a *kharip* crop and can be grown on a variety of soils. The field is prepared for the millet with which it is to be grown. The seeds are sown either alone in a row or are mixed with other crops. The seed rate varies according to the conditions. Interculturing, weeding, etc. are undertaken as required by the main crop. The crop flowers in about six weeks and, in about three months, the pods are ready to be picked up. When they are fully ripe, the plants are uprooted and taken to the threshing floor. There they are stacked for about a week and are beaten with sticks or are trampled under bullocks' feet for getting the pulse.

The green pods of *chavli* are used as a vegetable. They are eaten raw or cooked. They are cooked in a variety of ways. The green stalks and leaves form a good fodder for milch cattle.

SUGARCANE.

The following table gives the acreage under sugar crops in each taluka of the district in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 22

AREA UNDER SUGAR CROPS (TALUKAWISE) IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

(In acres)

Taluka or peta (1)	Sugarcane (2)	Other sugars (3)	Total sugars (4)
Amalner	206	23	229
Bhadgaon	355	..	355
Bhusawal	50	22	72
Chalisgaon	156	..	156
Chopda	92	..	92
Edlabad	20	..	20
Erandol	104	14	118
Jalgaon	66	..	66
Jamner	133	..	133
Pachora	124	..	124
Parola	159	..	159
Raver	295	..	295
Yawal	665	..	665
District Total.. ..	2,425	59	2,484

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SUGARCANE.

Oos.

Oos (sugarcane) is usually taken in the rich black soils, though the results from highly manured light soils are also found to be satisfactory. In growing sugarcane, care is taken not to plant it on the same field more than once in three years; in the intervening years, dry crops are taken. After first ploughing, about 30 to 100 cart-loads of fram yard manure per acre are spread. Then the field is again ploughed once or twice so as to mix the manure thoroughly with the soil. Bigger clods are powdered by means of a wooden mallet and the surface is smoothened. The land is finally ploughed and put into ridges and furrows. Necessary channels are prepared for irrigation before planting.

Sugarcane is a twelve month crop. Selected choppings or sets (seed cane cut into pieces) are planted in January. On the third day after planting, first watering (*ambuni*) is done; second watering (*nimbuni*) is given after the seventh day. Then follow regular waterings at intervals of eight days, except when it is raining. As soon as rain ceases, a light watering (*vcravani*) is given to wash away the rain water which might prove harmful to the roots because of its coldness. Nearly a month after planting, hoeing is done three times at one month's interval after which hand-weeding is done. At the time of earthing up, about 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre are applied as a top dressing in the form of ground-nut cake and sulphate of ammonia in equal proportions. When the crop becomes yellow, the canes break at nods when snapped, and when hard sound is produced on beating the cane with knuckles, the cane is considered as fully ripe.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

The following table gives the area under drugs and narcotics in each taluka of Jalgaon district in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 23

AREA (TALUKAWISE) UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

(In acres)

Taluka or peta	Tobacco	Betel leaves	Ajwan	Other Drugs and Narcotics	Total Drugs and Narcotics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Amalner	7	1	..	..	8
Bhadgaon	101	..	..	..	101
Bhusawal	3	32	4	..	39
Chalisgaon	28	..	..	..	28
Chopda	36	..	..	..	36
Edlabad	28	7	..	..	35
Erandol	115	..	..	..	115
Jalgaon	79	133	..	23	235
Jamner	25	92	..	..	117
Pachora	6	6	..	..	12
Parola	18	1	..	..	19
Raver	24	3	..	..	27
Yawal	26	8	..	..	34
District Total ..	496	283	4	23	806

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.
Tambakhu.

Tambakhu (tobacco) is taken on a small scale. About half the acreage is in Bhadgaon and Erandol talukas taken together. Fields are ploughed in April or May and are harrowed three or four times. Usually, a sufficient quantity of farm yard manure is also applied to the soil before the advent of monsoon. The sowing season lasts from June to August; sometimes it is delayed even till October. Tobacco seed is sown in seed-beds. Watering is seldom done, though manuring is necessary. Harvesting time is spread over November-February (i.e. about five and a half months from the time of sowing). The plant is not allowed to flower and all buds and branches are nipped off as they appear, only eight to ten leaves being allowed to remain. The plant is cut about four inches above the ground and spread in the sun for drying, when water mixed with cow-urine is sprinkled over them. The damp plants are then mixed with *surad* grass and closely packed in a pit or stacked under weights for about eight days during which period the process of fermentation is practically over. The leaves are then bundled together and are ready for sale. The crop is grown for the sake of its leaves which are used after curing. This exerts a mild narcotic and soothing effect on the human system. The leaf of tobacco plant is used in the manufacture of *bidis*. The stalks of the plant are used for fuel or manure.

Nagvel.

Nagvel (betel-leaf) is obtained from a creeper cultivated for the sake of its leaves. The crop needs abundant water-supply and, therefore, these gardens are found in the vicinity of rivers and streams. Irrigation by well water is also done. The garden is protected from wind and sun by high hedges or screens of grass or mats. The garden is planted with cuttings obtained from the best shoots of the older plants. In order to support the vines, numerous trees are planted e.g. *shevri* (*sesbania aegyptiaca*). *pangara* (*erythrina indica*). *hadga* (*sesbania grandiflora*) *and shevga* (*moringa pterytosperma*), as they grow quickly. The young vines are trained to support themselves on these trees. They begin to bear in the third year; they are at their best between the fourth and the thirteenth years, though in exceptional cases, some continue to yield up to the twentieth year. In March, April and May every year, the upper half of the vines is netted and the lower half is coiled and buried above the root under fresh earth and manure. The garden is compartmentalised for this purpose and the compartments are treated in rotation. In this way compartments from which cutting was done first are ready to bear before cutting is done from the last one.

The cultivation of betel vine is very costly and it cannot be carried out without adequate capital. It also requires careful attention throughout the year in respect of weeding, watering, picking and killing of insects and pests.

The betel leaf is used as a masticatory together with areca-nut. The leaf is said to possess digestive properties and is also known to sweeten the breath. It is supposed to be rich in vitamins B and C.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

Jalgaon district is one of the chief oil-seeds producing districts of the State. Among non-food crops, oil-seeds stand next to fibre. Ground-nut is the most important, though sesamum is also taken on large areas. Linseed, castor, etc. are grown on a small scale. Though gross cropped area during the past so many years has remained more or less unchanged, the acreage under oil seeds has tended to increase tremendously, and more so in recent years. This may be attributed to the realisation, on the part of the farmers, of the value of oil-seeds as a cash crop. The figures given below are illustrative of this tendency:—

TABLE No. 24.

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS *vis-a-vis* GROSS CROPPED AREA IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1918-19 TO 1956-57) ...

(In acres)

Year (1)	Area (2)	Gross Cropped Area (3)	Percentage of area under Oil-seeds to gross cropped area (4)
1918-19	27,585	19,50,105	1·4
1922-23	1,10,952	20,06,729	5·5
1938-39	3,60,393	19,83,117	18·2
1947-48	3,77,344	19,20,163	19·7
1956-57 .. .	3,37,644	20,96,308	16·1

The following table gives talukawise distribution of oil-seeds in the district in 1956-57:—

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Agriculture and Irrigation.
OIL-SEEDS.

TABLE No. 25

AREA (TALUKAWISE) UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN JALGAON DISTRICT 1956-57

Taluka or peta	Edible oil-seeds						Non-edible oil-seeds				
	Ground-nut	Sesamum	Mustard	Safflower	Others	Total	Linseed	Castor	Others	Total	Total oil-seeds
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Amalner	32,402	4,928	31	11	..	37,372	215	82	..	297	37,669
Bhadgaon	8,000	499	5	..	10	8,514	..	24	..	24	8,538
Bhusawal	21,264	469	1	..	66	21,800	1	6	..	7	21,807
Chalisgaon	45,278	867	1	107	..	46,273	20	43	..	63	46,336
Chopda	15,999	3,824	1	2	..	19,826	135	5	..	140	19,966
Edlabad	5,633	547	6	..	..	6,186	152	1	..	153	6,339
Erandol	36,521	1,619	6	12	..	38,158	543	30	..	573	38,731
Jalgaon	16,934	907	26	141	..	18,006	172	2	..	174	18,182
Jamner	35,008	892	..	2	7	35,909	1	8	..	9	35,918
Pachora	28,300	863	4	75	..	29,242	49	18	..	67	29,309
Parola	33,625	860	14	..	8	34,507	..	35	1	36	34,543
Raver	13,864	506	11	..	..	14,381	2	4	..	6	14,387
Yawal	25,286	522	13	16	..	25,837	82	..	..	82	25,919
District Total ..	318,114	17,323	119	366	91	336,013	1,372	258	1	1,631	337,644

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Agriculture and Irrigation.
OIL-SEEDS.
Bhuimug.

Bhuimug (groundnut) occupies the largest acreage among the oil-seeds. In 1955-56, groundnut in Jalgaon district occupied about six per cent of the area under groundnut in the then Bombay State and 22 per cent of that in Aurangabad Division. Highest acreage was recorded in Chalisgaon taluka, though, on the whole the southern talukas accounted for a major share in groundnut cultivation in the district in that year. The area under this crop has increased considerably since the publication of the old Gazetteer. It was 16,747 acres in 1918-19 and 89,782 acres in 1922-23. The relevant details regarding this crop in recent years are given below:—

TABLE No. 26

AREA UNDER AND OUTTURN OF GROUNDNUT IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1949-50 TO 1956-57)

Year (1)	Area in acres (2)	Outturn in tons (3)
1949-50	383,000	N.A.*
1950-51	298,800	61,600
1951-52	262,200	48,600
1952-53	250.400	27,300
1953-54	143,000	41,300
1954-55	2,120,700	61,400
1955-56	247,500	90,800
1956-57	318,114	N.A.*

The increase in acreage under groundnut is largely due to the increasing importance of the crop as a cash crop. Groundnut has become more and more popular because groundnut oil is required not only for domestic consumption but also for the manufacture of soap and other pharmaceutical preparations. It is the chief constituent of hydrogenated ghee. There is a large demand for groundnut kernels in foreign countries. In fact, almost all part of groundnut bring some return or the other to the cultivator and is, therefore, found to be more paying than any other crop grown in the district. Being of a leguminous variety it serves as a good rotation crop and, without any manurial treatment, the cultivator can harvest the crops of jowar or cotton.

Growth Requirements.

The soil suitable for growing groundnut should have good drainage and friable loose texture, the latter being the prime requisite, as the pegging down of groundnut takes place very easily in such soils. Groundnut thrives well on soils with slight acid reaction, provided enough lime and other elements are present for its growth. Addition of *kunkar* to clay improves the physical texture. The lime present in *kunkar* has also beneficial effect. In so far as climatic conditions are concerned, groundnut is adaptable to a

*N. A. = Not available.

Growth requirements

wide range of climate, provided soil conditions are satisfactory. Bright sunshine is essential for flowering while moist and friable soil is good for the penetration of the peg and subsequent development of pods. Groundnut requires steady but rather high temperature and moderate and uniformly distributed supply of moisture, especially during the period of pod formation, followed by dry conditions during harvesting and curing. The alternate spell of dry and wet weather at the close of monsoon is very conducive to pod formation. Excessive rains, however, are not desirable for the development of pods since they induce vegetative growth of the plant at the cost of pod formation. Excellent crops of groundnut are often produced where well-distributed rainfall ranging from 20 inches to 23 inches is received during the season. It appears that these favourable conditions obtained in this district, as can be seen from the increase in the acreage under the crop during the last four years.

Method of Cultivation.

The preparatory tillage for groundnut consists of ploughing soils of medium to light textures, and harrowing the black ones and bringing them to loose and finely pulverised condition. Generally, manuring is not done to this crop. Sowing of groundnut kernels is done with the commencement of monsoon (by the end of June or in the first week of July) by drilling the kernels through bamboo or sheet-tin tubes locally called *moghas,* which are attached to the coulters of the drill, the seed rate being 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. of kernels per acre. Early sowing is always preferred. Two to three interculturings are done before peg formation. The last interculturing is done, rather deep, with a small blade hoe to loosen the soil which helps easy penetration of pegs and subsequent development of pods. The crop is ready for harvest by the middle of October. Harvesting of groundnut is done by uprooting plants from the ground and the pods are separated by hand or by beating the plants on wooden rod. The Spanish Peanut being an early type variety, is becoming more and more popular as the local one (*Gaorani*) takes six and a half months to mature. Spanish Peanut is under cultivation in this district on a large scale. In some parts, improved Spanish variety developed at the Agricultural Research Station, Dharwar, is also grown, though there is little variation on its cultivation practices.

Pests.

Mava, groundnut aphid, is an impotant pest of this crop. The aphid is a small, black, soft-bodied insect which is found on the back of groundnut leaves. It sucks the sap from the plant thus reducing vitality of the crop. Though its occurrence is of a sporadic nature, now-a-days it is assuming serious proportions in the district. It can be controlled, however, by treating the crop with nicotine sulphate spray, in the proportion of an ounce of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate and four ounces of soap in five gallons of water. About 50 to 60 gallons of spray are required per acre. Second spraying may be given after a week, if aphids are noticed. The cost of insecticides and soap required for spraying comes to Rs. 10 per acre. Dusting the crop with 10 per cent

Benzene Hexachloride (B. H. C.) powder at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre is also advantageous. The total cost of insecticides per dusting comes to Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per acre.

Despite the hardy nature of the crop, it is vulnerable to attack of other insect pests, besides aphids, like pod bugs, surface grass-hoppers and termites. It is estimated that about 15 per cent of the crop is damaged annually by these pests.

Diseases.

Tikka disease of groundnut: This disease usually appears when the crop is one or two months old. Lower leaves are attacked first. The dark spots spread over the lamina of the leaves are also surrounded by a bright ring. On the green leaves, at the margin, irregular spots develop in large numbers. A few spots also occur on petioles and stem. Affected leaves shed and shedding becomes a striking feature of the disease. Pod formation is greatly retarded. Shady atmosphere and excessive moisture help the growth of disease. The intensity of this disease can be reduced by spraying the crop three times with Bordeaux mixture (in the proportion 5:5:50) during the life of the crop. First spraying is given about five to six weeks after planting. The second and the third sprayings follow at an interval of three to four weeks. Care should be taken to spray both sides of the foliage. Each spraying requires about 50 gallons of spray per acre. The total cost for three sprayings amounts to Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 per acre. The disease can also be controlled by dusting the crop nearly three times with 200-300 mesh fine sulphur. About 15—20 lbs. of sulphur dust is sufficient. Dusting should be done late in the evening or early in the morning and towards the windward side. The cost of three dustings per acre comes to Rs. 22.

Improvement of Groundnut.

Groundnut is not an indigenous crop. It is of Brazilian origin and was imported into India in the 16th century. The variety of groundnut cultivated in the 19th century in the Deccan districts was a spreading one, locally known as *Gaorani*. It takes about six and a half months to mature and requires two or three waterings after the close of the monsoon, as the rainfall received during the season amounts to 25" to 30". Being an irrigated variety it is heavily affected by the leaf-spot disease. The nuts of this variety are found very deep, *i.e.*, six inches in the soil and hence have necessarily to be dug out. Its oil content is low.

Foreign varieties of groundnut were introduced in the State in the beginning of the 20th century. In Jalgaon district Spanish Peanut, Big Japan, Virginia and Small Japan were tried on the Government Farm, Dhulia (Dhulia district) under dry conditions in 1908 and 1909. The Spanish Peanut was found to be the best and became very popular with the cultivators in the district so much so that the acreage under this variety expanded rapidly and has almost replaced the original *Gaorani* variety due to the following reasons: (i) It matures early and, therefore, does not require irrigation; (ii) It is possible to take second crop in winter after the harvest of the early bunch variety; (iii) It can be harvested easily and with less cost; (iv) It possesses high oil content and is in great demand even in foreign countries; (v) The damage done by leaf-spot disease is comparatively less than that in the case

of *Gaorani* variety; (vi) Being leguminous, groundnut crop has been found to be a good rotation crop for both cotton and jowar; (vii) Groundnut creepers serve as a good palatable fodder and the oil-cake as a good concentrate for cattle.

Improvement of Groundnut.

Crop improvement work is carried on at the Agricultural Research Station, Jalgaon, since 1945. From the varietal trials undertaken in the beginning, improved Spanish variety developed at the Agricultural Research Station, Dharwar, has been found to be superior to Spanish Peanut in pod yield and is, therefore, under cultivation in some parts. Further improvement work in groundnut crop which is being done at the Agricultural Research Station, Jalgaon, has given out the strain *Faizpur* 1-5. It is found to be superior in pod yield by 12 or 13 per cent and by 30 to 35 per cent to Spanish improved and Spanish Peanut varieties, respectively. Multiplication of this variety is, therefore, undertaken at the Agricultural Research Station, Jalgaon, for further distribution. Little success, however, seems to have been achieved in evolving strains resistant to groundnut disease and pests.

Til.

Til (sesame) occupied five per cent of the area under oil-seeds in 1956-57; more than 50 per cent of this area was, however, concentrated in the western talukas of Amalner, Chopda and Erandol where it is usually taken as a single entire crop, while at other places it is either mixed or bordered with cotton or groundnut. *Til* is taken as a rain-fed crop and is sown in June-July. It can be grown on a variety of soils. The field is prepared by repeated ploughings followed by working the blade harrow so as to create a perfect state of tilth and, at the same time, a tolerably firm seed-bed. As the seeds are small, they are mixed with ash, sand or manure before sowing so that even distribution can be secured. The seed is drilled at the rate of about a pound per acre. The crop is thinned out and bullock-hoed twice and is also hand-weeded. When the leaves become yellow, the crop is said to be ripe. It matures in three and a half to four and a half months. When ripe, the plants are cut two or three inches above the ground, collected in bundles and allowed to dry. The seed capsules split open and the seeds are extracted by beating the plants against the ground. The average yield of *til* when grown alone approximates 300 lbs. to 400 lbs. per acre.

Oil is extracted from the seed. It has a light yellow colour, a mild agreeable taste and scarcely discernible smell. It is used for burning the lamp and gives a clear light as compared to any other vegetable oil. However, it burns rapidly. It is also used in cookery. It keeps for years without becoming rancid. The cake left after the extraction of oil is a good concentrate for cattle. *Til* oil is eaten raw or used in the manufacture of sweetmeats or for adulterating ghee. It is also used in anointing the body either in crude or scented state.

Other oil-seeds.

Among other edible oil-seeds grown in the district are mustard (*mohri*) and safflower (*karadi*). taken on a negligible scale. *Karadi* is taken as a *rabi* crop in black cotton soils. Usually, it is sown as a border crop in October-November. The soil preparations in its case are the same as required by the crops with which

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it is taken. The crop is ready for harvest in March-April. The whole plants are pulled out and are stacked for a few days for drying, after which the seeds are threshed by beating with sticks. Mustard is taken as a *rabi* crop often mixed with wheat. The leaves and green pods are eaten as vegetable.

Among non-edible oil-seeds, linseed (*javas*) is taken as a *rabi* crop. Sowing is done in September-October and the crop is ready by February. The plants utilise the moisture stored in the soil, when grown on deep black soil. On lighter soils moderate irrigation is required. Linseed is grown either as a sole crop of the year or is preceded by rain crops of the black soil such as *mug*, early groundnut, etc., which are harvested by the end of August and the field is left free for preparation. By repeated harrowings with a blade harrow and by one or two ploughings, a clean, friable, thoroughly pulverised seed-bed is got ready by the end of September. Seeds are sown with seed drills, deposited deep and covered lightly by a harrow. They are sometimes mixed with ash and powdered cattle-dung manure to make the sowing even and thin. The crop ripens and is ready for harvest by February. As the seeds have a tendency to shed easily, the plants are uprooted when the capsules are just ripe and begin to open. Harvesting is done both by pulling out the plants and by cutting them at the base. The plants are stacked on threshing floor for drying when most of the capsules open. They are then spread out and beaten with sticks to thresh out the seeds completely.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

Condiments and spices are an important produce of the district and occupied about two per cent of the gross cropped area in 1956-57, as against one per cent in 1938-39. The chief crops that are taken under this head are coriander (*kothimbir*), chillies (*mirchi*) and garlic (*lasun*). The following table shows the area under these crops in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 27

AREA (TALUKAWISE) UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

(In acres)

Taluka or peta (1)	Chillies (2)	Coriander (3)	Cumin (4)	Garlic (5)	Fenugreek (6)	Other Condiments and Spices (7)	Total Condiments and Spices (8)
Amalner ..	2,790	5,381	..	50	..	..	8,221
Bhadgaon ..	689	129	..	9	..	..	827
Bhusawal ..	1,579	578	..	16	..	..	2,173
Chalisgaon ..	1,511	73	..	21	..	..	1,605
Chopda ..	356	1,403	..	4	..	..	1,763
Edlabad ..	865	98	..	6	..	..	969
Erandol ..	1,262	1,883	..	32	..	..	3,177
Jalgaon ..	843	11,392	..	49	..	..	12,284
Jamner ..	546	398	..	2	..	..	946
Pachora ..	542	448	..	2	..	..	992
Parola ..	2,054	46	..	17	..	..	2,117
Raver ..	528	476	11	10	9	..	1,034
Yawal ..	654	969	..	17	..	1	1,641
District Total..	14,219	23,274	11	235	9	1	37,749

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.
Kothimbir.

Kothimbir (coriander) occupied about 62 per cent of the area under condiments and spices in 1956-57. In fact, Jalgaon district was the biggest producer of this crop in the Old Bombay State; nearly fifty per cent of the acreage being in Jalgaon taluka. Coriander is generally cultivated in black clayey and red loamy soils. When grown as a vegetable, it is taken at any time of the year; but when raised for seed it is sown in September. The soil is prepared in the same manner as is done in the case of jowar. The seed rate is about six pounds per acre. The average yield amounts to 1,300 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. The crop is harvested by uprooting the plants after three months since its sowing. The harvested crop is then taken to the threshing yard where it is stacked. Threshing is done by trampling the harvested crop under the feet of a team of oxen or by beating with sticks. The seed is then cleaned and taken to the market for sale.

Coriander is cultivated largely for its seeds (*dhane*) and also for its green leaves; tender stems are used as vegetable and for adding flavour to many dishes. *Dhane* also possess medicinal properties.

Mirchi.

Mirchi (chillies) is also an important crop of the district and is grown in Amalner, Parola, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon and Erandol talukas, which taken together account for more than 50 per cent of the area under this crop in the district in 1956-57. The crop can be taken on a wide range of soils and under different climatic conditions, though black and loamy soils are best suited to its cultivation. Chillies are usually taken as a *kharip* crop and sown in the month of May after the field is thoroughly prepared and well-manured. The seedlings are raised in a nursery and transplanted after about a month. The plant begins to bear fruit after about two months. Usually, a *mirchi* plant yields two crops a year. In the case of an irrigated crop, picking can be done more often. After picking, the ripe chillies are dried in the sun, and afterwards they are packed in sack cloth and carted to the market.

Chillies are used in the preparation of few daily dishes such as curry, *chutney*, pickles, etc. The pungency in the chillies is due to the active principle of capsicin. It is largely present in the skin and membranous septa of the fruit.

Lasun.

Lasun (garlic) is usually taken on black soils usually on a small scale. It is generally cultivated alone and always as an irrigated crop. The land is tilled and manured carefully. The planting material consists of the inner flattish bulbs. The crop is weeded twice or thrice and irrigated after every 10 or 12 days. according to requirements. After first hand-weeding, sometimes a light top dressing of artificial manures is also given. The leaves turn yellow and the crop thus shows signs of ripening. The bulbs are uprooted either by hand or with a light pick-axe. The field is irrigated a few days before harvest in order to soften the soil and to harvest the bulbs easily and undamaged. They are cleaned, sorted out and the roots and tops are removed. They are thinly spread for drying, after which they are ready for the market.

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CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

Lasun.

Garlic is extensively used in the preparation of *chutnies*, in seasoning vegetables, in curries and in flavouring pickles. It is also used as a medicine and is given as an antidote against fevers and coughs. It is also applied in case of ear aches and other pains. The peculiar odour of garlic is due to the presence of a volatile oil.

FIBRES.

Fibre crops occupy a dominant position in the district's economy, most important among them being cotton. *Ambadi* (Deccan hemp) and *Sann* (Bombay hemp) are taken on a small scale. The following table shows area in acres under fibres in each taluka of the district in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 28

AREA (TALUKAWISE) UNDER FIBRES IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Cotton	Sann-Hemp (Bombay Hemp)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp)	Other Fibres	Total Fibres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Amalner	42,179	22	305	..	42,506
Bhadgaon	28,776	71	105	..	28,952
Bhusawal ..	54,816	11	104	..	54,931
Chalisgaon ..	27,606	137	84	..	27,827
Chopda	55,786	42	294	..	56,122
Edlabad	43,290	14	148	..	43,452
Erandol	48,664	72	359	..	49,095
Jalgaon	38,410	35	144	..	38,589
Jamner	92,473	196	222	..	92,891
Pachora	48,049	293	193	..	48,535
Parola	22,681	28	141	..	22,850
Raver . ..	43,789	52	55	13	43,909
Yawal	33,809	2	60	..	33,871
District Total ..	580,328	975	2,214	13	583,530

Kapashi.

The total area under *Kapashi* (cotton) in Jalgaon district was 662,100 acres in 1955-56 which was about six per cent of the total area under cotton in the State, *viz.*, 11,333,700 acres. The area under cotton in the district was about 28 per cent of the total

cultivated area. Besides, being a cash crop it plays an important part in the rural economy of the district. The area under cotton and its production for the last ten years are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 29

AREA UNDER AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1946-47 TO 1956-57)

Year	Area (in acres)	Production (in bales of 392 lbs. each)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1946-47	144,319	32,030
1947-48	168,708	41,962
1948-49	207,400	26,587
1949-50	177,300	35,800
1950-51	235,950	62,700
1951-52	335,900	76,900
1952-53	414,800	49,100
1953-54	537,400	146,700
1954-55	623,900	149,800
1955-56	662,100	75,500
1956-57	580,328	N.A.

The average annual acreage under cotton, from 1931 to 1940, amounted to 662.411 acres and, for the period 1945-46 to 1950-51, to 173,356 acres. This sudden decrease was largely due to the inauguration of the Grow More Food Campaign during the period, when considerable area under cotton was diverted to the cultivation of food crops. As normal conditions had restored, the area under cotton gradually rose from 144,319 acres in 1946-47 to 662,100 acres in 1955-56.

Climatic Features

Cotton grows best in places where the rainfall ranges between 20" and 30" and is distributed in such a way that there are soaking rains in July, followed by moderate showers alternated with sunshine in August and heavy rains in the second fortnight of September. The optimum temperature should range between 60° F. to 100° F. during the growth period of the crop. The monsoon in the district generally begins by the middle of June and is on the whole more certain than in most other parts of the Bombay Deccan. It is practically over by the end of September and less assured rains occur during and after October. The rainfall is restricted largely to four months and hence a variety which matures within five months has to be grown. Moreover, the soils crack heavily, especially after December, as they become

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devoid of moisture. These cracks extend considerably in depth and cause damage to the standing crop by rupturing the roots. The temperature in July, August and September is most conducive to vegetative growth. The mean maximum and the mean minimum temperatures, for these months are, fairly constant and the difference between them is small, which, however, widens from the end of October onwards and is most suited to the opening of bolls. The last picking is usually over by the end of December.

Method of Cultivation.

Cotton is taken as a rain-fed crop. Acreage under irrigation is small and a part of it is devoted to the cultivation of variety 170-CO_2 (Devi Raj). The usual rotation followed is a two-year rotation of cotton and jowar or three-year rotation of cotton, jowar and ground-nut; then again cotton follows ground-nut.

Preparation of land is done by giving four or five harrowings in heavy soils and a light ploughing and three harrowings in light soils. The crop is manured at the rate of seven and a half to fifteen cart-loads of farm yard manure per acre. Now-a-days farmers apply 200 lbs. of powdered groundnut cake before sowing. Some of them have taken to the application of sulphate of ammonia which is applied in two doses, one at the time of sowing followed by the other after five to six weeks. The crop is sown with the outbreak of monsoon in the third week of June, as sowing after first week of July is not considered desirable for getting good yields. The seed to be sown is plastered with cowdung and mud to facilitate easy dropping. It is drilled 18" apart with a drill (*tiphan*), the seed rate being 16 lbs. per acre. The crop is thinned out by most of the farmers one month after sowing, by maintaining a distance of about nine inches between plants in a row. During the period of growth three to four interculturings are given with a blade hoe and two to three hand-weedings are done as and when required. Picking starts by the end of October or at the beginning of November. Generally, three pickings are done. Picking is over by the end of December. Occasionally, when unusually heavy rain is received in October, additional yield is sometimes available which is picked by the end of January. The cost of cultivation comes to about Rs. 140 per acre which includes wages paid to labour, cost of manure and seeds, hire charges for implements, land revenue and interest on capital.

As a result of experiments conducted on the Government Farm and on the cultivators' fields in the district, it is found that the following improved methods of cotton cultivation give good results:—

(i) Treating the seed with organic mercurial fungicides like agrosan to protect against the disease anthracnose which causes seedling blight;

(ii) Application of 20 lbs. of (phosphoric anhydride) P_2O_5 and 40 lbs. of (potassium oxide) K_2O before sowing;

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(iii) Application of five cart loads of farm yard manure and 40 lbs. of nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia one month after sowing; and

(iv) Sowing the seed 18" apart with a seed rate of 15 lbs. per acre and then thinning out to get the proper stand.

Cotton Varieties.

The cotton grown in this tract belongs to the botanical species *Gossypium Arboreum* race *Bengalensis*. It was originally marketed under the trade name Omras. At present the improved variety Virnar, which is being distributed since 1949-50, is cultivated all over the district. Growing of any other variety is prohibited by the Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1942. Prior to the introduction of Virnar, an improved variety, Jarila, was under distribution in the district and had covered the whole district by 1942. It was withdrawn in the year 1949 and the Cotton Act was also relaxed during the year 1950-51 and 1951-52. During this period, the farmers grew, on a small scale, non-descript variety in addition to Jarila and Virnar. Recently the improved type of Indo-American cotton, Devi Raj, is being cultivated on an irrigated area of 3,000 acres. The area and outturn figures for improved varieties for the last ten years are given in the table below:—

TABLE No. 30

AREA UNDER AND OUTTURN OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1946-47 TO 1955-56)

Year (1)	Improved variety (2)	Area (3)	Outturn (Bales of 392 lbs.) (4)
1946-47	Jarila	1,44,219	32,030
1947-48	Jarila	1,66,708	41,962
1948-49	Jarila	2,07,400	26,587
1949-50	Jarila	1,77,300	35,800
1950-51	Non-descript general seed.	N. A.* ..	62,700
1951-52	Virnar	52,214	13,000
1952-53	Virnar	4,14,300	49,100
1953-54	Virnar	5,37,400	1,46,700
1954-55	Virnar	6,23,900	1,49,500
1955-56	Virnar	6,62,100	75,500

Pests.

Cotton aphis (*aphis gossypie* G.).—These insects push their beaks into the plant tissues in order to suck the cell sap and remain in this position for a long time. As a result, the leaves get curled up. This pest can be controlled in various ways. Spraying with nicotine sulphate, at the rate of one pound nicotine

*Not available.

sulphate in 80 gallons of water and five pounds of soap is quite effective. Spraying with pyrethrum extract in the proportion of one part in 1,000 parts of water also gives satisfactory results. Spraying with fish oil rosin soap at the rate of eight ounces in four gallons of water is often resorted to. Nearly 80 to 100 gallons of spray is required per acre.

Bond ali, the spotted boll worm: In the beginning of the cotton season, the caterpillars bore into the growing shoots of the plant. When the flower buds appear, the larvae are found boring into them and later into bolls which show holes plugged with their excreta. The infested buds and bolls are mostly shed, but if they remain on the plant, they open prematurely. Consequently, lint from such bolls fetches low price in the market.

There are two species of the spotted boll worm; the adults of one specie have pale white upper wings with a broad greenish band in the middle (*Earias fabia*), while the adults of the other specie have completely green upper wings (*Earias insulana*). The pest is active practically throughout the year and there are several generations annually.

The pest being an internal feeder, only preventive methods are feasible. Immediately after harvesting the crops, the stubbles should be removed and destroyed so as to prevent breeding of the pest in the off season. Such operations, if performed collectively, decrease the carry-over of the pest to the growing season and thus minimise damage to the regular crop. The uprooting of stubbles can be done by special plant-pullers devised by the Agricultural Department. The clipping and destruction of the initially infested top shoots should be promptly attended to in the earlier stages of the crop. All malvaceous weeds should also be destroyed during the off season, as otherwise they harbour the pest and carry it over to the next crop. Experiments conducted recently show that dusting cotton with a mixture of 10 per cent sulphur or dust of one per cent endrin, when applied seven times at fortnightly intervals, reduces the degree of infestation. Further, four ounces of endrin per acre sprayed five times at intervals of 15 days reduces infestation, but the profitability of these measures is still to be worked out.

Bondi ali, the pink boll worm (*platyedra gosypiella, S.*): The caterpillars feed inside the bolls and make them drop down. The pest is more destructive to American cotton varieties than to the indigenous ones. As the caterpillars enter the bolls, the entry holes are closed and it becomes difficult to spot out the affected bolls until they decay and fall to the ground. Unlike the spotted boll worms, the caterpillars never attack shoots. The pest is active from July to December, while the winter season is passed in the larval stage, in which it remains curled up in a small cocoon in stored seed, in soil or in bolls in the field. The larvae develop further when the moisture is adequate and later a fresh brood infests the new crop.

As in the case of the spotted boll worm, remedial measures for the pest are largely of a preventive nature. The pest is brought to new areas along with infested seeds, where in larvea remains dormant until favourable conditions obtain. Therefore, before sowing, the cotton seeds should be fumigated with carbon di-sulphide at the rate of one ounce for 15 c.ft. or heating the seed to 145°F. without injury to the seed. As a further measure to check the pest, the early infested and shed bolls should be promptly picked up and destroyed.

Diseases.

Dahiya, the grey mildew of cotton, has assumed serious proportions in recent years. In case of plants severely affected by this disease, defoliation takes place and this affects the yield adversely.

Mar, the cotton wilt (*fusarium vasinfectum*): Cotton-growers of the district have been familiar with this disease for a long time. The chief symptom of the disease is yellowing, drooping and shedding of leaves, which ultimately results in death of the plant. The affected plants, when split open through the tap root and the stem, show a brown discolouration of the vascular system. Wilt may appear suddenly or may attack the plant at any stage of its growth. Partial wilt is also common; the affected plants remain small, stunted and the produce is of a poor quality. The branches of partially affected plants when pulled out exhibit the peculiar vascular discolouration so typical of wilt. This disease is not amenable to direct control measures nor can it be exterminated by any known cultural methods, since the fungus causing wilt is a soil-dweller and remains alive in the soil for a number of years. Crop rotation is, therefore, of little value. Growing cotton strains resistant to wilt is, therefore, the only practicable method of combating this disease. 'Virnar', a field resistant strain of G. *arboreum,* is under extensive cultivation in the tract. Due to the extensive cultivation of this strain, wilt is no more a major menace to cotton. All new improved varieties and strains of cotton developed by breeders are regularly tested for their resistance to wilt and only those really resistant are recommended for cultivation.

Mool-kujne, the root-rot of cotton, is one of the major diseases of cotton and is responsible for heavy losses. The most striking symptom of the disease is the sudden and complete wilting of affected plants. When initial wilting is not permanent, the affected plants may recover on cool nights, in wet weather or in irrigated fields; but complete recovery is very rare. The affected plants can be easily pulled out and all roots except the tap root are invariably found in a damaged condition. The bark of such plants can be easily peeled off, leaving a brown discolouration of the exposed area. A characteristic feature of this disease is that the drying of plants occurs in circular patches in the field. Growing of resistant strains is the only practicable method of controlling this disease, but unfortunately no varietal resistance is observed so far, both in American and indigenous varieties.

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Kapashi.
Diseases.

Tikka, the angular leaf-spot or blackarm of cotton, is caused by a bacterial plant pathogen. The disease affects all parts of the cotton plant that lie above the ground, including bolls. And in years when the environmental conditions are favourable to its spread, blackarm causes heavy reduction in yield of cotton. Primary infection of seedlings occurs through bacteria carried in the fuzz on the seed but secondary infection takes place through fallen, infected leaves and bolls in the field which serve as a reservoir of infection. If infection is localised on the leaves only at small angular spots, damage is not heavy; but if the disease attacks the stems and bolls, heavy reduction in yield results. Though seed disinfection by fungicides controls seed-borne infection, secondary infection of older plants through plant debris cannot be controlled by any direct method. Breeding for resistance is, therefore, the only practicable method.

Kevda, the anthracnose, is caused by a fungus parasite and is a serious disease of Virnar cotton, especially in years of heavy rain in September-October. The disease manifests itself as seedling-rot, collar-rot and "damping-off" in the seedling stage of the crop and as boll-rot when the crop is bearing. The last aspect of the disease causes tremendous losses since boll-rot is also usually resulting in non-opening of bolls, short immature, weak fibres and discolouration of lint. In the seedling stage of the crop, the disease causes heavy reduction in stands, thereby necessitating re-sowing. The disease does not affect leaves and stumps of plants which are more than two months old.

The casual fungus is carried as spores on the seed, harvested from diseased bolls and remains viable on the seed-coast and on the "fuzz". When such seeds are sown, the fungus becomes active and causes "damping-off" and collar-rot, which lead ultimately to the death of the seedlings. Infection of bolls occurs from diseased plant debris in the field (leaves, boll-shells, lint. bracts) of the previous season's crop and spreads rapidly in September-October in years of heavy rainfall.

Since the disease is carried on the seed, disinfection of the seed either by acid delinting or by treatment with a fungicide, controls seed-borne infection completely. Since acid delinting is not practicable, seed disinfectant with an organic mercurial fungicidal dust is recommended. Two ounces of this fungicide are enough to treat 15 lbs. of cotton seed which is well rubbed with a water suspension of the fungicide and then pelletted with a cow-dung-earth paste for easy passage through the seed-tubes of the sowing drill. For the secondary infection on bolls, no practicable economic method of control is yet available. Collection of debris, which is destructed by burning, however, is a sound sanitary measure.

Seed treatment for control of anthracnose must necessarily be done on a community basis since even a small area sown to untreated seed in the centre of a large treated block will be enough to serve as a focus of infection, nullifying the effect of seed treatment.

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Cotton Improvement 1880—1906.

Till 1905 no special attempts were made by the Government to improve cotton. The various local varieties grown in the district were being studied by the Cotton Specialist by growing them at Kubre, describing the various types and classifying them. Earlier attempts to obtain a better type of cotton were made mainly by revenue officers, i.e., by non-technical men. However, in response to the appeal from the British Cotton Growing Association in 1905, technical personnel set upon the task of improving cotton. An experimental station was established in Dhulia in that year. The composition of the local Khandesh cotton was studied in 1906. It was found that the seed used by the farmers was made of different varieties of the type *gossypium neglectum*. The proportion of each such variety is given below:—

Variety (1)	Plants per acre (2)	Percentage composition (3)
Gossypium neglectum—		
(*a*) Var.* Vera	1,190	3·5
(*b*) Var. Vera *malvensis*	200	0·6
(*c*) Var. Vera *Kathiawarensis*	5,190	15·2
(*d*) Var. *rosea*	12,650	37·8
(*e*) Var. *rosea cutchica*	14,320	42·1
Gossypium indicum (Bani)	190	0·6

1908—1919.

In 1908 attempts were made again to acclimatise both exotic and indigenous varieties of the annual as well as perennial types. About 24 types were tried and tested at the Agricultural Research Station, Dhulia. These types did not come up well and were not likely to be suitable for cultivation, as the season was found to be too short for these varieties.

1831—1836.

Attempts were made from 1931 onwards by the Government to enhance the value of Khandesh cotton by improving the staple and by stopping adulteration. In August 1831, Mr. Boyd, the then Collector of East Khandesh, bought about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 worth of cotton, paying something over the market price for a carefully picked cotton. The best cotton came from the north-east sub-divisions. In 1832, Government ordered Mr. Boyd to give every attention to the cultivation and cleaning of cotton. Cotton worth Rs. 8,000[1] was bought for being sent to China. On arrival at Panvel, where it was taken on pack bullocks, most of it was found in bad condition. A little was cleaned and

* Var = Variety.

[1] Includes quantities worth Rs. 500 from Amalner and Rs. 2,500 from the towns of Erandol, Yawal and Nasirabad each.

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sent to China, and the rest was sold by auction at a loss of Rs. 620. In 1833, a small quantity of thirty tons sent to Bombay was declared inferior to Ankleshwar and to other varieties by the Indian merchants. In China it fetched a price equal to that of fair Dholera. In the same year, Mr. Boyd obtained a quantity of the American, Egyptian, Bourbon, and Pernambuco seeds from the experimental farm at Broach. A sample of the cotton produced from this seed was pronounced in February 1835 by the Indian merchants to be of good quality, but old and yellowish. In November 1934, Mr. Tylor, a warehouse-keeper, forwarded two parcels of Pernambuco and Balna seed to the Collector of Khandesh for experimentation, stating that the trees would not bear for three years, and should be kept trimmed at a height of about five feet. In 1835, the Collector of Customs, Gujarat, reported that Khandesh cotton was being imported into Surat in large quantities, and that it was largely used for adulterating Gujarat cotton. In 1836, fourteen tons of the best Broach seed were sent to Khandesh for trial. The produce was, according to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (18th April 1837), better than any Broach received in Bombay and realised a slightly higher price.

1837—1845.

On 4th May 1937, Mr. Boyd sent a sample of the Dhulia-Bourbon cotton to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who pronounced it very superior and much better than any one offered for sale in Bombay during the two previous seasons. The colour was good and the staple strong, fine, and long. It fetched about Rs. 42 more, per ton, than the best Broach. On 22nd May the Collector forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce two more specimens of cotton raised in Khandesh from the Broach seed. Both were reported to be fully equal to any Broach cotton, and their value was estimated at Rs. 218 per ton. Printed copies of directions for sowing cotton were distributed among the cultivators.

In May 1840, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50,000[1] with out interest, to Mr. J. C. Grant to get gins and screws from England for cleaning and packing cotton. Mr. Grant was also allowed to use the Lock Hospital and Artillery Barracks at Malegaon during the rainy months. During this season Mr. Grant bought cotton worth Rs. 2,00,000, and advanced Rs. 12,000 for the next year's crop. The result of Mr. Grant's experiments in gins and screws is not mentioned. The cotton crop of 1840 was estimated at 1,785 tons or nearly 20 per cent above the average produce of the previous twelve years. In 1843 Mr. Reeves, the Collector, advised the abolition of the tax on cotton seed. The crop was rather above the average, although it yielded Government Rs. 20,000 less than in the preceding year.

In 1844[2], two American planters, Mr. Blount of Gorakhpur and Mr. Simpson of Madras, were appointed Superintendents of Cotton Experiments in Khandesh. As the sowing season was over,

1 In 1833, Mr. Grant was offered the loan on the same conditions for extending cotton cultivation in Nasik which he had declined.

2 The details for the period from 1844 to 1857 are taken from Cassel's Cotton in the Bombay Presidency, pp. 89-100.

hey began by setting up saw gins at Dharangaon and Jalgaon. They bought 1,50,000 pounds of cotton seed. To show the working of the machines they sent about 819 pounds of ginned cotton to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which reported favourably on its quality. In England it realised from 5½d. to 5¾d. a pound against 6½d., the price of Dharwar cotton. New Orleans and Bourbon seeds were brought from Dharwar and Madras respectively, and in the next season 37½ acres were sown with exotic cotton as an experiment, and 1,000 acres were cultivated by natives under the planters' directions. A screw press was also built. This press failed due to high costs of working it. But the saw gins were popular, some of the native merchants being anxious to buy them.

1846—1849.

In 1846, after the resignation of the two planters, Mr. Simpson was again appointed Superintendent for Gujarat and Khandesh, with Mr. Price as his Khandesh-assistant. Mr. Simpson gave up the idea of an experimental farm and arranged that, in Erandol and in Nasirabad, New Orleans cotton should be grown in 99 acres (132 *bighas*) on condition of the remission of the land cess and the payment of Rs. 5 a *bigha*. He also sowed some New Orleans seed in a small plot of land in the factory garden. The plants came up well and, by the beginning of August, ranged from four to eight inches in height. It was a season of heavy rainfall. Near the Tapi about nine acres were flooded and the crop was lost and in other places, though the local cotton flourished, the New Orleans suffered The Dharangaon plants lost their pods and blossoms, and yielded only a scanty second crop. The rest looked well but were attacked by blight towards the close of the season. The total yield was only 220 pounds of clean cotton, and the planters reported that this was inferior to the local variety both in length and strength of staple Mr. Simpson thought that the failure was due to the unfavourable season and it did not prove that New Orleans was unsuited to Khandesh. But the encouragement was so small that Government ordered that no further attempts should be made to introduce New Orleans. A small experiment in 1848 was a little more successful, 3¾acres (5 *bighas*) yielding about 219 pounds of clean cotton.

In 1848, about 140 tons of local cotton were bought and ginned by Mr. Price. A number of gins made at the factory were set up in the village of Yawal, Advad, Chopda and Kasoda. The demand was more than what the factory could meet. In 1848-49. on Mr. Simpson's recommendation, a cart-load of New Orleans seed was brought from Dharwar and given to different cultivators, who sowed about 166 acres. By July the plants were looking well and were two or three inches high. For sometime the prospects were favourable, but later on the crop was partly destroyed by drought. In Yawal the yield per acre varied from twelve to seventy-two pounds. In the Dharangaon factory garden, under the careful supervision of Mr. Price, the yield per acre was 133⅓ pounds. The whole New Orleans crop amounted to 9,040 pounds

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of seed cotton or 2,956 pounds of clean cotton. A sample was sent to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but they did not report favourably on it. It was clean and free from seed, but dull in colour and somewhat weak and irregular in staple. Though poor for New Orleans, it was much better than the local variety and secured a ready sale at prices varying between Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 per ton above the ordinary Khandesh cotton.

1850.

In 1849-50, the cultivation of Dharwar acclimatised New Orleans increased from 185 to 1,926 acres. Of these about 619 acres were destroyed early by excessive rains and the land was re-ploughed and sown with other produce. The heavy rains, though beneficial to the local cotton, proved injurious to the exotic plant. The Collector, Mr. Elphinstone, reported that the exotic plant was less hardy than the local one and suffered more from too much or too little water. The total yield of New Orleans, as given in Mr. Simpson's tabular returns was 1,71,169 pounds or 88 pounds per acre against 258 pounds, the outturn of the local variety. In the year 1850, Mr. Price manured about 1⅛ acres of the factory garden at Dharangaon with 120 cart loads of decayed vegetation and cowdung, and after the first fall of rain, sowed about an acre with New Orleans and the rest with Georgian seed. The seed vegetated in four days, and by the end of June, the plants were four inches high. The field was harrowed, and at an interval of three days, was thrice well-weeded. The rows were thinned so as to leave the distance of eight inches between the plants. By the end of July, they were 2½ feet high and had formed blossom and pods. The first crop withered and fell off. But the second followed with an acre yield of 240 pounds of clean New Orleans and 213 of Georgian.

In 1850, Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Company of Bombay established an agency[1] for buying and ginning cotton at Dharangaon. To help this agency, Government allowed the Collector to encourage cotton cultivation by making advances to the tune of Rs. 18,000. The firm hired all the Government gins, nineteen of them in working order and twenty-one newly made. Under this new arrangement, both the ginning and buying of cotton by Government almost ceased. In 1850, 5,752 acres were under American cotton. Most of the seed was sown in May before the commencement of rains. What was watered grew most freely and even the unwatered plants did fairly well. At first, prospects seemed excellent. In June, the plants, eighteen inches to two feet and some of them three feet high, started bearing flowers and young fruit. Being most vigorous and healthy, they had splendid leaves, some of them nearly six inches across. In July, the irrigated plants were from waist to breast high, well filled with bolls and blossoms. Later on they were equal to Louisiana cotton, and in Chopda and Yawal, some of the plants were superb. Prospects continued to be good till the plants came into blossom. Then

[1] The competition between this agency and the local dealers created a large demand for cotton, and prices were nearly doubled within two or three years. Collector, 25th May 1854: Bom. Rev. Rec. XX. of 1857, Part II, p.p. 3233-4.

1850.

they suffered from two causes: the first-formed pods rotted from the too deep shade, and the later flowers were eaten by caterpillars. After a time came the second crop, but the plants were exhausted and the outturn was small. For local crops the season was very favourable[1]. The total produce from the New Orleans cotton was 6,90,933 pounds of seed cotton, or an average yield per acre of 120 pounds, compared with 164 pounds of the local variety. In spite of this disappointment, the area under New Orleans cotton rose[2] to 10,214 acres, in the next year (1851) as a result of the exertions of the Collector and Superintendent and distribution of prizes among the cultivators who had helped most in the experiments. The rains were over permaturely, and though the local crop was not injured, the New Orleans suffered, and the outturn was only 10,64,940 pounds or about 104 pounds per acre.

1851—1857.

In March 1851, Mr. Elphinstone wrote: "Hitherto the New Orleans crop has been precarious, and even if, in the case of failure, Government excuses the rent, the cultivator has still lost time, labour, and profit. Except in Chopda where the soil and the air moisture were good, the mamlatdars in all other parts reported strongly against further attempts to grow New Orleans. Consequently, though seed was given *gratis*, the cultivation of New Orleans fell in the next year (1852) to 4,022 acres". "The people are convinced", wrote Mr. Mansfield, the then Collector, "that the soil and climate are not suited to the growth of exotic cotton". The total produce was 3,46,735 pounds of seed cotton and the yield per acre eighty-six pounds of seed or twenty-eight pounds of clean cotton. In the same year Mr. Binnie, of Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Company, wrote from Dharangaon: "From what I have seen, the New Orleans crop is very uncertain and degenerates in two or three years".

In 1853, only 1,272 acres were under New Orleans. The latter rains were scanty, and the crop suffered from drought. The total produce amounted to 33,583 pounds of seed, 24,995 pounds of clean cotton or yield per acre of twenty pounds of clean cotton. In September 1854, the Office of the Superintendent of Experiments was abolished and only a small establishment was maintained to look after the Government gins. Of these gins, nineteen had been sold, a few hired out, and fifty-nine in stock were without any demand. In the same year, the cultivation of New Orleans

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[1] Of these experiments, Mr. Simpson has left the following details: Chopda, 50 lbs. seed sown; crop grew freely; yield 880 lbs. of seed cotton. Erandol, 30 lbs. seed sown in three parcels of 10 lbs. each. One patch came up and two were spoilt directly by excessive rains after sowing; yield 39 lbs. seed cotton. Yawal, 60 lbs. seed sown; crop failed; yield 36 lbs. seed cotton. Jamner, 40 lbs. seed sown; yield very little. Nasirabad, 50 lbs. seed sown; yield 160 lbs. of seed cotton. The area under cultivation was 120 acres of brown and red soil. The crop was injured a good deal by insects. The yield was 23,335 lbs. of seed cotton or about 7,785 lbs. of clean cotton, the rate being 64 lbs. per acre. Some native seed was mixed with the exotic, which, being picked separately, amounted to 4,958 lbs. of seed cotton. The results were: cost of cultivation Rs. 1,380-11-8; value of the crop Rs. 869 7-9; and loss Rs. 511-3-11 or about 37 per cent.

[2] According to the Superintendent's report, the area was 9,093 acres and the produce, probably of clean cotton, 5,19,008 pounds or 57 pounds per acre.

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dwindled to twelve acres yielding 1,396 pounds of seed or 416 pounds of clean cotton, or rather less than thirty-four pounds per acre. Since 1855, no attempt was made by the Government to grow New Orleans cotton in Khandesh. The Government machinery remained unused, till, in 1857, Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co. broke up their agency at Dharangaon.

1860—73.

From 1860, when Mr. Ashburner was appointed Collector, dates the renewal of Government efforts to improve Khandesh cotton. The provisions against cotton adulteration (Act X of 1827) which for many years had been little more than a dead letter, were put in force. But the great demand for cotton gave enough scope for fraud by mixing dirt and other trash, and Khandesh cotton continued to fetch much less than its real worth. In 1863, a pound of Peruvian seed was received by the Collector. A part planted at Laling failed entirely; the rest, sown in Dhulia watered and yielded 86½ pounds of clean cotton. In 1864, under the new Cotton Frauds Act (IX of 1863), adulteration greatly decreased, and Khandesh cotton was so well-cleaned that its price rose to within thirteen per cent of New Orleans[1]. Presses were opened at Jalgaon and Bhusawal, a cotton cleaning company was started and land bought at Jalgaon. Great attention was paid to the introduction of new Hinganghat seed from Berar. In 1865, came the fall in price after the close of the American war, and much cotton remained unsold in the cultivators' hands. Still, the efforts to improve the district cotton were continued. 1,717 tons of seed were brought from Berar and took the place of more than 69 per cent of the local crop. The outturn was very good, fetching as high prices as those of Umravati. Next year (1866), by the still further fall in price, the area under cotton was reduced from 465,524 to 237,911 acres. Almost the whole of this was Hinganghat.

Sums of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively, were sanctioned for the purchase of Hinganghat seed in March and April 1857. The executive committee of the Cotton Supply Association described the new cotton as worth at least double the former mixed kind. Several varieties of seeds were sown experimentally, but only Hinganghat came up well enough to pay. In Dharangaon a rich landholder raised, with two waterings, a crop of New Orleans that yielded per acre outturn of 800 pounds of seed cotton. In 1868, some New Orleans seed yielded a crop of good colour and appearance, but so weak in staple that it was comparatively useless. 'Nowhere', says Mr. Wilkinson, the cotton inspector, 'have I seen New Orleans fibre at all equal to Dharwar, or even sufficiently good to encourage its growth'. During 1869, there was a marked increase in the number of half pressed bales, as many as 10,169 being despatched compared with only 460 in 1868.

In 1869-70, the crop was good, and when sent to Bombay, clean and unmixed, the Faizpur Hinganghat fetched as high prices as those of New Umravati. In some parts of the district

[1] The price of Khandesh cotton was then 24*d* a pound and of New Orleans 28.

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1860—73.

the old local cotton re-appeared. But by distributing New Hinganghat seed, steps were taken to prevent its spreading. Mr. Carrell, the Superintendent of Experiments, grew some Hinganghat cotton, which from the care given to its growth, picking, and cleaning, fetched very high rates. Some natives made very successful experiments with New Orleans. One field of a single acre yielded as much as 250 pounds of clean cotton, and another of thirty acres yielded on an average 90 pounds per acre. But the staple was brittle and rather stained in the cleaning.

In 1870, fresh Hinganghat seed was supplied where it was wanted and experiments were made, but due to excessive rains, resulted in little success. In 1871, the experiments failed for want of rain. The number of saw gins increased in Jalgaon by twenty and fell off in Yawal by five. The 1872 crop was good, and false packing, which had given rise to much complaint in Bombay, was traced and put an end to. In 1873, the crop was again fair. Dharwar acclimatised New Orleans was coming into fàvour as it was found to yield a greater percentage of fibre than Hinganghat. The local variety Varhadi was again creeping into use and false packing was complained of. Experiments at the Bhadgaon Government Farm showed that seven unmanured fields of about 67½ acres yielded a net profit of 47.29 per cent. Mr. Fretwell, the Superintendent, prepared some samples of the inner fibre of the cotton plant, hoping that they might prove a useful substitute for jute.

1874—80.

In 1874, the area under cotton was reduced by 30,844 acres. The harvest was early and the crop very clean and high priced. Dharwar continued to rise in favour, though, among the poorer classes of cultivators, the want of good seed was complained of. The pressing arrangements continued to improve. The number of unpressed bundles, *dokdas,* fell to 770 and half pressing gave place to full pressing. In 1875 the crop was fair, though not so good as in the year before. The area under Dharwar increased greatly. But complaints were made that, when opened in England, it was found stained by oil pressed out of bits of seed. In 1876, the year of scarcity, the cotton crop suffered severely.

Since 1876, the use of American-seed Dharwar increased further, and consequently the area under pure Hinganghat declined further. Complaints were also made that more of the Varhadi, the short stapled local cotton, went to the market than was the case some years ago. It seems doubtful whether this complaint was well founded. In the outlying parts, the growth of Varhadi, whose culture called neither for care nor skill, was never quite suppressed; and it is doubtful how far putting an end to its growth would have been advisable. A certain quantity of Varhadi was required for the low counts of yarn used in the coarse cloth worn by the local poor. Though some of the Varhadi was grown in or brought into cheap yarn, other portions of the crop were bought with the hurtful object of mixing with American-seed Dharwar.

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1874—80.

The preference shown by the cultivators in the district for American-seed Dharwar over Hinganghat was perhaps due to the fact that it yielded a larger outturn and could be more easily picked. The want of field labour in the district made the proper picking of Hinganghat very difficult, in some places, impossible. The cotton stays on the tree till it is overripe and, in picking, gets mixed with its withered and brittle small clinging leaves. On the other hand, the large leaves of the American variety, remaining soft and pliable, drop from the tree and make it easy to pick the cotton clean. Its freedom from leaf led the cultivators to mix American-seed Dharwar with Hinganghat, so as to raise the value of the Hinganghat by making it seem freer from leaf. With two varieties of cotton so nearly equal in price, mixture was much less hurtful than the mixture of Varhadi with American-seed. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, however, held that the mixture was injurious. Hinganghat lost its fineness when mixed with the hard and rough American-seed Dharwar. And though the mixture was suitable for local spinning, its want of evenness made it unfit for export. According to the Cotton Trade Association, Hinganghat was the best cotton for Khandesh to grow. Its even silky staple made it a special favourite with spinners. In Bombay, American-seed Dharwar fetched a less price than the cotton grown from Hinganghat seed[1].

During 1908—1910 bazar samples of cotton seed were obtained from every taluka in Khandesh and their composition was determined. The average proportion in the mixture is given below:—

Variety	Percentage composition
Gossypium neglectum—	
(a) All vera types ..	25·8
(b) Var[2]. *rosea* ..	40·6
(c) Var[2]. *rosea cutchica* ..	27·6

It was observed that the proportion of white flower plants was more in the northern talukas. The proportion of the white flowers, variety *Rosea*, was lowest in Chalisgaon, Pachora, Bhadgaon and Erandol and highest in Amalner and Bhusawal. Different constituents were tried at the Agricultural Research Station, Dhulia, during 1906—1914 and it was observed that the variety *Rosea* (N. R.) gave higher yield and had also the higher ginning percentage. In 1912-13, though it was a very unfavourable season, the white flower types were found to be superior in yield. In 1913 an experimental farm was opened at Jalgaon to multiply the pure seed of N. R. for supply to farmers. Substantial advantages in ginning outturn secured a higher price for the seed cotton in the market. The net profit per acre was very high in the case of

[1] The Secretary Bombay Cotton Trade Association to Government, 6th September 1880.

[2] Var. = Variety.

variety *Rosea*. It was found to be fore drought resistant; the bolls matured uniformly and opened well, earlier than the yellow flowered varieties. The Bombay Agricultural Department was itself distributing for some time pure seed for about 30,000 acres a year. Its extension, however, generated a fear that the standard of Khandesh cotton may be lowered, for the staple length of the *Rosea* variety (N. R.) was not more than half an inch. The lint was also considered to be extremely coarse and its spinning capacity reached only 8 H. S. W. Cs. The only recourse left was, therefore, to effect improvement by selection or by hybridisation to obtain a type with superior staple and equal to N. R. in other qualities. Hybridisation was resorted to since 1908 and studied at Dhulia. The cross Bani x Comilla was found to be superior to other crosses. The three varieties were tried at Jalgaon in 1918-19 and the average results showed that *Rosea* N. R. gave the highest yield and had the highest ginning outturn.

1921—54.

In 1921 cotton breeding work was taken up for both East Khandesh (Jalgaon) and West Khandesh (Dhulia) and a post of Cotton Breeder in Bombay Agricultural Service was created. From the local mixture on hand, various bio-types were isolated and studied. One type N. R. 6 was found to be superior to all and was distributed for cultivation in 1926. From the synthetic material created in 1908 from the cross Bani x Comilla, three cultures were isolated and studied. They were not uniform and were found to be segregating. From these, three types were isolated, *viz*., Dh. 1, Dh. 2 and B. IX 450. The type Dh. 1 was tried at Jalgaon for three seasons and was found to be equal in yielding capacity to N. R. It was superior to N. R. cotton in ginning outturn and in staple length. It was valued at Rs. 371 per candy against Rs. 335 to Rs. 340 per candy of N. R. cotton. It was distributed for cultivation in 1932 under the popular name of Banila. It was, however, found to be susceptible to wilt disease caused by *fusarium vasinfectum* and had, therefore, to be withdrawn. During 1932, the work of cotton breeding in Khandesh was shifted from Dhulia to Jalgaon as the later centre was situated in deep black soil and carried abundant wilt infection in contrast to the medium and light soils of Dhulia which were devoid of wilt infection, under a scheme financed with the aid of Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay. As a result of the work done at Jalgaon on the bulk seed obtained from Vidarbha of Virum-262 from a farmer's field, a selection N. V. 56-3 was isolated in 1934. It was found to be outstandingly superior to N. R. and Banila in quality and was given out for general cultivation in 1937 under the name Jarila. It was estimated that by growing Jarila the farmer will get nearly Rs. 15 more per acre than by growing Banila. It was well received by the farmers and covered the entire area by 1943. It was taken as the basis of cotton contracts. As the ginning percentage of Jarila was low, further research work was taken up to combine high ginning and fibre qualities of Jarila. Jarila in latter years suffered very badly from late rains and anthracnose and hence there was a move to replace the variety by a new one. From the cross of Jarila x N R. 5, one segregate 197-3

was isolated in 1943 and given out for general cultivation under the popular name 'Virnar' in 1949. It was estimated that, by growing Virnar in place of Jarila, the farmer gets an extra income of Rs. 40 per acre. Further research work was in progress to isolate the type which was superior to Virnar in fibre qualities and resistant to wilt.

Special mention may be made of the two schemes, *viz.*, (*a*) the Virnar cotton seed multiplication and distribution scheme for this tract and (*b*) the New Khandesh cotton breeding scheme, Jalgaon. The main object of the Virnar cotton scheme was to bring the entire cotton area in this district under the cultivation of Virnar. A steady, continuous flow of pure seed of this variety is ensured and, in order to achieve the object, certain areas are reserved for cultivation of this variety. Besides supplying the seeds of this variety, following steps have also been taken for propagating the use of Virnar cotton, *viz.*, (*a*) maintenance of purity by eliminating impure varieties; (*b*) marketing of cotton seed on co-operative basis; (*c*) agmarking of cotton so as to fetch better returns to the cultivators; and (*d*) enforcement of various cotton Acts in order to maintain purity of quality of Virnar cotton. For the purpose of enforcement of the Cotton Act, nine cotton check *nakas* had been established in this district at Anturli, Waghoda, Chinholi, Chorwad, Wakod and Pimpalgaon-Hareshwar.

The progress so far achieved in cotton breeding work is given in the following table. The table gives comparative performance as regards morphological, agricultural and economic aspects of the past and the present cotton strains in the district:—

TABLE No. 31

Variety	Morphological process	Flower colour	Year of release	Yield per acre in lbs. (Kapas or seed cotton)	Ginning per cent	Yield of lint per acre in lbs.	Staple length in inches	Fibre weight per inch (10·6 oz.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Local*	..	White	..	500	35·0	175	0·50	..
N. R.*	Selection from local	White	1914	500	40·0	200	0·50	0·277
Banila*	Hybridisation between Bani and Comilla	Pale Yellow	1926	500	38·5	192·5	0·70	0·180
Jarila	Selection from Verum from Berar	Deep Yellow	1937	450	35·0	157·0	0·84	0·165
Virnar	Hybridisation between Jarila and N. R. 5	White	1949	500	39·0	195	0·86	0·183

*Susceptible to wilt.

CHAPTER 5.
Agriculture and Irrigation
FIBRES.
1921—54.

The new Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme is concerned with research on the Virnar. For this purpose, a Research Farm has been established at Jalgaon with a nucleus plot for multiplication of pure breed variety evolved at the Research Farm. Trials on several varieties of Virnar such as Virnar Dokras 9-2-8-3, and X-Dokras 9-2-8-3, etc. are conducted at this Farm. District trials of the various strains are conducted on the fields of progressive farmers who agree to introduce the new varieties.

Ambadi.

Ambadi (Deccan hemp) belongs to cotton family and occupied small area under fibres in 1956-57. Cultivation was largely concentrated in Amalner, Chopda, Erandol and Jamner talukas. It is a *kharip* crop adaptable to a wide range of soils and climate. It is usually taken as a subordinate crop with jowar, bajra or pulses. The crop is sown in June-July. Tillage and other cultural operations are more or less the same as those given to other crops along with which it is cultivated. Harvesting is done in October-November when the plants ripen. They are uprooted, dried in the sun for a few days and tied into small bundles. The leaves and capsules are easily separated by beating the bundles on a log of wood or a thick plank. The seed is removed from the capsule by beating with a stick. It is then cleaned by winnowing. The small dry bundles are tied into larger bundles and steeped in water and weighed down with stones for a period of 10 to 15 days. The bark and fibre become loose and can be easily peeled off in long strips from the stem. The clean fibre can be obtained by beating and washing the long strips in water. Clean fibre is dried in the sun, tied in bundles and prepared for the market.

Sann.

Sann (Bombay hemp) is grown on a very small scale and used mainly for manurial purposes, though it can be grown for its fibre. It is sown soon after the commencement of the rains. The seed-rate varies between 60 and 100 pounds. It is sown thick in June. The plant grows fast with the result that the weeds are smothered. The crop is ready for ploughing in, when it is 2—2½ months old and is in flower. It is at this time that the weight of the green matter is maximum, i.e., about 10 to 12 tons per acre. The nitrogen added to the soil is about 0.5 per cent. of the green weight. The total nitrogen added per acre is about 100 lbs. A heavy log roller is first drawn over the crop in order to level it and then it is ploughed in. The field so treated is left untreated until the *sann* is decayed This may take 5-6 weeks.

The bark of the plant, after undergoing the process of retting, yields a fibre which is considered to be a good quality material for making ropes, twine, fishing nets, etc.

FRUITS.

Jalgaon is an important fruit-producing centre in the State, the talukas of Raver, Yawal, Pachora and Jamner being of particular importance. The important fruits of this region are banana, sweet orange, guava and papaya. The following table gives area under fruits in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 32

AREA IN ACRES UNDER FRUITS (FRESH AND DRY) IN EACH TALUKA OF JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Grape	Banana	Citrus fruits	Mango	Peaches and pears	Lime	Sweet lime	Orange	Guava	Custard apple	Fig	Papaya	Other fresh fruits	Total fruits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Amalner	..	244	..	35	..	16	59	12	14	..	..	18	1	399
Bhadgaon ..	..	790	105	21	..	6	..	26	146	..	..	10	3	1,109
Bhusawal ..	..	348	..	2	..	17	59	80	6	1	.	5	..	518
Chalisgaon ..	2	768	..	4	20	14	164	15	238	..	..	24	5	1,254
Chopda	..	102	..	3	..	12	42	41	22	1	..	2	..	225
Edlabad ..	..	251	..	22	..	3	42	59	1	..	..	1	3	382
Erandol . ..	11	752	..	5	..	173	186	29	58	..	..	12	8	1,234
Jalgaon	..	617	..	7	..	9	26	25	36	2	1	5	32	760
Jamner	9	1,637	..	3	..	4	114	88	12	.	..	5	..	1,872
Pachora	15	1,633	..	12	..	9	203	59	52	..	..	17	19	2,017
Parola		434	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	5	..	454
Raver .. .	.	7,214	..	47	..	26	101	541	116	..	..	1	16	8,062
Yawal	.	5,282	..	35	..	7	16	20	19	2	..	1	1	5,383
District Total ..	35	20,072	105	196	20	296	1,012	1,002	730	6	1	106	38	23,669

CHAPTER 5.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FRUITS.

Kele.

Kele (banana) is an extensively grown fruit of the district which held a leading position in the old Bombay State in respect of the cultivation of this crop. It occupied about 85 per cent of the total area under fruits in the district, the talukas of Raver, Yawal, Jamner and Pachora being the biggest producers. Bananas are taken in the deep retentive clayey soils having good drainage. After a thorough preparation of the land, the field is manured at the rate of about 50 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre. No pits are dug but shallow furrows crossing each other are prepared. Suckers are planted at each crossing of the furrows in loose surface soil. Usually, the suckers are planted during June—August, though some cultivators plant them in October also. During rainy season, no watering is necessary. Irrigation is given from September onwards and continues up to beginning of the next monsoon, as large quantities of water that are discharged from the broad leaves have to be made good in time. As windy situation is harmful for the banana plant, strong wind-breaks are provided on the windward side.

Spacing of the crop depends on the varieties grown. In the case of *Basarai* (which is the main variety grown here), it is 5' x 5'. About 2,000 suckers are planted over an area of an acre. After planting, two harrowings are given to remove weeds. Irrigation beds are repaired. Top-dressing of oil-cake is also given in the third and the fourth months, when earthing up is also done. Flowering starts after about nine months and continues for three to four months; it takes about nine months and continues for three to four months; it takes about 18—20 months after planting, for the whole crop to come to maturity. Banana is harvested when the fruits get rounded and the dry petals drop down from the end of fruits. Where bananas are exported, they are harvested green and, on reaching the destination, they are artificially ripened. An average plantation of banana yields about 40,000 lbs. per acre. An average bunch contains about 100 to 150 fruits.

Banana can be allowed to multiply in the same field, though certain varieties like *basarai* degenerate if allowed to multiply in the same field and are hence grown on a fresh piece of land which has been fallow or cultivated under dry crops. In the case of other varieties, sometimes even more than 2-3 crops can be taken one after another from succeeding sucker generations.

Banana is a highly nutritious fruit. The flower spike (*kelful*) or plantain flower is used as a vegetable and the juice of the inner part of the stem which comes out as soon as the fruit is harvested is used in preparing *papads*. The green leaves are used as plates for meals and dry leaves and ashes make an excellent manure. The unripe fruit is used as a vegetable while leaves are used in making *bidis*. The stem fibres are useful to gardeners in budding and grafting. They are also used in paper-making.

Mosambi.

Mosambi (sweet orange) is an important fruit crop of Jalgaon which is one of the few districts in the State growing this fruit. This crop requires a dry and hot climate, loose and loamy soil well-drained, neither limy nor sticky. The seedlings of *jamburi*

Mosambi.

are raised for about a year in the nursery beds and budded in the fair weather after transplanting in rows in the nursery. After the buds have successfully established themselves, the saplings are planted, in their permanent places. Pits of size 2'×2' each are taken 20' apart (in poor soils, 15'—18' apart) and filled with soil mixed with farm-yard manure, bone-meal, etc. The plants are usually manured every year for five years. Inter-crops (not those requiring heavy irrigation) like vegetable are also taken during early years till fruiting commences. After the harvest of these crops, land is properly ploughed, harrowed and weeded. Trees start bearing when about 5 to 7 years old. *Mosambi* flowers during *ambe-bahar* (i.e., January or February) and fruits are ready for harvest by August-September. The plantation yields the maximum when the trees are about 10—20 years old. On an average, each tree yields about 300—1,000 fruits per year.

The use of *mosambi* especially for the sick is well-known. It is also relished as a dessert and table fruit. Its juice is very refreshing and highly nutritious.

Santra

Santra (orange) is an equally important crop and cultivated in more or less the same way as *mosambi*. Good plantations are noticed and a large number of the fruit are exported to other districts every year. Oranges are in universal use both as a dessert and as a table fruit. Its juice is also very delicious. The fruit is also used on a large scale for preparation of jams and marmalades.

Peru.

Peru (guava) is grown on a large scale in Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon and Raver talukas. It is grown on black soils. Guava can be propagated from seeds. However, for quality fruits, grafts of selected trees are used. After a thorough tillage, pits (2'×2'×2') are prepared. They are then filled up with soil well-mixed with farm yard manure. Planting is done about 25' apart. The field is then laid out for irrigation. For a couple of years, inter-crops such as vegetables are taken till the trees begin to bear. Guava starts blossoming after about three years. Fruit-bearing trees are given heavy doses of manure. If left to itself and watered throughout the year, it gives three crops. Well-established plantations are not watered after the rains. Naturally, they get rest throughout cold and hot weather. In February-March, the soil is dug up and the roots laid bare for a fortnight. Before the plants shed all their leaves, manure is put in and beds are formed in the beginning of April. About the middle of April, the orchard is irrigated. The after-treatment consists of keeping it free from weeds, loosening the surface soil around the stems and watching the plantation after the fruit is set. Tall branches are bent down and tied to one another so that the side shoots may have room for their growth and for the proper development of the fruits they bear. Fruit is plucked when it is about to ripen. A tree yields about 500 to 2,000 fruits annually according to the size of the tree. A guava plantation lasts for 12 to 20 years, depending upon the nature of the soil and care bestowed upon it.

Guava is a very popular fruit with all classes of people and eaten both raw and in several kinds of preservations and jellies. The bark is astringent and the wood hard, strong and lasting.

CHAPTER 5.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FRUITS.

Limbu.

Limbu, kagadi limbu (lime) is grown on a large scale in Erandol taluka. Its cultivation does not, as a rule, require any special type of soil or climate. It is propagated usually by budding on *Jamburi* and the method of cultivation of the crop is more or less similar to that of *mosambi* (and other citrus crops). Universal use of lime juice is quite well-known.

Papai.

The district is an important *papai* (*popaya*)-producing centre in the State. This fruit is grown almost all over the district. The field is first ploughed thoroughly (lengthwise and crosswise) and pulverised nicely. The field is then heavily manured. Seedlings are raised on seed-beds. The seed can be directly planted in the fields, but there is a danger of their rotting in this case, as it is not possible to take proper care. At the time of transplanting, farm-yard manure is again applied to each pit. Usually two seedlings are planted in each pit because nearly 50 per cent of the plants turn out males which are of little use except as pollens. Hence only 5—10 male plants are kept on the borders of the orchard per every 100 plants. The rest are removed as soon as sex is ascertained.

Planting is usually done (eight feet apart) in the rainy season. It can also be done in September or February, but these are dwarf and bear fruit on the stem within two feet from the ground surface. Monsoon plants are tall and fruits are borne high up. Season of planting may be chosen according to period in which harvest is required. Regular watering following planting is necessary due to the herbaceous nature of the plant. Its drainage is defective and roots begin to decay. The plant starts bearing flowers in about 4 to 5 months and fruiting is complete in nine months. The fruits mature within a year and are harvested when they get a yellowish tinge and ripen within 4-5 days. A *papaya* plantation can last only for about three years. For the first two years good harvest is obtained, but the yield, quality and size of fruit deteriorate during the third year and hence the plants are removed after the third year.

Papaya fruit is pale yellow, when ripe. It has a sweet taste and peculiar fine flavour. It is eaten with great relish. The fruit is said to possess digestive properties.

Draksha.

Draksha (grapes) are grown mainly in Pachora, Erandol and Jamner talukas on a small scale, as climatic conditions are suitable for their cultivation. For successful cultivation of grapes, dry climate and rainfall of about 30 inches are necessary. Grape-vine is propagated from selected cuttings which are planted in well-shaded nursery. Cuttings are watered every day, till they are established, whereafter the frequency may be changed. Sprouting takes place in about a fortnight. It should be noted that cultivation of grapes is expensive and requires considerable care as well; but if successful, the crop is very paying. They are served as a table fruit and form an excellent dessert.

FRUITS.

Kharbuj.

Kharbuj (musk melon) is cultivated to a large extent on the sandy stretches in river-beds. As soon as the river recedes and the sand banks are exposed, small plots are fenced off. A plentiful stock of manure is then carried to the spot and large holes are dug at regular intervals throughout the plot into which the manure is distributed. The melon-seeds are sown over the manure in the holes. The fruit ripens in about 3 to 4 months after planting. Usually, the melon beds commence fruiting in April and continue yielding, until they are covered by the swelling of river beds at the commencement of monsoon in June. The fruit which is green or yellowish, is generally used as a dessert.

VEGETABLES.

The following table gives the area under vegetables in 1956-57.

TABLE No. 33

AREA IN ACRES UNDER VEGETABLES IN EACH TALUKA OF JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Potato	Sweet potato	Onion	Yam	Carrot	Radish	Cabbage	Brinjal	Tomato	Fenu-greek	Bhendi (lady's finger)	Musk melon (khar-buj)	Other Vegetables			Total Vege-tables
													Winter	Summer	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Amalner ..	..	60	177	..	10	4	..	80	9	117	143	133	50	17	67	800
Bhadgaon ..	..	1	10	..	11	4	2	37	1	6	75	4	107	..	107	258
Bhusawal ..	.	47	85	9	7	12	20	92	45	18	95	1	..	67	67	498
Chalisgaon ..	..	5	51	.	10	9	31	67	9	9	92	25	40	25	65	373
Chopda ..	..	2	64	..	2	2	..	52	1	2	123	18	31	16	47	333
Edlabad ..	..	1	42	..	1	2	2	26	..	2	36	7	2	..	2	121
Erandol ..	..	9	198	..	2	4	..	92	35	11	171	93	28	39	67	682
Jalgaon ..	9	9	16	..	5	7	106	86	28	..	59	4	..	35	35	364
Jamner ..	..	2	15	.	1	2	..	46	2	..	141	23	3	..	3	235
Pachora .	1	2	69	..	5	5	14	51	151	13	127	25	29	21	50	513
Parola ..	..	12	38	..	4	6	14	27	..	4	..	..	.	..	..	105
Raver ..	..	7	22	.	3	10	1	78	1	9	61	34	..	..	..	226
Yawal ..	..	41	43	12	10	28	8	117	19	22	63	4	45	29	74	441
District Total	10	198	850	21	71	95	198	851	301	213	1,186	371	335	249	584	4,977

The following are the roots and tubers grown in the district.

Kanda.

Kanda (onion) is grown all over the district and taken on a comparatively large scale in Erandol and Amalner talukas. The district grows both the varieties, *viz.*, the red one and the white one. Onion is taken in the black soil. The land is ploughed to a depth of 6″-7″. The clods are broken and pulverised and seed-beds made firm. Seeds are sown on raised seed-beds in October and November. The seedlings get ready in about four to five weeks' time. Irrigation is given just before transplanting the seedlings, at a distance of 4″-5″ in rows and 9″ apart. The crop requires standing water in the plot at the time of transplanting. Ten to twelve lbs. of seed per acre are required for producing bulbs and 3,000 lbs. of bulbs per acre are required for the production of seed. The bulbs are ready to lift in about three months from transplanting. The seed is ready for harvest in about four to eight months from transplanting. The seed is well-dried in the sun and preserved. About 800 to 1,000 lbs. of seed are obtained per acre. The yield of onion bulbs amounts to about 7,000 lbs. per acre. The onion bulbs and young leaves are both used as a vegetable.

Ratale.

Ratale (sweet potato). The cultivation of this crop was localised in Amalner, Bhusawal and Yawal talukas in 1956-57. Usually, *ratale* is grown during the cold season. However, as an irrigated crop' it can be taken at any time during the year. After a thorough preparation of land. the crop is propagated by cuttings. The cuttings with three nodes are planted on the sides of ridges. About a hundred vines per acre are required from which cuttings are made. The stems which throw out roots at each node are repeatedly lifted clear from the ground and turned over to prevent the formation of small tubers. One or two weedings and waterings, if required. are done. The crop matures in 5-5½ months' time. The leaves of the vine turn yellow and drop off. The produce is dried in the sun for a week, before it is taken to market. The tubers are dried and made into chips and flour. The vines are fed to cattle.

Mula.

Mula (radish) is grown usually in any season. It is also taken as a mixed crop with other vegetables. During hot season, frequent irrigations at an interval of 5 to 6 days are given. The roots get ready in 4 to 5 weeks for pulling out. They are pulled out early in the morning, cleaned with water and tied into bundles for being kept in the market. The roots, leaves and pods are used as vegetable.

Gajar

Gajar (carrot) is grown usually on light soils in rabi season. The crop is ready in three months from the time of sowing. During the first two months, the crop is watered every ten days. In the third month, roots begin to ripen and watering is stopped. The roots are removed from the soil and cleaned. They are used as vegetable and the leaves are fed to cattle.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation.

VEGETABLES.

Goradu.

Goradu (Yam) is usually taken as a mixed crop. The land is ploughed in hot weather and farm-yard manure is applied at the time of preparing the land. Sets are cut from old roots in blocks with the outer skin intact. The pieces are planted by keeping the skin on sides or facing upwards. Planting is done in May. The creepers are supported on tall bamboos and irrigated, as required. The yams get ready in December. They may be dug out, as and when required. Harvesting is continued till the end of March or April.

In the following paragraphs are described the green vegetables grown in this region:—

Bhendi

Bhendi (lady's finger) is grown almost everywhere throughout the year. There are two varieties, *viz.*, early (*gari*) and late (*hati*). The plant of the early type is 2 feet tall and capsules are thin, long and smooth. In the case of the late variety, the height is seven feet and the capsules are thick, short and prickly. The fruit is used as vegetable and the leaves are used as fodder.

Vangi.

Vangi (brinjal) is taken both as a rain-fed and an irrigated crop and requires considerable manurial treatment. Usually, it is taken on river banks and in gardens. The *Faizpuri* variety is popular in this district. Seeds are sown in nursery beds in June and the seedlings are transplanted 4 to 5 weeks afterwards. The plant begins to bear fruit in October and continues to do so for the next four months, if irrigation is given occasionally.

Welwangi.

Welwangi (tomato) is grown on medium-black soils. Nearly half of the acreage under this crop remained with Parola taluka alone. Recently, this crop has become quite popular in the district. Seeds are first sown in well-prepared and heavily manured nursery beds and the seedlings are transplanted after 3 to 4 weeks. Though the crop can be taken at any time of the year, the June crop yields are the best. The seed rate amounts to about 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The land is laid into ridges and furrows three feet apart and the seedlings are transplanted three feet apart in each row on the sides of the ridge. Two seedlings are put at each place. Irrigation is given immediately after transplanting and at intervals of 8 to 10 days. when there is no rain. Top-dressing with groundnut cake or ammonium sulphate is beneficial. The crop gets ready in about 2¼ to 3 months. Fruits are harvested, when they are fairly ripe and get a reddish tinge. The harvesting operation continues for about two months.

Kobi.

Kobi (cabbage) is grown during cool winters in such places where the soil is sandy loam or a clay loam. The seeds are sown in well-prepared nursery beds in August and the seedlings transplanted in September. The crop matures after 3 to 4 months. During this period 8 to 9 waterings are given. Top-dressing of oil-cake and sulphate of ammonia is also given one month after transplanting. As the heads get ready, they are harvested by hand. Cabbage leaves are fed to the cattle, while the heads are used as a vegetable.

VEGETABLES.
Kobi.

Among other vegetables grown in the district are *kalingad* (water melon), *dodka* (ridge gourd), *dudhya bhopla* (bottle gourd), *karle* (bitter gourd), *padwal* (snake gourd), *kakdi* (cucumber), etc. Most of the varieties are sometimes taken as border crops and at times as garden crops.

The following leafy vegetables are also grown:—

Methi.

Methi (fenugreek) is grown in abundance. Amalner taluka being the biggest producer. It is grown in garden lands at any time of the year. The crop is ready for cutting in about 4 to 5 weeks. The leaves and tender shoots are used as a vegetable.

Other leafy vegetables.

Among other leafy vegetables grown here are *pokla* (*amaranthus blitum*), *chuka* (*rumex vesicaris, L*), *tandulja* (*amaranthus deracens, L*). *pudina* (*mint*), *chakvat* (*chenopodiumalbum, L*), etc.

FODDER.

Fodder crops are not grown principally in the district. Grass, *babuls*, etc., occupied 3,382 acres out of a total of 4,210 acres under fodder crops, in 1956-57. The following table gives the taluka-wise distribution of the acreage under fodder crops, in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 34

AREA IN ACRES UNDER FODDER CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Lucern	Hot weather Jowar	Guinea Grass	Field Vetch	Safflower	Niger	Grass and Babuls	Jowar	Others	Total Fodder Crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Amalner	28	20	1	..	6	..	17	..	..	72
Bhadgaon	4	6	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	74
Bhusawal	13	2	..	72	..	..	161	..	..	248
Chalisgaon	66	44	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	198
Chopda	11	3	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	165
Edlabad	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	37
Erandol	12	6	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	172
Jalgaon	..	..	..	43	..	..	1,060	306	7	1,416
Jamner	.	..	..	..	..	..	242	..	164	406
Pachora	19	7	..	154	..	..	8	..	..	188
Parola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raver	..	..	1	..	..	..	284	48	49	382
Yawal	..	..	..	65	..	3	782	..	2	852
District Total	153	88	2	828	6	3	2,554	354	222	4,210

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Agricultural operations depend largely upon the crop, rainfall and soil of the tract. They consist of opening the land by digging or ploughing; harrowing by country blade-harrow so as to completely pulverise the soil; cleaning the fields by removing unwanted plants and stubbles; spreading manure and mixing it with soil; sowing seed or planting sets or transplanting seedlings: interculturing; weeding; earthing up; irrigating; top-dressing with quick-acting manures; spraying or dusting of insecticides; preserving the crop from damage to the crop from birds, stray cattle and wild animals; harvesting; threshing; preparing the crop for market; and storing. In addition, occasional operations for permanent improvement of the soil such as bunding, levelling, trenching, draining the excess water from soil and reclaiming lands for cultivation are also undertaken by the farmers.

Ploughing.

Ploughing (*nangarni*) is done by wooden or iron ploughs to open the land, dig out deep-rooted weeds or stubbles, aerate the soil, and to trap and store water for crops. The black-cotton soils are ploughed once in four or five years for the following reason: the black-cotton soils crack very heavily during summer. The crevices formed due to the shrinking of the soil often go to a depth of ten feet or more. It is also believed that the top soil enters into the crevices and causes turning over to take place automatically. It is said that frequent ploughings make the soil very loose and thus cause the soil to lose its moisture content rapidly. This makes the soil more vulnerable to erosion. The light soils are ploughed every year either by wooden ploughs or by iron ploughs. Deep ploughing up to ten inches is also necessary for lands which are infested with weeds like *harali, kunda*, etc., which are rather difficult to eradicate. In the case of crops like sugar-cane, banana and sweet potato, the land is ploughed either with a heavy wooden plough two or three times or by a heavy iron plough. The area ploughed in a day depends largely on the condition of the soil. In the cold season, that is, after the harvest of *kharip* crops, when the soil is usually moist, land up to 30 gunthas can be easily ploughed. In the hot weather season, however, when the land is dry and hard, about 20 gunthas can be ploughed.

Harrowing.

After ploughing, land is exposed to sun for a long duration, usually till April. By that time, the hard clods become brittle and friable and can be broken easily with the help of a country harrow (*vakhar*). In April-May, harrowing is done about two or three times. After the first showers of rain and before sowing, one harrowing is generally given to break the remaining clods and clean the field and thus bring it in a proper condition for smooth sowing. Sometimes, the harrow is used also for levelling the land. In such cases, the steering is tied close to the prongs to serve like a weight. This kind of intermittent working by harrows pulverises the soil. The number of harrowings to be done depends upon the condition of the field.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Cleaning of field.

Cleaning the field begins after the land is harrowed. This operation consists of removing the suckers of perennial weeds like *harali* or *kunda*, removing shrubs, collecting remnants of the previous crops like stubbles of jowar, cotton, etc. It is usually done by women in a batch of six to eight in an acre of cultivation. However, the shrubs are removed by men.

Manuring.

Farm-yard manure or compost is used as initial dose for the crops. Before the commencement of monsoon, the farm-yard manure or compost is carried to the fields by bullock-carts or by trucks. A cart usually contains about half a ton of manure which is emptied into heaps at equal distance in the fields. The dose of these manures varies from crop to crop. For dry crops, it varies from five to ten cart-loads and, for irrigated crops, from 20 to 30 cart-loads per acre. This is spread evenly all over the field by means of baskets and then mixed with the soil with the help of harrow. A man or woman usually spreads about five to six cart-loads of farm-yard manure or compost. In some places, sheep and goats are quartered on the fields for few days. Their dung and urine serve as a good manure. It has been estimated that a thousand sheep or goats quartered in an acre over a night give manure equal to five or six cart-loads.

Sowing.

In most crops, seeds which are preserved for the purpose are sown; but in certain cases, where seeds cannot be produced easily, parts of the plants are planted either after irrigation or after rains. In some cases, where young plants require special care and seeds are very small, seedlings are first raised in specially prepared seed-beds and then transplanted. Sowing generally starts, when there is sufficient rainfall and when conditions are favourable for the proper germination of the seeds and further establishment of young plants. Sometimes, sowing is also done in anticipation of rainfall. The seeds are either broadcast or sown (in lines) by means of a drill. In certain parts, even dibbling of seeds is also done. Groundnut is sown by the dibbling method. Even in the intensive method of jowar and cotton cultivation, some cultivators follow this practice. The distance between two plants and two rows varies from crop to crop. A seed-drill worked by a man and a pair of bullocks can sow three to four acres of land in a day according to the season. After drilling, the seeds are covered by running a light plank or a light harrow or a big harrow-blade. The quantity of seed required per acre varies from crop to crop, from few ounces to hundred pounds or so, according to the size and weight of the seed and the optimum number of plants reqruied, per acre of the crop. The following statement shows sowing periods of some of the important crops:—

Crop	*Sowing or Planting time*
(1)	(2)
Jowar (*kharip*)	June-July.
Jowar (*rabi*)	September-October.
Bajri	July.
Paddy	June-July.
Wheat (dry)	October.

Crop (1)	(2)
Wheat (irrigated)	October-November.
Maize	June.
Gram	June.
Udid, *Mug*, *Tur*, Groundnut and Cotton.	June-July.
Tobacco	August.
Sugar-cane	January-October.

Sowing

Interculturing. Interculturing (*kolapani*) implies tilling and stirring the soil in between the lines of a crop by an implement called hoe (*kolape*) for removing the weeds that take away large quantities of moisture and plant food and aerate the soil; preparing a mulch (a loose layer of dry soil as covering); conserving the soil moisture useful to the crop; pruning the root so as to encourage a deep root system and, lastly, for killing the harmful insects hibernating in the soil. Generally, two or three hoes are worked by a pair of bullocks, each hoe being handled by one labourer. This combination can inter-culture about four to five acres in a day. The number of inter-culturings required depends on the life and habit of the growth of the crop; but generally, they are given thrice or four times during the lifetime of most of the crops.

Weeding. The weeds that are in line with the crop and escape from the hoe are required to be removed by hand with the help of the weeding hook (*khurpi*). Six to eight women are required to weed an acre, depending on the kind and the extent of the weed growth. Two to three weedings are generally done for most of the crops.

Earthing up. This is an important operation in the case of banana, sugar-cane and some vegetables. The soil is dug from nearabout the plants and heaped up at the base of the plants so as to cover the roots, to ensure support to the plants and to prevent logging. Digging is done mostly by hand with the help of a spade (*kudali*). The soil is brought at the base of the plants by a *phawada* and a *ghamela* or even by hands only.

Irrigating. Most of the land is irrigated by well water only which is lifted by *mots* and pumps. Usually, the fields are irrigated frequently. The interval between two consecutive waterings, however, varies between 4 to 10 days and the quantity of water supplied to the fields for irrigation varies from 1.5 acre inches to 2.5 acre inches, depending upon the crop and season. Wheat is generally irrigated three or four times. However, when it is taken on rather light soil or when sown somewhat late, about six waterings are usually given. For bananas, irrigation has to be done eight days in October to January; four days in February to May, and then as and when required in rainy season. In all, about 60 to 70 irrigations are required by the banana crop. Vegetables in *kharip* are irrigated, whenever necessary, while in *rabi*, the interval is about eight to ten days. Presently, some of the cultivators grow cotton and jowar under irrigation.

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AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Top-dressing.

Top-dressing (*varkhat*) means application of quick-acting manures on the surface of the soil which are then mixed with the soil. Some crops require additional manures after germination. Two or three doses are given according to the requirements and nature of the crop. The manure is spread till it gets mixed up in the soil and acts on the crop. For crops like cotton, jowar, wheat, etc., it is generally given three weeks after sowing if only one dose is to be applied. For banana and longstanding vegetables like brinjals and chillies, two to four doses are necessary.

Crop Protection.

The farmer takes precautionary measures to reduce the incidence of certain pests and diseases. It is customary to treat the jowar seed with sulphur for control of smut or *kani* disease. Whenever any insect or disease appears in a crop, the farmers either spray or dust the special insecticides or fungicides recommended for that crop by the Department of Agriculture.

The standing grain crops have to be watered, lest birds and other animals eat away the grain. During *kharip* season. no special attempts are made to watch the grain crops from the attack of birds. In *rabi* season, a very small acreage under *rabi* jowar needs to be attended to. Slings (*gofan*) are used in throwing stones to scare away the attacking birds. Stray cattle are generally caught and impounded in the cattle-pound. Wild animals are either shot or hunted. Sometimes fences are raised to keep them off. In this connection, co-operative crop protection societies, that have been formed at certain places in the district are doing good work.

Harvesting.

The time of harvesting (*khudani, kapani*) depends on the crop taken. Given below is the harvesting time of some important crops:—

Crop	*Harvesting time*
(1)	(2)
Jowar	November-December.
Bajri	October-November.
Paddy	October.
Wheat	February-March
Gram	February-March.
Matki	October-November.
Tur	January-February.
Mug	September (early).
Udid	Late September-October (beginning).
Chavali	Late September-October (beginning).
Groundnut	October-November.
Tobacco	December-January.
Cotton	November-December.
Banana	13 months after planting of suckers.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Harvesting.

Food crops such as jowar, bajri, wheat, gram and paddy are harvested by cutting the plants close to the ground by a sickle (*vila*). In the case of jowar, the plants are put into swaths (*alasya*) and the ear-heads are removed by cutting and brought to the threshing yard. In the case of bajri, sometimes ear-heads are harvested from the standing plants. Otherwise, the plants are cut, bundled and heaped and ear-heads are then removed from the bundle. There also exists the practice of stocking these bundles with the ear-heads followed by threshing at some convenient time. This method is also followed in the case of wheat. Paddy is harvested and threshed on the spot by beating a handful of plants against the head surface. Groundnut crop is harvested by uprooting the plants and twisting them immediately to separate the pods from the plants. In the case of cotton, it is picked up by hand from the fully opened bolls from the standing crop of cotton at specific intervals of 15 to 21 days. Pulses are mostly cut or uprooted and the whole plants are carried directly to the threshing yards. Sometimes, pods are also picked up direct from the standing plants for more than once. Root crops like potatoes or sweet potatoes are harvested by digging with spade. In the case of banana, the fully developed bunch is cut with sickle from the standing plant. The plant is also cut afterwards.

Threshing and preparing for the Market.

Grain crops such as jowar, wheat, bajri and pulses are trampled under the feet of bullocks till the material is broken into chaff. In the case of jowar, bullock-carts are sometimes used for this purpose. Grain is then separated from the chaff by winnowing against the breeze. Nowadays some of the progressive farmers are using the winnowing fans recommended by the Agricultural Department. Some of the root vegetables like potatoes and sweet potatoes are dug out and cleaned well by rubbing out the soil. In the case of bananas, the harvested bunches are loaded in wagons and transported to the markets like Bombay, Delhi, etc.

Storing.

Grains are stored either for the purpose of seed or for consumption. When required for seed, the quantity is usually small, especially when an individual farmer preserves his own seeds. On the other hand, when it is required for consumption, the quantity stored is considerably large. Storage methods, therefore, vary according to the use of the grain. The seed is preserved in cylindrical bins (*kanagis*) made of bamboos, *tur* or cotton stalks and well plastered on all sides with cow-dung and mud. This method is effective in keeping off the insects that might attack from the outside. But many seeds, especially pulses, have small insects or eggs on them before they are stored. To prevent this, dry leaves of *limb* are mixed with the grain and castor oil is applied to the seeds. Use of Gamaxine is also recommended for this purpose.

In the case of grains required for consumption, they are stored in underground pits or in cellars in residential buildings. Before storing, however, the grain is thoroughly dried.

IMPLEMENTS.

The field tools and implements used by agriculturists of the district are chiefly old and indigenous though some modern improved implements have been introduced. Ploughs, harrows,

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IMPLEMENTS.

levellers, clod-crushers, seed-drills and hoes are the main implements used during the various phases of cultivation and are described in this section. Besides these, several hand tools are also used for sundry jobs on the farm. Iron ploughs are, however, replacing the indigenous wooden ones. Iron ploughs manufactured by the well-known firms in Satara and Sangli districts are popular with the farmers though sometimes ploughs of foreign make are also in use. Among other improved implements in use are disc and Norwegian harrows, box levellers, ridgers, shovels, wheat threshers, Japanese hand hoes, rotary hoes, plant pullers, sprayers and dusters. There were 38 tractors as recorded at the 1956 Census of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. Till 1954-55, a tractor unit was working in the district which has been shifted now to the Dhulia district. These tractors are used for deep as well as shallow ploughing and harrowing. Boring machines are used for boring wells. In 1954-55, 26 wells were bored with the help of these machines. The following table shows talukawise distribution of agricultural machinery and implements in use in Jalgaon district, in 1956:—

TABLE No. 35

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS IN JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT IN 1956.

Taluka or peta	Ploughs		Sugarcane Crushers		Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors	Carts	Oil Engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Ghanis
	Wooden	ron	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Edlabad	1,084	891	..	..	..	2	3,345	57	18
2. Parola	3,786	978	1	2	3	2	4,926	32	8
3. Raver	3,240	618	16	1	18	1	6,463	801	69
4. Bhadgaon	3,281	533	4	7	..	..	3,694	44	3
5. Chalisgaon	9,088	1,961	5	13	11	2	8,662	84	14
6. Bhusawal	2,365	1,119	1	2	2	3	6,413	170	39
7. Yawal	2,228	1,265	24	2	6	3	6,743	595	100
8. Erandol	4,663	1,146	..	8	6	5	7,248	159	6
9. Jamner	1,650	3.590	..	5	..	4	8,981	224	12
10. Pachora	4,293	1,481	2	5	5	3	6,443	173	10
11. Jalgaon	5,139	715	19	2	22	2	6,361	63	19
12. Chopda . ..	4,536	632	2	5	9	7	8,116	172	20
13. Amalner	4,973	955	5	3	1	4	6,014	82	9
Total ..	50,326	15,884	79	55	83	38	83,409	2,656	327

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Plough.

The ploughs (*nangar*) are mainly of the indigenous type and made of *babhul* wood. They are manufactured by local blacksmiths and the carpenters and operated with the help of one or two pairs of bullocks. The body and the handle are in two separate pieces. The share is of a crowbar type, one end of which is fixed in the body and is 1½ square inch in cross section. At the lower extremity, the share is secured by means of an iron ring. The handle carries a long stilt. The plough penetrates to a depth of 6" to 8" which can be adjusted by adjusting the hitching point to and fro the implement. In addition to ploughing, the implement is also used for opening furrow for planting irrigated crops. The details of the plough are given below:—

Life of the implement	12—15 years.
Weight of the implement ..	120—160 lbs.
Area covered in a day	20—30 gunthas.
Cost of the implement	Rs. 35—45.

Harrow.

The harrow (*vakhar*) is operated by one pair of bullocks and a driver. The head-piece is either rectangular or octagonal in cross-section and is made of *babhul* or *sisam*. The beam is invariably made of *sag*. Sometimes, it is slightly curved with its two extremities turned upwards. This curvature provides an easy passage for clods. The length of the head-piece varies from 34" to 38". The cross-section measures 6½" x 4½", when rectangular and seven inches in diameter when octagonal. The beam, brace, prongs and handle are mortised into the head-piece. The prongs are 9" in length and 1½" in diameter at lower extremity and 2½" in diameter at the upper extremity. The blade is fixed into the prongs and secured by means of iron rings. The length of the blade varies from 2' to 2½' and the width varies from 2" to 3". Adjustment of depth is usually done by varying the length of the hitching point of the yoke from the head-piece. The details of the harrow are given below:—

Life of the implement	5--6 years.
Depth of penetration . ..	3—4 inches.
Weight of the implement ..	50—60 lbs.
Area covered in a day	2—3 acres.
Cost of the implement	Rs. 20—25.

This harrow is used for general land preparation after ploughing. It is also used for uprooting the cotton stalks and jowar or bajri stubbles; preparing beds for irrigating wheat by blocking the portion between two prongs with a rope which is wound round the two prongs; and lastly, for interculturing banana and sugarcane crops. At times, it is used for sowing cotton or jowar (spacing 1½' to 2') by attaching sowing tubes to its prongs.

Another harrow (*dankya* or *dharal*), rather light in weight, is used for covering the seed, as it need not go deep in the earth. With a longer blade, it can cover a large area at a time. The

Harrow.

length of the head-piece varies from 48" to 52" with a cross-section 4½" × 3" when rectangular and 4½" in diameter when octagonal. The blade is from 3½' to 4' long and 2½" wide. The details of the *dankya* or *dharal* are given below:—

Life of the implement	.. ..	10—15 years.
Weight of the implement	..	35—45 lbs.
Area covered in a day	.. ..	4—5 acres.
Cost of the implement	.. ..	Rs. 15—20.

Leveller.

A leveller (*keni*) is operated by one pair of bullocks and an attendant. It is made of either *sag* or *babhul* and consists of two planks fitted to each other at an angle. Each plank is 9' in length, 1½' in breadth and 1½" thick. To the lower edge of the plant, a steel blade 1½" broad is fixed. A 2½' high handle is attached to the outer side of the angular joint made by the two planks. The iron rings fitting loosely in hook bolts, which are fixed in the planks are provided for hitching the implement to the yoke. As the implement is of only occasional utility, it easily lasts for a number of years. It is used for levelling the fields or for collecting soil for putting up the bunds. The implement weighs from 25 -35 lbs. and costs Rs. 20.

Seed-drill.

Only indigenous drills equipped with sowing tubes are used for sowing. They are operated by one pair of bullocks and two men —one driver and one attendant. The drill consists of a head-piece which is octagonal or rectangular in cross section. It is provided with coulters, a handle, beam and brace. The head-piece, coulters and handle are made of *babhul*, the beam is made of *sag* and the seed-bowl of *sag, anjan, bhokar, tiwas* or *sisam*. The most common types used are described in the following paragraphs.

Two coultered drill (*duse*).—The length of the head-piece of this drill varies from 20" to 22" and the cross-section is 6" × 8" when rectangular or nine inches in diameter when octagonal. Sometimes the head-piece is slightly scooped on the lower side. The distance between two coulters is 12". The length of the coulter is 12" and its diameter is three inches at the upper extremity. The iron coulter tip is called *kusali*. It consists of a half-inch square piece of iron bar, the lower end of which is flattened in the form of an arrow head. This arrow head fits over the lower ends of the coulter. The top end is mortised into the head-piece along with the coulter. This drill is mainly used for sowing *rabi* crops like wheat and gram. The area covered in a day is two to three acres. The details of *duse* are given below:—

Life of the implement	.. ..	8—10 years.
Depth of penetration	.. ..	4—5 inches.
Weight of the implement	..	70—80 lbs.
Area covered in a day	.. ..	2—3 acres.
Cost of the implement	.. ..	Rs. 35—40.

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Seed-drill.

Three-coultered drill (*tiphan*).—The length of the head-piece of this drill varies from 33" to 44" and the cross-section is 3½" by 4" when rectangular or 5½" in diameter when octagonal. Spacing between two coulters ranges from 12" to 18". The length of the coulter is 12" and its diameter three inches at the upper extremity. The iron coulter tip (*kusali*) which is 14" in length has a hook at the upper end for securing it to the coulter with a coir string. The lower end of the coulter tip is secured by means of an iron ring. This drill is mainly used for sowing jowar, bajri, *mug*, *udid*, and other *kharip* crops. The details of *tiphan* are given below:—

Life of the implement	8—10 years.
Depth of penetration	2-3 inches.
Weight of the implement ..	50 –60 lbs.
Cost of the implement	Rs. 30—35.

The three-coultered drill is also used for sowing groundnut and cotton by attaching tubes. While sowing these crops, it does not carry the seed-bowl and tubes. A device which is locally known as *sartya* (sowing tubes) is tied to each coulter for sowing. A seed tube consists of a seed-bowl fixed on the top of a hollow bamboo tube which is more than three feet in height. The lower end of the tube is fixed in a narrow platform. In the contact and in front of the tube, a peg-coulter is fixed in the platform. A sowing tube is tied to each coulter with coir string, keeping enough spacing behind the head-piece for the driver to walk. A woman holds the sowing tube by one hand and drops the seed by another hand into the bowl. It, therefore, requires a pair of bullocks, a labourer and three women for operation. This device is especially used for sowing large sized seed which would not pass through the bowl holes of an ordinary drill. This is also used whenever deeper sowing is to be achieved. Sometimes, these tubes are used for fertilising the crop at the time of sowing.

Hoes.

Generally, two entire blade hoes (*kolpi*) are operated by a pair of bullocks and two labourers. The implement is used for interculturing. A hoe consists of a head-piece which is either rectangular or octagonal in shape. The head-piece is 15" to 18" long with a cross-section of 5"×3½" when rectangular and 5" in diameter when octagonal. Wooden prongs, bifurcated ends of bamboo beam and handle are mortised into the head-piece. Prongs are 7" to 8" in length and 1½" to 2" in diameter. The blade is fixed into the prongs and secured by means of iron rings. The blade is generally 1½" in width. The length of the blade is six, nine or twelve inches. A six-inch blade hoe is used for interculturing in bajri, groundnut and other similar *kharip* crops and a nine-inch blade hoe for interculturing in jowar, *udid*, *mug* and other pulses. A twelve-inch blade hoe is used for interculturing in cotton and *rabi* jowar. The details of the hoe are given below:—

Life of the implement	3—4 years.
Depth of penetration	1—1½ inches.
Weight of the implement ..	12—15 lbs.
Area covered in a day	3—4 acres.

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Hand Tools.

The implements used for harvesting, threshing and winnowing are the various hand tools most of which are manufactured locally. Narrow spade (*kudal*), flat spade (*phavda*), pick-axe (*tikav*), axe (*kurhad*), rake (*lakdi phavda*), and a pole with 'Y'-shaped extremity (*tisuk*) are worked in standing position while at work. Weeding hook (*khurpi*), sickle (*vila*), crowbar (*pahar*) and wood-cutting knife are worked in sitting position while at work. For removing the soil adhering to the working parts of the implements, a scraper (*itti* or *khurpani* or *ihitache purhane*) is used. It consists of a bamboo handle with a flat iron blade at one end. A special kind of tool is used for making holes in the ground for erecting a dead-hedge locally called *darhan*. It consists of a forked branch with stem 1½′ long and the two arms 2′ long; the lower tip of the stem is shod with iron.

The principal tool for harvesting is the sickle used for cutting the stems. The pick-axe is used for digging up various root crops. A long bamboo with an iron hook at the tip is used for raking the threshed material on the threshing yard. Threshing is usually done by bullocks unaided by any appliance. The material to be threshed is stirred by a wooden rake. For winnowing, a small bamboo basket is used. The man stands on a tripod stand and gradually drops the grains from the bamboo basket and the lighter chaff blows away. A special kind of broom is used to separate the grain from the heap of chaff and grain. The further cleaning of the grain is done by using bamboo scoops. The grain is then sieved through bamboo or iron sieves and stored. In some places, artificial wind is produced by using fan designed by the Department of Agriculture. This is just like an electric fan worked by hand by means of gears driven by a cycle chain.

Water Lifts.

Leather *mot* is the chief contrivance for lifting water from wells. These leather *mots* are generally manufactured locally by the cobbler. Double yokes are invariably used for hitching the bullocks while operating *mots*. The bullocks are made to retrace their steps backwards over the ramp. Recently, a number of pumps worked either by oil engines or electric motors are also to be found in Jalgaon district for lifting water.

Bullock Carts.

The bullock-cart is still the common means of transportation for carrying agricultural produce from one place to another. A cart weighs about 1,000 to 1,200 lbs It cost between Rs. 250 and Rs 300 in 1955. There are two types of carts in common use. Both the types of carts are strong in construction. One type of cart, locally known as *ladhe*, is used in heavy soil areas. The frame is in the form of an isosceles triangle with a base 4½′ and a height of 3½′. Instead of side rails, there are holes in the frame for fixing vertical props. A long gunny cloth is fixed to the props to form a huge bag. It is particularly used for the transport of lint cotton locally known as *kapas*. The second type of cart has a rectangular frame with dimensions 5′×2¼′ with 2′ high side rails. Diameter of the wheel is 4′ and thickness of the rim 2½″. At the yoke end of the beam a wooden bar is fixed at a slant to serve as a stand for the cart when not yoked. The bar is locally called *hadye* and generally shaped like the foot of a bullock.

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In so far as facilities for repairs and replacements of agricultural implements are concerned, most of the villages have a blacksmith and a carpenter to repair indigenous types of implements. The improved ones, however, cannot be repaired locally and services of the agents dealing in this business in big towns have to be utilised. The agents also stock the required spare parts.

LIVE-STOCK.

Live-stock plays a very important part in agriculture. Though much progress has been made in this district in the use of machine power for water-lifting, sugarcane crushing, etc., live-stock continues to have its own value. Cattle labour represents probably the most important contribution of live-stock to agriculture. A pair of bullocks for draught, a cow or buffalo for milk and manure and, in addition, a few sheep, goats and poultry are quite common to be found with a number of middle class farmers. Further, in rural areas, a farmer's status is judged by the number of cattle he maintains. In fact, no farmer can do farming economically without the aid of live-stock.

Given below are the results of the live-stock census conducted in 1951 and 1956 by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay:—

TABLE No. 36

BOVINE POPULATION IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1956.

Classification of cattle	Cow-Class		Buffalo-Class	
	1951	1956	1951	1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Males (over 3 years)—				
(i) Breeding bulls	2,429	1,220	816	845
(ii) Working bullocks	2,29,501	2,29,343	2,492	1,292
(iii) Other bulls	4,042	3,491	434	197
Females (over 3 years)—				
(i) In milk	77,621	61,861	44,923	37,144
(ii) Dry	46,126	76,204	20,934	26,036
(iii) Not calved	10,970	12,154	4,555	6,483
(iv) For work	7,473	1,003	3,723	1,158
(v) Others	5,957	446	3,020	412
Young Stock—				
(i) Under 1 year—				
Males	25,374	36,175	4,362	8,738
Females	25,132	36,407	8,034	17,248
(ii) 1 to 3 years—				
Males	51,386	44,503	6,870	5,287
Females	43,326	37,777	15,562	16,524
Total ..	5,29,337	5,40,584	1,15,725	1,21,164

The total bovine population of the district in 1956 was 6,61,748. Besides these animals, the census enumerated 29,513 sheep, 2,34,686 goats, 6,767 horses and ponies and 1,63,991 other animals such as pigs, donkeys, camels, etc. Though all these animals do not necessarily work on farm, they are useful to the farmer in a number of ways and are, therefore, included in agricultural live-stock.

The proportion of bovine population varies from taluka to taluka. The following table gives talukawise distribution of important live-stock in Jalgaon district in 1956:—

TABLE No. 37

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE-STOCK IN JALGAON DISTRICT (TALUKAWISE), 1956.

Taluka or peta	Bovines over 3 years									
	For work			For breeding	For other purposes		Milch cattle			
							In milk		Dry	
	Oxen	He buffaloes	Bulls	Buffalo bulls	Oxen	He buffaloes	Cows	She buffaloes	Cows	She buffaloes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Amalner	10,716	202	35	73	200	17	3,917	1,634	4,648	1,089
Bhadgaon	13,927	16	31	27	157	5	3,014	1,553	4,527	1,223
Bhusawal	14,774	45	91	97	162	24	4,886	3,521	5,336	2,415
Chalisgaon	9,939	58	59	32	175	11	2,781	1,269	3,385	1,122
Chopda	26,253	88	195	60	372	6	6,837	3,218	8,355	2,498
Edlabad	17,302	62	97	84	374	13	4,715	3,899	5,882	2,104
Erandol	16,120	172	68	61	284	12	3,980	3,202	4,953	2,571
Jalgaon	19,981	102	56	58	201	23	5,623	3,106	5,952	2,103
Jamner	29,408	119	148	96	193	17	6,051	3,190	10,727	3,203
Pachora	18,600	148	142	39	196	4	4,224	2,400	7,134	2,181
Parola	16,604	150	155	103	213	34	5,623	4,268	4,412	1,858
Raver	17,479	152	53	61	672	25	4,863	2,519	6,345	1,978
Yawal	18,240	78	90	54	292	6	5,347	3,365	4,548	1,691
Total	229,343	1,292	1,220	845	3,491	197	61,861	37,144	76,204	26,036

TABLE No. 37—*cont.*

Taluka or peta	Bovines over 3 years		Young stock		Total bovine	Horses and Ponies	Sheep	Goats	Others
	Milch cattle								
	Others		Cow Calves	Buffalo Calves					
	Cows	Buffaloes							
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Amalner	1,164	485	9,980	2,231	36,391	166	2,905	7,904	7,414
Bhadgaon	616	306	8,635	2,778	36,815	483	688	20,677	10,939
Bhusawal	889	678	10,843	4,140	47,901	302	2,769	10,732	11,917
Chalisgaon	538	218	6,394	2,223	28,204	366	2,362	10,580	6,058
Chopda	783	409	16,338	4,480	69,892	822	10,464	29,905	17,764
Edlabad	925	619	12,051	3,493	51,620	406	2,117	14,182	12,785
Erandol	570	407	9,252	3,271	44,823	228	1,024	12,696	10,744
Jalgaon	1,635	999	14,805	4,807	59,451	462	3,480	20,864	19,135
Jamner	1,090	422	18,387	4,835	77,886	755	905	25,748	13,943
Pachora	959	529	12,338	4,081	52,975	580	469	23,046	13,513
Parola	2,329	1,656	10,590	3,341	51,336	945	847	13,484	13,116
Raver	1,244	749	13,570	3,805	53,515	04	549	20,699	11,089
Yawal	861	576	11,679	4,112	50,939	648	934	24,269	16,794
Total ..	13,603	8,053	154,862	47,597	661,748	6,767	29,513	234,786	165,211

CHAPTER 6. Agriculture and Irrigation. Live-stock. Plough Cattle.

Though much headway has been made in the use of mechanical implements like electric pumps, oil engines, tractors, sugarcane crushers etc., bullocks still constitute a sizeable portion of total bovine population and, therefore, play an important part in agricultural operations and rural transportation. He-buffaloes do not appear to find much favour with the farmers. The plough cattle in the district varied from 1,90,647 in 1909-10 to 2,09,343 in 1920-21 and to 2,30,635 in 1956.

Milch Cattle.

Cows and buffaloes are kept mainly for breeding and milch production. Out of the total number of 2,13,901 milch cattle, 99,005 animals, that is, about 46 per cent were reported to be in milk, in 1956. Out of the rest, 2,161 females were working on farms. Cows, however, appear to be more popular in the district, primarily for the male progeny for draught. Their yield of milk is rather meagre and just sufficient for the calves and for domestic use. Buffaloes yield a good amount of milk. Milch cattle numbered 1,61,993 in 1909-10 and 1,55,160 in 1920-21.

Breeds of Cattle.

The important breeds of cows and bullocks observed in this district are *Khillar*, *Nimari* and local *Malvi* (mixed). They are described in the following paragraphs.

Khillar.

The animals of this breed are mostly located in the talukas of western zone, *viz.*, Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon, Parola and Amalner. *Khillar* is a very hardy animal and its capacity for heavy field and transport work is remarkable. It can pull on well under prolonged drought condition. These qualities have made this breed popular in the district. Its milk yield, however, is quite low, though efforts are being made to increase it. The height of the *Khillar* animal is 4½ to 5½ feet and weight from 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Nimari.

This is a good breed and therefore valued much all over the district. The *Nimari* animals are big in size. The coat colour is red with large splashes of white on various parts of the body. *Nimari* bullocks are very active work cattle and found very useful for water-lifting and heavy ploughing.

Malvi (local)

These animals are owned by a large number of cultivators and are popular for medium and light draught on the roads and for cultivation. These are white-coloured, small-sized animals of a mixed and non-descript origin.

The breeds of buffaloes found in the district are the *Surati* and the local ones. The *Surati* buffaloes, compact and medium-seized, are found throughout the district. She-buffaloes yield much more milk than the animals of the local breed and are at the same time very economical to maintain. The animals of local breeds are small-sized commonly used for agricultural operations and water-lifting. These animals are also found scattered all over.

Sheep, Goats and Horses.

Sheep and goats are of local and *Nimari-patenwadi* type. There is also a large number of sheep and goats crossed with Marino type. These animals are supposed to be a valuable asset to the *Dhangar* community who mainly rear them for wool, hair, skin and mutton. Goats constitute an important source of milk supply

Sheep, Goats and Horses.

to the poor cultivators. Most of the sheep flocks are found in the eastern tract where rainfall is less and grazing facilities are abundant. These flocks of sheep are not costly to maintain. They move during the rainy season to such areas where grazing facilities are abundant. Horses, mules and asses, though classed as agricultural live-stock, are not actually used for agricultural operations. They are mainly used for drawing conveyance, for transport work and as pack animals.

Sheep Development.

A Sheep Breeding Farm has been established at Bhilakhed in Chalisgaon taluka during the year 1946-47 under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme. The main object of this farm is to undertake breeding trials for evolving new types of superior, fine-woolled sheep and to supply the quality seed stock for upgrading the rural flocks of sheep. The farm extends over an area of 264 acres of which about 60 acres are utilised for producing fodder. The strength of the flock maintained on the farm has increased from 53 in 1946 to nearly 520 at present.

About 20—25 selected rams are supplied annually to flock owners for breeding purposes and, during the last twelve years, 228 rams have been supplied to them. Besides, it supplies rams to the neighbouring districts like Nasik and Dhulia. Flock owners, who undertake sheep improvement work under the guidance and advice of the Animal Husbandry Department, are subsidised for owning selected stock of sheep.

Poultry Development.

Poultry development farms are an essential ingredient of the programme of agricultural development. Jalgaon district derives the benefits from the following schemes, which are in operation generally all over the State:—

(1) Supply of cocks and hatching eggs.

(2) Grant of subsidies and loans.

(3) Establishment of Poultry Centres.

(4) Poultry Training Classes.

(5) Technical advice in poultry management, feeding, sanitation, etc.

(6) Poultry shows and rallies.

Supply of pure-bred cocks is made at concessional rates with a view to encouraging improved poultry-keeping and grading up rural poultry for increased production of eggs. The demand for birds and hatching eggs is being met by the Poultry Breeding Station, Dhulia, as well as by the subsidised poultry-keepers.

The Government encourage the development of poultry by granting subsidies to deserving poultry-keepers and loans to the tune of Rs. 500 to ex-poultry students of the Poultry Training Centre, for starting a private poultry. Similarly, candidates from Jalgaon district are allowed to attend poultry training classes conducted regularly at Poultry Breeding Station, Dhulia. Lectures on poultry development are also delivered at the Camp of

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. LIVE-STOCK. Poultry Development.

Village Leaders held in National Extension Service Blocks. There are also four key village centres, one each at Dhanwad, Kusumbe, Kandari and Chincholi.

The jurisdiction of the Agricultural Officer, in charge of Poultry Breeding at Dhulia, extends to Jalgaon district and the technical advice in poultry management, feeding, sanitation, etc., can be obtained from him or from the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jalgaon. Poultry-shows are organised simultaneously with agricultural shows and local fairs.

The poultry demonstration-*cum*-extension centre functioning under the Poultry Development Scheme, Government of India, may open up a poultry establishment at Jalgaon in immediate years. This will widen the scope of poultry development programme and enlarge the facilities available to farmers.

The prices, prevailing in 1959, of sheep and goats (local), *Khillar* cow, *Surati* buffalo-bull and *Surati* she-buffalo were as under:—

	(In rupees)	
	Adult	Young one
Sheep and goats (Local)	30 to 35	10 to 20
Khillar cow	250 to 300	175 to 200
Surati buffalo-bull	200 to 300	..
Surati she-buffalo	300 to 700	200 to 400

Poultry.

Poultry-keeping has now developed into an important cottage or subsidiary industry in rural areas. According to 1956 census, the poultry population was 1,56,682 out of which fowls numbered 1,54,352. Eggs and flesh of the birds are a valuable non-vegetarian food.

Sources of Supply

The district imports some pure breeds of cattle like *Khillar* and *Nimari* bulls, cows, bullocks and *Surati* buffaloes which are available in the weekly cattle markets held in each taluka. These markets are managed by municipal authorities or by the district local boards. The animals of pure *Khillar* breed are brought mainly from cattle fairs held annually at Khargon and Kharsundi in Sangli district and from the *Khillar* cattle shows and fairs in Sholapur district. The *Nimari* bullocks are, however, supplied by the Gilligan Cattle Breeding Farm, Pimpale (Jalgaon taluka) and Gangapuri Cattle Breeding Farm, Jamner, both of which are managed by the Taluka Development Associations. The animals of this breed also come from the Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Products.

Milk occupies an important place among live-stock products, Jalgaon and other towns being the ready markets. Pasteurised milk is transported to Bombay almost daily from Chalisgaon where a pasteurisation plant is maintained. When milk cannot be easily transported for liquid consumption, it is converted into

Products.

milk products like butter, ghee, *khawa*, etc. The average annual outturn of live-stock products and their value are given in the following table:—

LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Live-stock Products (1)	Quantity (2)	Value in Rupees (3)
Milk	44,706 (tons) ..	2,01,17,700
Eggs	38,55,720 (numbers) ..	3,85,572
Manure	3,94,381 (cart-loads) ..	7,88,762
Hides	66,175 (numbers) ..	10,02,625
Skins	52,840 (numbers) ..	39,630
Wool	36,892 (lbs.) ..	55,338
Cow calves	7,210 (numbers) ..	3,60,500
Buffalo calves	15,865 (numbers) ..	11,89,875

The following were the live-stock prices current in 1958-59:—

LIVE-STOCK PRICES IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1958-59).

	(In rupees)	
	Adult	Young one
Sheep and goats (local)	30—35	10—20
Khillar cow	250—300	175—200
Surati buffalo bull	200—300	N.A.
Surati she-buffalo	300—700	200—400

Fodder Supply.

The District is self-sufficient in respect of fodder supply. The main sources of fodder are the grazing areas or *kurans*. Quality grass also grows in these *kurans*. It is cut, tied into bundles and sold in the market. The dry stalks of jowar, bajri and *bhusa* (chaff) of wheat are also fed to the cattle. They are sufficient to meet local requirements.

Health Conditions

Generally, the working bullocks and milch cattle (cow and buffaloes) keep good health due to better care taken by the owners. Dry and useless animals are maintained chiefly on grazing and rarely, by little stocks of fodder. Naturally, their health is poor. Horses are maintained on good rations and enjoy good health. Poultry is also well-maintained.

Breeding, Veterinary and Husbandry Facilities.

There are two live-stock farms, *viz.* Gilligan Cattle Breeding Farm, Pimpale and Gangapuri Cattle Breeding Farm, Jamner, both of which are run by Taluka Development Associations.

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. LIVE-STOCK.

Attempts are made by these farms to introduce and develop *Nimar* breed in the district. Veterinary aid is available from the veterinary dispensaries situated in each taluka. They are in the charge of veterinary officers.

Cattle Improvement.

A Key Village Scheme is in operation at Pimpale since 1954-55, which concentrated on the development of the *Nimar* breed. The present policy is, however, to develop the *Khillar* breed in this tract. Two *Khillar* bulls are kept at this centre for artificial insemination. Five additional *Khillar* premium bulls to serve cows have been located in key villages. Two sub-centres one at Asoda and the other at Nashirabad are doing the same work. One *Surati* buffalo bull is also kept at Pimpale to serve she-buffaloes in the key village area.

The Government schemes, that were in operation in 1958, for cattle improvement, covered location of breeding bulls, *goshala* development and poultry improvement.

Location of breeding bulls.

(i) *Half Cost Scheme.*—Under this scheme, a farmer is issued a breeding bull and subsidised Rs. 350 or half of the actual cost of the breeding bull, whichever is less. No maintenance charges are paid for this bull. It is to be maintained by the farmer in a good breeding condition for a period of three years from the date of issue. Its service is to be utilised by the villagers to improve their cattle.

(ii) *District Premium Bull Maintenance Charges Scheme.*—The farmer has to purchase the breeding bull at his own cost with the approval of the Department of Agriculture. A maintenance charge of Rs. 12 per month is paid for a period of three years from the date of issue. The owner is expected to maintain the bull in a good breeding condition and make available its service for improving village cattle.

(iii) *Personal Ledger Account Scheme.*—The farmer is granted a loan to the extent of Rs. 300 per bull from the personal ledger account of the Cattle Development Officer, Poona. The loan (at 4½ per cent interest) is repayable within three years in six equal six-monthly instalments. The breeder is also given Rs. 12 as maintenance-subsidy for a period of three years, but the maintenance charges are credited to the account of repayment of loans.

(iv) *District Live-stock Advance Fund.*—The scheme is almost similar to the earlier one, except that the loan is paid from the funds kept at the disposal of the Collector of Jalgaon and the Chairman, District Development Board, Jalgaon, for the purpose.

Goshala Development Scheme.

The *Goshala* Development Scheme provides that a foundation stock of ten breeding cows and one breeding bull is supplied at Government cost to a selected *goshala* or *panjarpol*. The *goshala* or *panjarpol* also purchases an equal number of breeding stock at its own cost. It has to carry out breeding work of this

foundation stock for a period of five years. The *goshala* is given an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 by the Government. Shri Gowardhan Sanstha, Chopda, has been implementing this scheme since 1951-52 and encouraging the development of the *Gir* breed.

Poultry Improvement Scheme.

Poultry Improvement Scheme provides for the supply of pure-bred cocks of improved white leg-horn breed to *bonafide* cultivators at the concessional rates fixed by the Poultry Development Officer, Poona, for grading of rural poultry. The Government Poultry Farm at Dhulia meets the demand of this district for birds and hatching eggs. Other benefits consist of the availability of subsidies and loans, training, technical advice, etc. There are also four key village centres one each at Dhanwad, Kusumbe, Kandari and Chincholi.

IRRIGATION

Since agriculture is the prime occupation of the people, which is subject to uncertainty of rainfall, irrigation plays an important part in improving the rural economy. The following table shows the net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in 1956-57:-

TABLE No. 38

NET AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Net area irrigated by					Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	Area irrigated more than once	Total gross area of crops irrigated
	Government Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Amalner	1,000	..	9,213	133	10,346	5·30	510	10,856
Bhadgaon	1,092	..	1,257	17	2,366	5·20	2,141	4,507
Bhusawal	207	..	3,720	..	3,927	3·00	900	4,827
Chalisgaon	1,288	..	3,806	93	5,187	2·46	4,129	9,316
Chopda	..	..	1,209	..	1,209	0·70	36	1,245
Edlabad	..	105	1,210	..	1,315	1·00	460	1,775
Erandol	..	..	5,561	93	5,654	2·50	2,409	8,063
Jalgaon	..	..	3,647	41	3,688	2·80	320	4,008
Jamner	..	..	3,372	80	3,452	1·02	..	3,452
Pachora	937	..	2,829	47	3,813	3·40	2,21	.,032
Parola	396	..	6,831	618	7,845	4·10	3,272	11,117
Raver	..	..	10,597	..	10,597	9·80	1,291	11,888
Yawal	49	..	7,248	..	7,297	6·00	4,321	11,618
District Total	4,969	105	60,500	1,122	66,696	3·25	22,008	88,704

In 1956-57, the district had 88,704 acres under irrigation, of which 22,008 acres were irrigated more than once. The percentage that the total gross irrigated area bears to the total sown area works out to 3.75. This proportion has remained more or less stationary for a number of years, though it was low when Khandesh Gazetteer was first compiled (1880). Out of the total irrigated area, 86 per cent was under food crops and the rest under non-food crops. More than 50 per cent of total irrigated area was in the Parola, Raver, Yawal and Amalner talukas. The sugarcane grown in the district was by large taken on irrigated lands. Nearly 55 per cent and 40 per cent of the areas under rice and wheat respectively were irrigated. A large acreage under gram was also irrigated. The following tables throw a sufficient light in this respect:—

TABLE No. 39

AREA IN ACRES UNDER FOOD CROPS IRRIGATED IN EACH TALUKA OF JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Gram	Sugarcane	Miscellaneous food crops (including chillies)	Total food crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Amalner	407	5,220	..	1,190	206	3,648	10,671
Bhadgaon	837	1,551	30	419	355	770	3,962
Bhusawal	471	1,913	..	71	50	1,841	4'346
Chalisgaon	1,163	3,716	49	537	151	3,323	8,939
Chopda	134	315	..	29	92	244	814
Edlabad	130	533	..	45	17	1,045	1,770
Erandol	672	3,421	..	837	104	3,029	8,063
Jalgaon	925	405	..	49	66	1,603	3,048
Jamner	..	776	..	750	133	1,672	3,331
Pachora	505	1,802	..	438	124	2,542	5,411
Parola	645	4,207	35	1,705	159	2,218	8,969
Raver	507	2,544	34	174	295	1,683	5,237
Yawal	755	4,200	..	250	665	5,740	11,610
District Total	7,151	30,603	148	6,494	2,417	29,358	76,171

TABLE No. 40

AREA IN ACRES UNDER NON-FOOD CROPS IRRIGATED IN EACH TALUKA OF JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta (1)	Cotton (2)	Mustard (3)	Linseed (4)	Castor (5)	Tobacco (6)	Fodder crops (7)	Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops (8)	Total Non-Food Crops (9)
Amalner	..	..	..	82	..	48	55	185
Bhadgaon	..	4	5	24	101	20	391	545
Bhusawal	9	..	..	6	..	2	464	481
Chalisgaon	239	1	..	43	..	94	..	377
Chopda	..	..	..	5	..	17	409	431
Edlabad	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Erandol	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Jalgaon	..	..	.	..	..	..	960	960
Jamner	..	.	..	8	..	21	92	121
Pachora	..	..	..	4	.	37	580	621
Parola	.	.	..	35	..	28	2,085	2,148
Raver	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,651	6,651
Yawal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
District Total	248	5	5	207	101	272	11,695	12,533

CHAPTER 5.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Sources of Irrigation.

Table No. 40 shows the sources of irrigation.

Area under canal irrigation was 4,969 acres in 1956-57. As regards tank irrigation, excepting the three tanks of Hartala, Mhaswa and Velhala, there are no other tanks of much importance. These three tanks were constructed in pretty old times, and no information on date of their construction, expenditure incurred on them, etc., is available. A brief description of each of them is given in the pages that follow.

Well irrigation occupies an important place in Indian agriculture. In 1956-57, there were 34,689 wells in the district which irrigated nearly 70 per cent of the net area irrigated in that year. Most of the wells are masonry and owned privately. The largest number of wells was in Raver and Amalner talukas.

Co-operative Lift Irrigation.

Co-operative lift irrigation societies are a recent development in the district. The first society was registered in 1947, in Umarkheda. Government encourage the organization of co-operative lift irrigation schemes by granting financial and technical aid to societies undertaking such schemes. These societies aim at—

(i) encouraging owners of lands, permanent tenants and protected tenants to pool their lands into sizeable blocks for irrigation purposes;

(ii) acquiring lands for irrigation, and

(iii) purchasing appliances, machinery, pumps, etc., for irrigation purposes.

By June 1958, there were in all six co-operative lift irrigation societies. Besides, there are two multipurpose societies and one cotton sale society doing this work. The area under the first six units was 1,381 acres. They have installed either pumps or oil engines on rivers or wells from where water is lifted and made available to societies' lands. The position with regard to membership, share capital, reserve fund, etc., of these societies by June 1958 is given below:—

Number of societies..	6
Membership	281
Share capital	Rs. 32,425
Reserve and other funds	Rs. 1,17,153
Working capital	Rs. 3,26,148
Government loan and subsidies	Rs. 1,55,389

Jamda Canals

Till 1958, there was no major irrigation work. The Jamda Canals are the only medium irrigation work. It consists of a masonry weir found entirely on a sound sheet rock. The weir is located just near the village Jamda. Construction of the waste weir and canal was started in 1863 and completed in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 10,88,661. The work of re-modelling and extension of Jamda right and left bank canal was started in the scarcity period in 1953 and completed by March, 1957 at a cost of Rs. 9,86,240.

TABLE No. 41

SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY IN EACH TALUKA OF JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1956-57.

Taluka or peta	Government Canals		Number of private wells used for irrigation purpose only			Number of wells used for domestic purpose only	Number of wells not in use	Number of oil engines
	Number	Mileage	Masonry	Non-Masonry	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Amalner	3	4	3,148	644	3,792	2,526	290	87
Bhadgaon	2	45¼	1,151	53	1,204	1,926	842	44
Bhusawal	1	1	2,799	..	2,799	105	943	170
Chalisgaon	6	14	3,837	165	4,002	2,627	159	95
Chopda	..	..	3,345	153	3,498	4,333	3,405	107
Edlabad	..	..	1,281	58	1,339	667	131	57
Erandol	..	..	2,999	42	3,041	1,763	858	205
Jalgaon	..	..	1,608	332	1,940	1,762	152	63
Jamner	..	..	1,885	822	2,707	2,400	982	235
Pachora	1	7	2,189	202	2,391	1,629	1,297	173
Parola	1	3	2,203	271	2,474	1,230	1,146	26
Raver	..	..	2,735	41	2,776	6,075	408	801
Yawal	1	1½	2,718	8	2,726	5,107	872	595
District Total	15	76	31,898	2,791	34,689	32,150	11,485	2,658

CHAPTER 8.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Co-operative Lift Irrigation.

Jamda Canals.

The weir has a length of 1,540 feet and an average height of 12 feet above the bed of the river. Its top width is eight feet and bottom width 11 feet. The weir in plan is convex down stream and at the screen walls on the left and right sides. Four and three scouring sluices, respectively are provided to keep the mouth of the canal clean of sand. The length of the left bank canal is 27 miles. The canal section is designed for carrying 250 cusecs of water. The length of the right bank canal is 19 miles and its section is designed to carry a discharge of 100 cusecs. The villages from Bhadgaon peta and Chalisgaon taluka get the benefit of this scheme.

The area under command of Jamda canals is about 55,000 acres out of which irrigable area is 24,000 acres, while area actually irrigated in 1956-57 was 6,722 acres. The crops irrigated and grown here are vegetables, sugar-cane, plantains, fruits, wheat, rice, maize, jowar, gram, fodder, lucern grass, cotton, tobacco, *kardai*, groundnut, chillies and garlic. Water rates charged per acre are Rs. 6 for *kharip*, Rs. 8 for *rabi*, Rs. 3 for single watering and Rs. 8 for pre-seasonal irrigation in *rabi* and hot seasons.

Minor Irrigation Works.

Most of the irrigation works in the district are minor irrigation works. There are, however, some works which are old and comparatively bigger in size. Brief account of each of them is given in the following paragraphs. Rest of the minor irrigation works are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 42

TABLE No. 42

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS* IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.

Name of the Bandhara (1)	Location (2)	Taluka or peta served (3)	Details of Construction: Year (4)	Details of Construction: Cost in rupees (5)	Details of Construction: Brief description (6)
1. Nagardeola ..	.. Across Titur river near Nagardeola	Pachora .. .	1956-57 ..	85,152 (excluding land acquisition)	1. U. C. R. Masonry. 2. Length 540′. 3. Top width 6′. 4. Five scour sluices. 5. The main canal (7 miles) has eight distributaries with a total length of 10 miles.
2. Mangarkheda	.. Across Hated Nalla near Mangarkheda.	Jalgaon	1951-52 .	22,253	1. Masonry. 2. Length 90′. 3. One scour sluice.
3. Beli nalla ..	.. Near village Pimpri Khurd.. ..	Chalisgaon	1950-51 ..	17,801	1. U. C. R. Masonry. 2. Length 257′. 3. Top width 4′. 4. One scour sluice. 5. Length of the canal 5,500′.
4. Korda nalla ..	.. Near Adgaon village	Chalisgaon	1956-51 ..	14,571	1. Masonry. 2. Length 108′. 3. Top width 4′. 4. One scour sluice. 5. Canal length 7,480′.

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IRRIGATION.
Minor Irrigation Works

5. Bhonak	Across Bhonak river near village Vadhoda.	Yawal	1954 ..	1,51,135	1. Foundation (permeable) length 193'. 2. Top width 4'. 3 Length of main canal one mile. 4. Four distributaries (7 miles).
6. Tambola	Across Titur river near Tambola village.	Chalisgaon	1956-57 ..	47,054	1. Masonry. 2. Length 256'. 3. Top width 5'. 4. One scour sluice. 5. Canal length (3 miles).
7. Shirasgaon†	Across Dhaman river near Shirasgaon village.	Chalisgaon	..	..	

TABLE No. 42—*contd.*

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS* IN JALGAON DISTRICT, 1956-57.—*contd.*

Name of the Bandhara	Area in acres			Main crops irrigated	Water rates per acre in rupees
	Commanded	Irrigable	Irrigated (1956-57)		
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Nagardeola ..	3,000	2,400	580	Cotton and wheat	Hot weather .. 12 Kharip .. 6 Rabi .. .. 8 Pre-seasonal .. 8 Single watering .. 3
2. Mangarkheda	300	150	19	Wheat, gram, cotton and chillies	Rabi 8
3. Beli nalla	250	150	78	Wheat, rice, gram, cotton and chillies ..	Hot weather .. 12 Kharip .. .. 6 Rabi 8
4. Korda nalla	200	100	11	Wheat, gram and cotton	Rabi 8

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5. Bhonak ..	1,400	760	49	Wheat, gram, cotton, groundnut and chillies ..	Hot weather Kharip .. Rabi ..	12 6 8
6. Tambola ..	1,200	500	171	Wheat, rice, bajri, gram, cotton, lucern grass, and chillies.	Hot weather Kharip .. Rabi ..	12 6 8
7. Shirasgaon†	600	400	92	Wheat, gram and chillies ..	Rabi ..	8

*The following are smaller irrigation works in the charge of the Revenue Department :—

1. Patonda bandhara across Titur river near Chalisgaon taluka, Chalisgaon.
2. Toli bandhara across Bori river near village Toli, taluka Parola.
3. Phapora bandhara across Bori river near village Phapora, taluka Amalner.
4. Mudi bandhara across Panzara river, taluka Amalner.
5. Mandal bandhara across Panzara river, taluka Amalner.

†Date of construction and other details are not available.

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Mhaswa Tank.

The tank is situated near Parola and serves some villages in Parola taluka. The work was started and completed in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 1,40,930. The tank consists of an earthen embankment with a length of 1,404 feet, a maximum height of 44 feet and storage capacity 158.5 million c. ft. The present capacity of the tank is 87.03 million c. ft., the remaining portion having undergone silting during the last seventy years. The waste weir is a masonry bar 385 feet in length and three feet in width at the top. There are two irrigation channels on each bank of the nalla across which the tank is constructed. The length of each channel is 3.5 miles. The channel on west side has a discharging capacity of 18 cusecs and that on east a capacity of 9 cusecs. The area under command of this tank is 4,075 acres. The area actually irrigated in 1956-57 was 507 acres. The crops usually irrigated are wheat, jowar, gram and cotton, water rates per acre being Rs. 6 for *kharip* and Rs. 8 for *rabi* seasons.

Velhale Tank.

The tank is situated near the village Velhale in Bhusawal taluka. The work was started during the scarcity period in January 1953 and completed in March 1955 at a cost of Rs. 7,85,736. There is an earthen dam 1,000′ in length and with a maximum height of 53.25′ in the gauge portion. The net available storage of the tank is 74.44 million c. ft. The waste weir is in cutting on the left bank and is of drowned channel type. The waste weir is 420 feet in length. The canal is designed to discharge 20 cusecs for a length of about a mile. The length of the canal is four miles six furlongs and has three distributaries.

The area under command of this tank is about 2,200 acres of which that of 1,470 acres is irrigable. The area actually irrigated from the above tank during the year 1956-57 was 236 acres. The crops irrigated generally are wheat, gram, cotton, ground-nut and chillies. The water rates per acre are Rs. 12 for hot weather season, Rs. 6 for *kharip* season and Rs. 8 for *rabi.*

Hartala Tank.

Hartala tank is a very old tank situated about four miles from Edlabad near the village Hartala in Edlabad taluka. The work consists of an earthen dam 1,200′ in length and a maximum height of 5½. The top width of the dam is 6′. A masonry waste weir with 136′ length has been provided in the east end. The small channels called east and west *pats* (canals), distribute water to the fields. Each *pat* is about a mile in length. Distributing channels run off from these *pats*. The entire length of distributaries running from these channels is 5½ miles. The tank is in the charge of the Revenue Department. The tank commands land of this village exclusively, the irrigable area being 415 acres. Area actually irrigated in 1956-57 was 115 acres. Generally, the crops grown in the vicinity of this tank are wheat, jowar, bajri, gram, lucern grass, cotton and tobacco. The water rates per acre are Rs. 12 for hot weather, Rs. 6 for *kharip* and Rs. 8 for *rabi* seasons.

SEED SUPPLY.

It has been the practice of the cultivators, particularly the big and the medium-sized ones, to preserve their own seeds of the main crops. Only the poor cultivators and those who intend to take up

cultivation of a particular crop or farm business afresh have to borrow their seed requirements. Those who preserve their own seeds take care to see that the grains preserved are bold and possess healthy colour and that they are free from insect attack. Selection is, however, largely confined to the seeds of jowar, though it is also resorted to in the case of groundnut, paddy, bajri and a few fruits and vegetables.

In the case of jowar, earheads of good size having good coloured grains are selected on the threshing yard and threshed separately. While threshing, some quantity of *neem* leaves is mixed to prevent insect attack. Some cultivators preserve the seed with *ruj* (*sunka*), a powdered material from the earhead, which creates itching sensation on contact. The paddy seeds are preserved in containers built of *turi* stalks, bamboo or any other suitable material. The whole structure is plastered with mud over which a coating of cow-dung is given. The seed is kept loose inside; on the top, paddy straw is spread; and afterwards, the top is plastered with mud and cow-dung. The same method is followed for preserving seeds of other cereals and pulses. They are also preserved in heaps of *bhusa*. The seeds are first filled in earthen pots or in gunny bags. At the top of each earthen pot, a layer of *bhusa* is spread. When bags are used, the seeds are mixed with *neem* leaves. The bags are tightly filled and kept in well-ventilated places. The seeds of pulses are sometimes preserved in a different way. They are mixed with fine wood ash and placed in earthen pots.

Other cultivators obtain their seed either by exchange or by purchasing it from the cultivators who preserve good seeds. Those who stock seed in excess of their requirement take the seed to the weekly bazars for sale and sell it at a premium over the rate of the ordinary grain of its kind. Merchants dealing in cotton and groundnut also supply seeds of the crops to the growers. Taluka development associations are also engaged in this business.

The Department of Agriculture has been propagating improved strains of jowar, wheat, cotton, groundnut, etc., evolved at the departmental research station in the district. There were nearly 65 Government depots in the district in 1957 which supplied nucleus seed. Experience has shown that, by using improved varieties of seeds, the output can be increased nearly by ten per cent.

A scheme for multiplication and dis...tribution of improved seeds of important crops was undertaken under the First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56). Under this scheme, improved strains of seeds were multiplied on the farms of selected progressive cultivators and distributed to agriculturists through authorised dealers, co-operative societies and taluka development associations. The varieties propagated in the district are Akola bajri, Maldandi 35-1 variety of jowar, Kenphad and Niphad-4 wheat, Spanish groundnut, Chafa gram, Co-419 variety of sugarcane and 170-Co2,

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. SEED SUPPLY.

197-3 (Virnar), and similar other varieties of cotton. The quantities of seeds of these strains distributed during the First Five-Year Plan were:—

Kind of seed	Quantity in maunds
Bajri (Akola)	5,586
Jowar (M. 35·1)	300
Wheat (Gulab)	922
Wheat (Kenphad)	2,117
Wheat (Niphad-4)	352

MANURE.

The farmers in the district have long realised the utility of manuring their fields by organic and inorganic manures for improving soil fertility. The use of artificial manures is, however, largely restricted to commercial crops. Indigenous manures like the dung of cattle, sheep and goats, stable litter and village refuse are ordinarily used for manuring the fields. It is customary to manure the fields with a basic dose of five cart-loads of farm yard manure in the case of dry crops and ten cart-loads in the case of irrigated crops. After this dose, chemical fertilizers are applied according to the requirements of individual crops. though their application is largely confined to commercial crops. Cow-dung is usually used by those who possess stall-fed cattle or by those who are in a position to purchase cow-dung. As cow-dung is, however, very commonly used as fuel in rural areas, there is usually a dearth of it for manurial purposes. The dung and the urine of sheep and goats are also valuable manures and the owners of flocks of sheep and goats are employed to graze their sheep in the fields continuously for two or three nights.

Compost Manure.

Of late, the conversion of farm refuse into compost manure is becoming more common. Pits are dug and filled with farm refuse, cow-dung, stable litter, etc., and the contents are allowed to decompose. The pits are opened after about a year. The farm-yard manure thus produced contains about 0.7 per cent of nitrogen. The Department of Agriculture has been propagating better methods of manure-composing not only to increase total outturn but also the nitrogen content up to 1.4 per cent. Till 1952-53, the Department of Agriculture used to give subsidy of two rupees for digging and of a rupee for filling a pit of size $10' \times 6' \times 3'$ to induce growers to adopt improved methods of compost-making. Town refuse is utilized by the municipalities for compost-making by *Bangalore process*. This is sold to cultivators of surrounding areas.

Oil-cakes and Fertilizers.

Application of groundnut cakes, manure mixtures and fertilizers has sometime resulted in considerable increase in outturn. Their supplies are made available to the cultivators through co-operative societies. The district agricultural staff also arranges for their

distribution, if stocks are available. The following manure schedule (cropwise) gives an idea of the existing system of manuring observed by the local farmers:—

Crop (1)	Ammonium Sulphate (2)	Super-phosphate (3)	Sulphate of Potash (or Muriate of Potash) (4)
Rice	200	125	..
Jowar (kharip)	200	125	..
Jowar (rabi)	200	125	..
Wheat (irrigated)	200	125	..
Sugarcane	1,500	625	200
Bajri	200	125	..
Groundnut	100	375	40
Chillies	200	125	..
Cotton	200	125	..
Cotton (irrigated)	400	250	..
Tomatoes	200	125	40
Banana	1,000	625	250
Garlic	200	125	40
Vegetables	400	250	..
Onion	400	250	..

Following progress was made during the period of the First Five-Year Plan in popularising the use of organic manures and fertilizers among the cultivators of the district:—

Type of manure-fertilizer	Quantity distributed in tons
1. Town compost	83,259
2. Rural compost	1,70,638
3. Groundnut cake	4,526
4. Manure mixture	4,249
5. Ammonium sulphate and super-phosphate.	5,495
6. Farm-yard manure	1,10,002

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. PESTS.

There are various pests of crops, which are described in the account that follows. The pests of cotton and groundnut have been described earlier. The damage done by different pests cannot be estimated accurately, as its extent depends upon the severity of infestation in any particular year. The remedial measures mentioned against different pests described below are such as may be adopted by the cultivators at minimum cost.

Of Chillies *Murda*

Murda, chillies thrips (*anaphothrips dorsalis* Hood). The pest sucks the sap of the leaves and stems and thus causes reduction in size. In the case of irrigated crop, farmers, prefer spray of either 0.2 per cent D. D. T. or BHC (Benzene Hexachloride). However, when D. D. T. is being used, care should be taken not to spray the crop when it is ready for harvest. About fifteen days should elapse between spraying and harvesting.

Undir.

Undir, the rat (*ratus sp.*). Field rats cause considerable damage to maturing crops by cutting them down and feeding on plants. Wheat crop is probably the main target. Besides, rat burrows are a constant nuisance, particularly in irrigated fields whose water channels get damaged.

Rat nuisance can be controlled by hunting and poisoning. Poison baits and fumigation are also effective methods of keeping them in check. Various poisons are used for poison baiting. The one consisting of zinc phosphide one ounce and wheat flour one pound is, however, considered to be very effective. Fumigating of rat burrows by Cynogas "A" dust is also deadly for rats. It is a powder which, in contact with the moisture in atmosphere, liberates the deadly gas.

CROP DISEASES.

In addition to the damage done by pests, the crops suffer from various diseases. Given below is a brief description of each of the important plant diseases.

Of Cereals. *Kani.*

Kani, Ziprya and *lamb kani,* the smut diseases (*Spacelotheca sorghi; Sorosporium rellianum;* and *Tolyposporium ehrenbergi*). These diseases are responsible for extensive damage to jowar, *kani* being the most destructive, the cultivators have at times to incur heavy losses, if timely measures are not taken. *Kani* also attacks bajri. However, the treatment of 200-300 mesh-fine sulphur at the rate of one tola per seer of seed controls the disease satisfactorily.

Kajli.

Kajli, the loose smut of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*), is responsible for heavy damage. It can be effectively controlled by solar heat treatment of the seed. The seed is steeped in cold water for 4-5 hours and then spread on a galvanised iron sheet which is kept in the sun, particularly on a hot day, for about 3 to 4 hours.

Kevda

Kevda, the downy mildew of cereals (*Sclerospora sorghi, craminicola*) generally occurs both in jowar and bajri, though the extent of damage is not considerable.

CROP DISEASES.
Of Cereals.
Kevda.

Ergot has recently become a serious disease in this district. The grain and ears of *bajri*, when attacked by this disease, become poisonous and are, therefore, not suitable for consumption by human beings as well as by cattle. The grain can, however, be made edible by steeping the affected grain in 20 per cent salt solution and then by washing it three or more times in water. The seed should be dried thoroughly.

Tambera.

Tambera, stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*) is by far the most destructive disease of wheat and causes serious losses annually. The disease harbours on summer and *kharip* wheat which provides the main source of infection to the *rabi* crop. Development of resistant varieties offers the best method of control. Growing of *Kenphad* wheat, which is resistant to stem rust, is recommended for this region.

Of Gram.
Mar.

Mar, the wilt of gram (*Fusarium oxysporum f. ciceri*) causes extensive damage to the crop and is not amenable to any direct control measures. So far, the only remedy for this disease has been to uproot the affected plants and burn them or to grow resistant varieties such as Nagpur-352 and Dohad yellow.

Of Chillies.
Pan-valne or murda.

Pan-valne or *murda,* the leaf-curl of chillies, is a very serious disease, leading to considerable loss to cultivators almost every year. It is of a virus origin and can be controlled by spraying Folidol. In the seedling stage, spraying of Folidol E605 (0.003 per cent concentration) at weekly intervals is found useful. If the disease occurs after transplanting, Folidol E605 (0.003 per cent concentration) should be sprayed during the first month at fifteen days interval. Subsequently, spraying with Folidol E605 (0.002 per cent concentration) at the same interval should be continued. Spraying should, however, be discontinued two weeks before harvest. As Folidol is deadly poisonous, the fruit should be washed well before marketing.

Of Fruits and Vegetables.
Bhuri.

Bhuri, the powdery mildew on cucurbits, occurs on a large scale, though it can be controlled by dusting sulphur.

Kevda.

Kevda, the yellow vein mosaic of *bhendi,* is a virus disease and affects both the *rabi* and *kharip* crops. It is a highly infectious disease and causes a colossal damage to the crop. The disease is transmitted by white flies and can be effectively controlled by systematic roguing and destruction of all the affected plants in the season. Breeding disease-resistant types of *bhendi,* however, appears to be the only reliable method of controlling this disease.

Mar.

Mar, the wilt of brinjals (*Verticillium dahliæ*), affects brinjal cultivation in several parts of the district. No effective control measure is known as yet except to grow disease-resistant varieties.

Tikka.

Tikka, the leaf-spot of brinjal (*Cercospora sp.*), is another disease by which brinjal cultivation in the district is affected. It can, however, be controlled by spraying Bordeaux mixture in the proportion 3:3:50.

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. CROP DISEASES. Of Fruits and Vegetables. *Pane-valne.*

Pan-valne, the leaf-curl of tomato, is a serious virus disease. It is transmitted by white flies. No control measures are known as yet.

Kobi Kujne.

Kobi kujne, the black-rot (*Xanthomonas campestris*), is a serious disease of cabbage, cauliflower and knolkhol. It can, however, be effectively controlled by treating the seed in mercuric chloride 1 : 1,000 for 30 minutes and subsequently washing the seed in cold water so as to remove all traces of corrosive sublimate.

Bhuri.

Bhuri, the powdery mildew of coriander, affects all the green parts of the plant. One dusting of sulphur at the time of flowering at the rate of 20—25 lbs. per acre is sufficient to control the disease.

Mar.

Mar, the Panama disease of banana (*Fusarium oxysporum*), is a serious disease of banana, the *son* variety being very susceptible. The occurrence of the disease can be avoided by the cultivation of the *basarai* variety which is resistant to wilt.

Kevda.

Kevda, the chlorosis of banana, is caused by a virus. Affected plants remain stunted and show a somewhat bushy appearance. Severely affected plants fail to yield fruits, while in other cases, the fruit is of a poor quality. The disease is transmitted by aphids. Its occurrence can be controlled by burning all the affected plants in the garden and by planting disease-free suckers.

TENURES. Short History.

Prior to 1949, there existed in Jalgaon District, a congeries of inams, watans, and non-rayatwari tenures. Their creation was considered essential by all the previous rulers—the Hindu, the Muslim, the Maratha or the British—for political and administrative reasons, *viz.,* to support the existing rule and to ensure stable revenue to the State. The then existing leading men were, therefore, selected and given *inams* in the form of entire villages, lands, revenues, etc. They later came to be known as *paragana watandars, inamdars, jagirdars,* etc. They were to remain loyal to the ruling power, maintain law and order, and lastly, to ensure punctual payment of Government dues after recovering the same in any manner they (the *inamdars,* etc.) liked. Thus was created a class of non-cultivating landlords who banked and lived upon the revenues realised from their *inams* or *watans.* Even the British retained these tenures and tenure holders to enlist their support for their rule, though they also knew that all was not well with this system. With the advent of Independence, the political necessity of continuing these intermediaries between the Government and the actual tillers of the soil did not exist. It was, on the other hand. realised that existence and functioning of such intermediaries was detrimental to agricultural production and provided little incentive to the peasantry. As a result, Government of India enunciated a policy for the abolition of all such intermediaries by enacting special legislation. In furtherance of this policy, the then Bombay State undertook special legislation

for the abolition of these intermediaries. A brief account of legislative measures to abolish intermediaries is given in the paragraphs that follow.

Short History.

The paragana watandars called *deshpandes, deshmukhs* and *desais* were the chief instruments in the collection of revenues of the State from the time of the Muslim rulers. This arrangement was continued by the Marathas and the British. The *paragana* and *kulkarni watans* were abolished in the district with effect from 1st May 1951 under the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act, 1950. The total acreage resumed under this Act was 21,755. *Saranjams, Jagirs* and other *inams* of political nature were resumed with effect from 1st November 1952 under the Bombay Saranjams, Jagirs and Other Inams of Political Nature Resumption Rules, 1952. There were only three *Saranjams* in the district, *viz.*, Shendurni *Saranjams*, Mujumdar *Saranjams*, and Bhoite *Saranjams*. They hardly consisted of 25 villages in all. By the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952, all personal *inams* were abolished on 1st August 1953. There were two kinds of *inams, viz.*, lands or villages exempted from payment of land revenue amounting to Rs. 5,000 and above, and those in whose case land revenue was less than Rs. 5,000. In 1953, the Government of Bombay passed the Bombay Village Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act. The Government resumed all such lands with effect from 1st April 1954. These *inams* (usually given in the form of scattered lands and cash allowances) had been granted in the past to village artisans (called *bara balutedars*) who were largely responsible for the continuity and stability of village service from generation to generation. In Jalgaon district, these grants consisted mainly of *Kazi, Mulla, Gurao* and *Gaohal inam* lands. The total area resumed under this Act was 7,783 acres of which nearly 4,750 acres were under *Gaohal inam* lands which were grants for providing water-supply to village community and cattle. This system (*hal* system) was peculiar to the Jalgaon and Dhulia districts.

Existing Tenures.

The existing land tenures in Jalgaon district are: (1) the Survey (or Rayatwari) tenures; (2) *Devasthan Inams*, and (3) Service *Inams* useful to Government. The survey tenure is one which consists in the occupancy of ordinary (*khalsa*) Government land and is the most prevalent form of tenure in the district. It is of two types, *viz.*, the old or unrestricted and the new or restricted tenure. The difference between them lies in the conditions upon which the land is held by a person. In the case of the old tenures, the right to alienate land by sale, mortgage or any other form of transfer is unrestricted. In the case of land held under new tenure, however, such right is restricted and alienation can be made only with the permission of the Collector. This restricted tenure was adopted in 1901 by the insertion of section 73-A in the Code in order to safeguard the tenants against themselves and their improvident readiness to alienate their lands to non-agriculturists.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENURES.
Rayatwari.

Rayatwari tenure is the most prevalent form of tenure in the district and occupied an area of 18,69,709 acres in 1957-58. There were 65,740 acres under restricted tenure. In rayatwari tenure, the land revenue is fixed not upon an estate as a whole or on a village as a whole but on individual survey numbers or sub-divisions thereof. The land revenue assessment is fixed under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code as amended in 1939. Assessment is based not only on advantages arising from rainfall or the kind of crop sown. It also depends on advantages arising from soil, water resources and location. It is on account of this that agricultural lands are divided into three main classes—dry crop, rice and garden lands—and the classification value of soils of different grades of productivity is fixed in terms of annas. Land revenue settlements are ordinarily made every 30 years for a taluka. The lands used for agriculture are divided into groups on consideration of physical features and other factors mentioned in section 117-G of the Land Revenue Code. The assessment is fixed on survey numbers and sub-divisions thereof, on the basis of standard rates fixed for the group as a result of settlement or revision settlement made in accordance with the rules laid down in the Land Revenue Code. In the case of an original settlement, the standard rate fixed for a group should not exceed 35 per cent of the average of the rental values of all occupied lands in the group for a period of five years immediately preceding the year in which the settlement is directed. In the case of a revision settlement, the existing aggregate assessment should not be increased by more than 25 per cent in the case of taluka or a group or by more than 50 per cent in the case of a survey number or its sub-division. These limits can be relaxed in the case of highly irrigated area.

Government may declare, when a settlement is effected, that the assessment has been fixed with reference to specified prices of specified classes of agricultural produce. When such a declaration has been made, the State Government may reduce or enhance the assessment in the area concerned by granting a rebate or by placing a surcharge on the assessment by reference to the alteration of prices of the classes of agricultural produce specified in the declaration.

The assessment fixed under the settlement is not collected in full in all years. In years of distress, suspension of half or full land revenue is given on the basis of the condition of crops. The annual land revenue demand is then fixed on the basis of the *annewari*, which means an estimate of the yield of crops in a particular year relative to the standard normal yield which is equated to sixteen annas. The land revenue thus suspended in one year becomes due for recovery in the next or subsequent years, if the crops are satisfactory. In case there is a succession of bad seasons, suspensions more than three years old are turned into remissions.

Inam tenure.

Devasthan Inams—These are lands granted to religious bodies for maintenance of temples and mosques or similar institutions. The grant is made in perpetuity and the fixed amount of land revenue is not liable to revision. *Devasthan inams* are ordinarily inalienable and also impartible. Succession to them is regulated by the terms of the grant and the customs and usages of the endowment. The holder for the time being manages the *inam* in the capacity of a trustee for the benefit of the endowment. There were 6,205 acres under this tenure in 1957-58.

Service Inams—These are holdings of lands or rights to receive cash payments or to levy customary fees or perquisites for the performance of certain services to Government or the community. The holders of such *inams* are divided into two classes; firstly, the district officers like the *desais, deshmukhs* or *deshpandes* who were the chief instruments for the collection of revenue under the Peshwas; and secondly, the village officers useful to the Government like the *patil* or the *kulkarni* who were provided adequate remuneration in the shape of lands or cash and village servants useful to the community such as *hajams, kumbhars, lohars, sutars, mochis* and other village artisans. There were about 57,797 acres under this tenure in 1957-58.

TENANCY.

Prior to the enactment of the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1939, the landlord-tenant relationship was governed by the provisions contained in section 83 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. It was found that these provisions did not ensure equality of status to the tenant with the superior holder in matters of contract or agreement. Many tenants, who held the same lands for generations, had no right of permanency but continued to be tenants-at-will, liable to be deprived of their tenancy, at the will of their landlords.

In the absence of any legislation for the protection of tenants, rack-renting was a familiar mode of ex-ploitation of tenants by the landlords. Tenants were, therefore, left with little incentive to improve the land and obtain better yield from it.

The Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, which came to be enforced in this district from 8th November 1946, was passed with a view to ameliorating the condition of tenants without injuring the legitimate interests of landlords. Those tenants who had held land for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1938 were declared to be "protected tenants". Such tenants could not be evicted, unless they ceased to cultivate the land personally or unless the landlord wanted to cultivate the land personally. It provided for the fixing of reasonable rent. Fresh leases were required to be of ten years' duration.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENANCY.

The Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, was amended in 1946. The Act was, however, replaced by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. The Act of 1948, while retaining the general provisions of the earlier legislation, added new features. This Act has statutorily fixed the maximum rate of rent at one-third and one-fourth of the total produce in the case of non-irrigated and irrigated lands respectively. It empowers the Government to fix rent at a rate lower than the maximum. The right of a landlord to terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant for the purpose of taking over the land for his personal cultivation is limited by the Act. He cannot terminate the tenancy, if he is already cultivating other land fifty acres or more in area. However, if he is cultivating less than fifty acres, the right is limited to such area as will be sufficient to make up the area for his personal cultivation to the extent of fifty acres. The protected tenant is also given a valuable right. He can purchase his holding from the landlord at a reasonable price, provided that thereby his own holding is not increased to more than fifty acres or the landlord's holding is not reduced to less than fifty acres. The onus of continuing protected tenancy to the heirs of a deceased protected tenant is shifted on to the landlord. Other important provisions of the Act are the ones which enable the Government to assume management of the estate of a landlord for the purpose of improving the economic and social conditions of peasants or for ensuring the full and efficient use of land for agriculture. A provision is made for the payment to the lawful holders of the net surplus in respect of estates taken over for management after deductions of the appropriate cost incurred by Government and the amount, if any, required for the liquidation of debts and liabilities. The Act prohibits transfer of agricultural lands to non-agriculturists, but the collector may permit such transfers in exceptional cases. The landlord has to transfer his agricultural lands to persons in the following priority: (i) the tenant in actual possession of the land, (ii) the person or persons personally cultivating any land adjacent to the land to be sold, (iii) a co-operative farming society, (iv) any other agriculturist and (v) any other person who has obtained from the Collector a certificate that he intends to take to the profession.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955.

Since 1948 many amendments were made to the Act. The most important of them, however, was the one made by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955, which was passed with a view to (i) vesting occupancy rights in lands on the tiller of the soil, (ii) re-distributing the land by the imposition of ceilings on individual holdings and (iii) providing the facility to the small holders to acquire lands, as far as practicable up to the size of an economic holding.

The most important feature of the amending Act is that which deals with tenants' right to purchase the land they cultivate. It lays down that, on April 1, 1957, also called the "Tillers' Day", all the tenants who cultivate personally and in respect of whom the landlord had not initiated proceedings by December 31, 1956, to resume land for personal cultivation, would be deemed to have

purchased the land cultivated by them from the landlords up to the ceiling area at the price to be fixed by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal. In computing the ceiling area, the land owned by the tenant is also taken into consideration. The purchase price would be fixed at six times the rent in the case of permanent tenants between twenty and two hundred times the assessment in respect of other tenants. In the case of tenants other than permanent tenants, the value of improvement effected by the landlord is also to be added to the price of land. The price is to be ordinarily paid by the permanent tenant in one lump sum within a year of purchase. Others may pay the purchase price either in one lump sum or in annual instalments not exceeding twelve, with simple interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. In the case of a new tenancy created in future, that is, after the "Tillers' Day", the tenant must purchase the land cultivated by him within one year from the commencement of the tenancy.

In case a tenant does not intend to purchase land or fails to exercise the right to purchase land within the specified period, the Collector has been empowered to terminate the tenancy and to summarily evict the tenant. Even though the land cultivated by the evicted tenant would revert to the landlord, he is entitled to retain only so much area as will be sufficient to raise the area in his possession up to the ceiling. The land in excess of the ceiling area would be disposed of to other persons with due regard to the order of priority stipulated in the Act.

The rents, which are made payable in cash only will be payable by the tenant at a rate which will be fixed by the Mamlatdar for a village or a group of villages within the maximum and minimum limits. In the case of areas which are surveyed and settled or in which assessment has been fixed, they are prescribed at five times the assessment or Rs. 20 per acre, whichever is less, and at two times the assessment, respectively. The liability of paying land revenue, local fund cess and irrigation cess in respect of the land is transferred to the tenant. But if in any year, the aggregate of the rent, land revenue and local fund cess exceeds the cash value of one-sixth of the produce for that year, the tenant is entitled to deduct, from the rent of that year, the amount so in excess.

In the Jalgaon district, there were 11,384 protected tenants, 30,495 ordinary tenants, 157 permanent tenants and 2,23,867 owner-cultivators on the 1st February 1957. The lands held by them were 99,580 acres, 1,99,022 acres, 521 acres and 14.27,181 acres respectively. It may be noted, however, that as a result of the extension of the special rights conferred on protected tenants to all tenants in general, the distinction between the protected and the ordinary tenants has thus been removed. A landlord who intends to resume land for personal cultivation can eject a protected or ordinary tenant subject to certain conditions, provided a notice was served on the tenant for resumption, by December 31, 1956. In all cases of evictions, however, the tenant, who is affected, should be left with an area which is equal to or more than half the area leased to him previously.

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TENANCY.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955.

The Act defines an economic holding as (i) sixteen acres of *jirayat* land or (ii) eight acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land or (iii) four acres of perennially irrigated land. The ceiling limit on individual holdings is stipulated at three times the economic holding. Restrictions have been laid down regarding the future transfers of agricultural land. Land purchased by tenants under the provisions of this Act can be transferred only with the permission of the Collector. Land cannot be transferred, sold or mortgaged to a person who is not an agriculturist. Further, where a landlord intends to sell any land, he has to apply to the Agricultural Lands Tribunal for determination of reasonable price, after which the land has to be offered for sale according to the order of priority stipulated in the Act.

Co-operative societies have been exempted from some of the provisions regulating the landlord-tenant relationship as also from those relating to restrictions on transfer of land.

RURAL WAGES.

Nearly 30 per cent of the agricultural population was returned at the 1951 census as agricultural labourers. Compared with the usual employment pattern found in other districts, this proportion appears to be rather high. The predominance of this class of population in the Jalgaon district is probably due to the heavy demand for labour for the cultivation of cash crops like cotton and groundnut, which require fairly larger labour force to tend and harvest than millets. This is counterbalanced by the heavy density (234 in 1951) of rural population and there is usually no need to obtain labour from outside.

The terms and conditions of engagement of the labour force are not always the same. Some are appointed as mere casual workers. Others are employed to perform specific field operations, while others are paid wages on an annual basis. The payment of wages differs not only from one category to the other, but from taluka to taluka also. Further, marked variations can be observed in the wages paid during past few decades. The following paragraphs bring out the variations in the wages paid to labourers for different kinds of work in 1938-39 (pre-war), 1948-49 (post-war) and 1957-58 in the talukas of Jalgaon district.

Casual Labour.

Casual labour is recruited as and when farm work arises. Usually, men are employed for heavy work while lighter work is entrusted to women. Child labour is also employed for light work. The labourers are paid on daily basis and payment is generally made in cash. The following table shows the rates of wages of casual labour in Jalgaon district:—

TABLE No. 43

RATES AND WAGES OF CASUAL LABOUR IN JALGAON DISTRICT

Taluka or peta	1938-39 (Pre-war)			1948-49 (Post-war)			1957-58		
	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	10)
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
1. Amalner	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
2. Bhadgaon	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
3. Bhusawal	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
4. Chalisgaon.. ..	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
5. Chopda	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
6. Edlabad	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
7. Erandol	0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 6 0 to 0 12 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0
8. Jalgaon	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
9. Jamner	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
10. Pachora	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0
11. Parola	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
12. Raver	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0
13. Yawal	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 8 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 1 2 0	0 10 0 to 1 0 0

N. A.=Not available.

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RURAL WAGES.

Casual Labour.

In the pre-war period, male labour was paid between four and five annas, female labour between two and three annas and child labour upto two annas. These limits rarely differed except in Parola, Raver and Yawal talukas where higher rates were prevalent. Thus, a man was paid eight annas a day in Parola and Raver and twelve annas in Yawal. Female labour was paid at half the rates offered to males. The post-war year (1948-49) presents a picture of marked variations between one taluka and another. They also depended upon the type of labour employed. In most of the talukas, male wages rose by two or three times, though in Bhadgaon, Erandol and Jalgaon talukas the rise was nearly four or five times. Female wages doubled in most of the talukas. The difference between the wages paid to female and child labour continued to be small in most cases.

Wages according to operations.

Payment of wages according to the nature of agricultural operations, is made in cash on daily wage basis in almost all the talukas. In case of cotton and groundnut, there also obtains a practice of entrusting harvesting on piece-rate basis. Additional facilities are rarely given. In Raver taluka, payment is made in kind for harvesting and threshing of grains.

TABLE No. 44

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RURAL WAGES.
Wages according to operations.

TABLE No. 44

RATES OF DAILY WAGES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN JALGAON DISTRICT, IN 1938-39, 1948-49 AND 1957-58.

Taluka or peta	1938-39			1948-49			1957-58			Other facilities given
	Operating Imple-ments (a)	Harvesting of grains (b)	Threshing of grains (c)	Operating Imple-ments (a)	Harvesting of grains (b)	Threshing of grains (c)	Operating Imple-ments (a)	Harvesting of grains (b)	Threshing of grains (c)	
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	
1. Amalner	Carting 1 0 0 Sowing 1 8 0 Ploughing 1 8 0 Harrowing 1 0 0	Male 0 6 0 Female 0 4 0	Same as in (b)	Carting 3 0 0 Sowing 5 0 0 Ploughing 5 0 0 Harrowing 3 0 0	Male 1 4 0 Female 0 12 0	Same as in (b)	Carting 3 0 0 Sowing 4 0 0 Ploughing 4 0 0 Harrowing 2 0 0	Male 1 4 0 Female 0 8 0	Same as in (b)	Nil.
2. Bhadgaon	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.
3. Bhusawal	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.
4. Chalisgaon ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.
5. Chopda	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.
6. Edlabad	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.

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Wages according to operations.

7. Erandol	0 12 0 to 1 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	2 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	Nil.
8. Jalgaon	1 8 0 Sowing 3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0 Sowing 10 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0 Sowing 10 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	Some earheads are given to women at the time of harvesting.
9. Jamner	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.
10. Pachora	1 0 0	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	5 0 0	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	Tea and smoking facilities are provided to piece-labour.
11. Parola	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	Nil.
12. Raver	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	12 lbs. of grain per head.	12 lbs. of grain per head.	3 4 0 to 4 0 0	12 lbs. of grain per head.	12 lbs. of grain per head.	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	12 lbs. of grain per head.	Same as in (*b*)	Nil.
13. Yawal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30 0 0 to 35 0 0 per acre.	2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per crop.	3 0 0 to 5 0 0 per acre per crop	

N. A.=Not available.

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RURAL WAGES.

The labourers are paid high wages for operations involving heavy manual work. Usually, highest wages are paid for operating implements. Harvesting and threshing also command high wages. Highest wages obtained at Jalgaon, Pachora, Erandol, Amalner and Raver.

Annual Servants. (*Saldars.*)

Annual Servants are employed usually by those cultivators whose holdings can provide continuous and regular employment for the whole of the year. The contract with *saldar* is generally for a year and may be renewed, if both the parties so desire. He is supposed to do all types of farm work and be available for serving his master for all the day. Sometimes, these *saldars* borrow large sums of money from their employers and, in such cases, they have to remain with the latter till the debt is paid up. Children are occasionally employed as *saldars*. In some places a *saldar* is provided with, besides cash wage, facilities like food, clothing and accommodation. Normally payment to the *saldar* is made in instalments, but sometimes an annual wage in advance is also given. When the amount is paid in instalments, the final balance is paid at the end of the year.

TABLE No. 45.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO SALDARS (ANNUAL SERVANTS) IN JALGAON

Taluka or peta	Wage payment (in Rs.) during			Other facilities such as food, clothing, tea, smoking, etc.
	1938-39	1948-49	1957-58	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Amalner ..	75	300	350	One heap (about 12 B. Mds.) of Jowar.
Bhadgaon..	30—40	250—300	300—350	Wheat, food and clothing provided.
	60—65	400—450	350—400	
Bhusawal..	125—150	150—250	300—375	Nil.
Chalisgaon	90—125	200—250	350—400	Nil.
Chopda ..	100—125	200—250	350—400	Nil.
Zdlabad ..	125	150	200	Nil.
Erandol ..	96	N.A.	300—360	Nil.
Jalgaon ..	150	300	350	Wheat, tea, clothing, smoking, etc., provided.
	250	600	750	Wheat, tea, clothing, smoking, etc., not provided.
Jamner ..	100—125	200—250	350—400	Nil.
Pachora ..	80—100	200—250	350—400	Nil.
Parola ..	120	250—260	360	
Raver ..	150—180	150—200	300—400	With food. In some cases a pair of dhoties and one shirt and cap are given to both kinds of labour.
	200—300	300—400	400—500	Without food.
Yawal ..	N.A.	N.A.	500—600	

There was a time when *balutedars* (village artisans) were considered to be the backbone of our village economy. In spite of the decay of the village economy in its old form, the *baluta* system has not disappeared. The necessity of these village artisans is naturally felt more in villages which are far away from towns and where the means of communications are very difficult. The conspicuous among them are the carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers and the barbers.

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Balutedars.

TABLE No. 46

ANNUAL PAYMENT TO VILLAGE *Balutas* (ARTISANS) IN JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1938-39, 1948-49 AND 1957-58.

Taluka or peta	1938-39				1948-49	
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Barber	Carpenter	Blacksmith
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Amalner	48 lbs. Jowar	Cash	48 lbs. Jowar ..	48 lbs. Jowar ..	48 lbs. Jowar ..	Cash.
2. Bhadgaon	As. 8 daily ..	As. 4 daily ..	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 1-8-0 daily ..	Re. 1 daily.
3. Bhusawal	80 lbs. Jowar .. 20 lbs. Udid. 10 lbs. Mug. 10 lbs. Chavali	Cash	80 lbs. Jowar ..	60 lbs. Jowar ..	100 lbs. Jowar .. 30 lbs. Udid. 16 lbs. Mug. 16 lbs. Chavali.	Cash.
4. Chalisgaon	60 lbs. grains ..	Cash ..	10 lbs. grains ..	40 lbs. grains ..	60 lbs. grains ..	Cash.
5. Chopda	60 lbs. grains ..	Cash	60 lbs. grains ..	40 lbs. grains ..	60 lbs. grains ..	Cash.
6. Edlabad	80 lbs. Jowar .. 20 lbs. Udid. 10 lbs. Mug. 10 lbs. Chavali.	Cash	80 lbs. grains ..	60 lbs. grains ..	80 lbs. Jowar .. 40 lbs. Udid. 10 lbs. Mug. 10 lbs. Chavali.	Cash.
7. Erandol	As. 12 to As. 14 daily.	As. 12 to As. 14 daily.	..	As. 4 daily ..	Rs. 1-8-0 daily ..	Rs. 1-8-0 daily.
8. Jalgaon	72 lbs. Jowar, Pulses and Vegetables.	Cash	72 lbs. Jowar and one meal when working, 48 lbs. Jowar from each cultivator.	72 lbs. Jowar, 24 lbs. Jowar from each cultivator and one meal when invited for work.	72 lbs. Jowar, Pulses, etc.	Cash.

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9. Jamner	60 lbs. Jowar; 20 lbs. Mug, Udid, Chavali.	Cash	60 lbs. Jowar	40 lbs. Jowar	60 lbs. Jowar; 20 lbs. Mug, Udid, Chavali.	Cash.
10. Pachora	Rs. 250	Rs. 250	Rs. 200	Rs. 125	Rs. 400 to Rs. 450	Rs. 400 to Rs. 450
11. Parola	Re. 1 daily	Rs. 2 daily	Re. 1 daily	As. 8 daily	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 daily.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 daily.
12. Raver	80 lbs. Jowar	Cash	40 lbs. Jowar	26 lbs. Jowar	80 lbs. Jowar	Cash.
13. Yawal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

Taluka or peta	1948-49				1957-58	
	Cobbler	Barber	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Barber
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Amalner	48 lbs. Jowar	48 lbs. Jowar	Cash	Cash	24 lbs. Jowar	48 lbs. Jowar.
2. Bhadgaon	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 2-8-0 daily	Re. 1 daily	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bhusawal	100 lbs. Jowar	60 lbs. Jowar	100 lbs. Jowar 30 lbs. Udid. 16 lbs. Mug. 16 lbs. Chavali.	Cash	100 lbs. Jowar	80 lbs. Jowar.
4. Chalisgaon	60 lbs. grains	40 lbs. grains	60 lbs. grains	Cash	60 lbs. grains	40 lbs. grains.
5. Chopda	60 lbs. grains	40 lbs. grains	60 lbs. grains	Cash	60 lbs. grains	40 lbs. grains.
6. Edlabad	80 lbs. grains	60 lbs. grains	80 lbs. Jowar 20 lbs. Udid. 10 lbs. Mug. 10 lbs. Chavali.	Cash	80 lbs. grains	60 lbs. grains.
7. Erandol	Rs. 1-8-0 daily	As. 8 to Re. 1 daily	Rs. 2 daily	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 daily.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 daily.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2 daily
8. Jalgaon	72 lbs. Jowar and one meal when on work, 48 lbs. Jowar from each cultivator.	72 lbs. Jowar and 24 lbs. Jowar from each cultivator and one meal when invited for work.	72 lbs. Jowar, Pulses, *etc.*	Cash	72 lbs. Jowar and one meal when on work, 48 lbs. Jowar from each cultivator.	72 lbs. Jowar and 24 lbs. Jowar from each cultivator and one meal when invited for work.

9. Jamner	60 lbs. Jowar ..	40 lbs. Jowar ..	60 lbs. Jowar .. 20 lbs. Mug, Udid, Chavali.	Cash	60 lbs. Jowar ..	60 lbs. Jowar.
10. Pachora	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 500 to Rs. 600	Rs. 500 to Rs 600	Rs. 400	Rs. 300.
11. Parola	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 daily.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 daily.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 daily.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 daily	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 daily	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 daily.
12. Raver	40 lbs. Jowar ..	26 lbs. Jowar ..	80 lbs. Jowar ..	Cash	40 lbs. Jowar ..	26 lbs. Jowar.
13. Yawal	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 3-8-0 daily ..	Rs. 3 daily ..	Rs. 2-8-0 daily ..	N.A.

N. A.—Not available.

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. RURAL WAGES. Balutedars.

Most of these *balutedars* are paid on annual basis, usually in kind. Cash payment to village *balutas* seems to be prevalent in Pachora taluka. Carpenters repair farm implements. Their rate of payment varied between 45 and 60 lbs. of grain, till about 1948-49. However, it has gone up in recent years. There also appears to be a tendency to pay wages in cash. Where the work is of a different nature, payment is made on a daily basis. In the case of blacksmiths, there are no annual contracts. Cash payment is usually made on daily basis. Cobblers are paid in kind, about 50 to 60 lbs. of grain for repair to leather *mots* and footwears. Barbers are paid in kind. Whenever a barber attends some religious function for hair dressing, etc., he is paid on the spot both in cash and in kind.

FAMINES.

In respect of the liability to famine from drought, the whole district holds a position intermediate between the Deccan and Gujarat. The periods of failure are of far less frequent recurrence than in those Deccan districts which are subject to chronic and intense famines. The distress may, however, at times be acute, as was the case in 1899-1900, but such cases are rare. It must be at the same time borne in mind that the rainfall of the district is not as certain as in the Konkan or in South Gujarat. The Jalgaon district cannot hence be classed as totally immune from famine. Broadly speaking, the district may be classed among the 'transition tracts' of the Deccan.

1396-1407.

The great Durgadevi famine (1396-1407) is one of the oldest of famines about which some information is available. It is said to have reduced the population of Khandesh to a few Bhils and Kolis.

1629.

Thereafter, the only scarcity recorded before the beginning of the nineteenth century was the one of 1629. In that year, following the ravages of war, came a total failure of rain. Lands famed for their richness were utterly barren; life was offered for a loaf, but none would buy; rank for a cake, but none cared for it. The ever-bounteous hand was stretched out to beg—and the rich wandered in search of food. Dog's flesh was sold, and the pounded bones of the dead were mixed with flour. The flesh of a son was preferred to his love. The dying blocked the roads, and those who survived fled. Food houses were opened. Every day soup and bread were distributed; some money was also distributed among the deserving poor every Monday. The Emperor and the nobles made great remissions of revenue.

1802-03.

In the troubles which followed Bajirav's establishment as Peshwa, Khandesh suffered more than any part of the Deccan. The year 1802-03 was not, as regards rainfall, unfavourable, nor had any scarcity in the neighbouring districts caused immigration. The country was prosperous, well-watered, and thickly peopled, when two seasons of lawlessness spread desolation and

1802-03

famine from one end to the other. The disorders were too great to allow of grain being imported and the price rose as high as one seer of grain for a rupee. Vast numbers died from famine or disease and many left their homes never to return. To lessen the pressure of distress, the Peshwa's Government abolished import duties and remitted revenue; the export of grain was stopped; prices were regulated; and measures were taken to repress Bhils, Arabs and other freebooters. By the end of 1804, the country was again quiet; but traces of this time, of frightful misrule and misery still remain.

1824-26.

From 1824 to 1826 was a time of great scarcity. Except a few slight showers, no rain fell. There was much distress among the poor and about Rs. 9,11,760 of the district revenue was remitted in three years.

1833-36.

Owing to short rainfall, from 1833 to 1836 was a time of great scarcity and distress, Indian millet prices rising high up.

1838-39.

In 1844-45, the failure of the latter rains caused much distress and made large remissions necessary.

1844-45.

In 1844-45 the failure of the latter rains caused much distress and made large remissions necessary.

1855-56.

In 1855-56, on account of want of rain, a large area of land remained unsown, and where sown, the crops, especially in Chopda and Savda, failed. A great part of the labouring population left the district and even some of the well-to-do cultivators were hard-pressed. In some cases, from 60 to 75 per cent of the assessment was remitted.

1862—66.

Between 1862 and 1866, the rainfall was scanty, and on account of the very high price of cotton, the grain-growing area was much reduced. Indian millet prices rose considerably. But wages were high and work was plentiful, and the labouring classes passed through this period of famine prices without much suffering.

1868-69.

In 1868-69, the latter rains failed entirely in several sub-divisions and were scanty throughout the district. The early crops were in many places below the average, and the late ones were almost everywhere inferior. Cotton, especially in Chalisgaon, was only half an average crop and the scarcity of grass was great. Fears were entertained that the Bhil population, suffering from want of food and labour, would take to robbing and plundering. These fears were increased by the arrival of large numbers of destitute persons from Marwar and Rajputana, where the failure of the rain was more complete and the scarcity amounted to famine. Jowar prices rose from seventy to twenty-four pounds a rupee. Relief works were started, many new roads were made, several irrigation works were begun or repaired; and land revenue worth Rs. 8,330 was remitted.

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FAMINES.

1871-72.

In 1871-72, except a few partial showers in September, there was a total failure of rain, and most of the crops withered. In the middle of November, there was heavy rain, but it came too late to save the early crops and did little good to the late harvest. Owing to large importations from the then Central Provinces, there was no want of grain; prices also came down. Relief works were undertaken and remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,75,208 granted.

1876-77.

The scanty rainfall of 1876, namely, about 14.4", compared with an average of 24.24". led to failure of crops and distress. The east and north-east suffered most severely. In addition to the failure of the early crops, only a few showers fell in September and October, and most of the cold-weather crops that were sown, perished. With high grain prices and very little demand for field work, the poorer classes fell into distress and about the middle of September, the need for Government help began to be felt. As the grain dealers were holding back their stores, about the middle of November, several of the municipalities opened grain shops and sold grain to the poor at cost price[1]. This had no appreciable effect on the market. Through all the cold and hot weather, prices remained high and distress, though not very severe, was widespread. The next rains (June 1877) began well. But again, there came a long time of dry weather. In August, prices shot up and affairs seemed rather critical. A good rainfall at the end of August revived the failing crops. Prospects rapidly brightened, and at the close of November the demand for special Government help ceased. Though prices were high and there was much distress, grain was always available and the scarcity never deepened into famine. Though there were many cases of individual suffering, the distress was by no means general. One village had good crops, another bad, and field differed from as much as village from village. The distress was most felt by the

[1] The following statement shows the details:

KHANDESH FAMINE GRAIN SHOPS, 1876-77

Place	Date		Cost in rupees
	Opened	Closed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Amalner	18th December 1876 ..	August 1877	500
Parola	1st December 1876 ..	24th January 1877 ..	3,450
Frandol	28th November 1876 ..	29th November 1877 ..	945
Dharangaon ..	13th November 1876 ..	2nd August 1877 ..	967
Varangaon ..	31st August 1877 ..	16th September 1877 ..	223
Jalgaon	5th November 1876 ..	18th December 1877 ..	4,103
		Total ..	10,188

Besides these, one grain shop at Savda was opened by private contribution.

labouring classes, the *bhils* and *mahars*, the latter of whom seemed at one time likely to give trouble, and by the petty local manufacturers whose industries suffered greatly from the failure of the ordinary demand. Still the distress was not so keen as to drive people away for any length of time; and from the more seriously affected districts, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Poona and Satara, many outsiders came and some have permanently settled. The following statement shows the movement of millet prices and of the numbers receiving relief in the whole of Khandesh (East and West) in 1876-77.

TABLE No. 47.

KHANDESH FAMINE, 1876-77.

Year and Month (1)	Average Daily Number: On Relief Works: Civil (2)	Average Daily Number: On Relief Works: Public (3)	Average Daily Number: On Relief Works: Total (4)	Average Daily Number: On Charity (5)	Average Price: Bajri (6)	Average Price: Jvari (7)	Rainfall* (8)
Year : 1876—							
November ..	..	3,287	3,287	..	26¼	32¾	
December ..	1,447	3,267	4,714	..	28¼	30¼	
January ..	803	2,125	2,928	..	28¾	32⅛	Storm of rain and hail on the 19th January.
Year : 1877—							
February ..	288	3,735	4,023	..	26¾	31⅛	0·68
March ..	47	2,982	3,029	106	28½	34⅞	Hail-storm and rain.
April ..	21	3,378	3,399	163	28½	31⅞	
May ..	15	2,594	2,609	50	27½	29¼	Rain.
June ..	91	2,295	2,386	4	25⅝	27⅝	4·49
July ..	74	2,428	2,502	..	23	24	3·17
August ..	3,044	5,578	8,622	165	16⅝	18¼	8·33
September ..	830	7,468	8,298	519	16⅝	17⅛	2·32
October ..	298	3,663	3,961	384	24⅛	24	1·52
November ..	72	785	857	10	25⅞	28¼	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	25	32	..
Total ..	7,030	43,585	50,615	1,401	..	..	21·19
Average ..	586	3,353	3,893	175	..	..	..
Total cost in Rupees ..	..	..	302,801	3,359			
			3,06,160				

* These figures are only approximate. The average total fall for Khandesh (East and West) upto 1st December 1877 was 21·19 inches.

During the first five months of 1877, grain kept pretty steady at twenty-eight pounds per rupee or about twice the ordinary rates; that its price rose rapidly in June and July till it reached 16 5/8 pounds in August and September; and that it then quickly fell to twenty-five pounds. As early as December 1876 the numbers on relief works reached 4,714. By lowering wages and enforcing the task test, the total was reduced to 2,928 in January. From this it rose to 4,023 in February, and then fell till in June it was as low as 2,386. Then, it steadily advanced till August when it reached 8,622. From this it rapidly fell to 857 in November when the relief works were closed. The numbers on charitable relief rose from 106 in March to 163 in April, and then fell to four in June. In July there was no one on charitable relief. From 165 in August, the number rose to 519 in September, and then quickly fell to ten in November.

The scarcity caused no change in the rates of cart-hire. And as the distress never deepened into famine, it was not necessary to open relief-houses or camps, or to organise a special relief staff.

At the beginning of the famine, dealers held back their stock of grain in the hope of a rise in prices. Afterwards, as they found that grain could be brought in large quantities by rail, they opened their stores, and though prices ruled high, there was no lack of grain.

A special famine census was taken on the 19th May 1877, when famine pressure was widespread and severe. It showed that out of 2,745 workers, 1,683 belonged to the sub-divisions where the work was carried on; 388 belonged to different sub-divisions of the same district; 648 were from other districts; and twenty-six from neighbouring states. As regards their occupation, 155 were manufacturers or craftsmen, 589 were holders of land, and 1,992 were labourers. The total cost of the famine was estimated at Rs. 3,06,160, of which Rs. 3,02,801 were spent on public and civil works and Rs. 3,359 on charitable relief.

Famine Effects.

Compared with the former year, the criminal returns showed a total increase of 871 offences[1], mainly due, in the Commissioner's opinion, to the scarcity and high prices which ruled throughaut the year. The estimated special mortality was about 474 souls. There are no trustworthy statistics of the numbers of cattle who left and returned to the district. Though the loss of stock was great, it did not interfere with the carrying of grain or with field work; nor in other respects was the rent-paying and working power of the district affected. The tilled area in 1877-78 and in

[1] The details are on the increase, under offences against public justice, 9; under rioting or unlawful assembly, 2; under murder, 1; under dacoity, 9; under robbery, 9; under lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, 25; under hurt, 171 under mischief, 18; under theft of cattle, 61; under ordinary theft, 619; under receiving stolen property, 46; and under criminal or house-trespass, 8.—Police reports, 1877

CHAPTER 5. Agriculture and Irrigation. FAMINES. Famine Effects.

1878-79 exceeded that in 1876-77 by 64,445 and 1,18,880 acres, respectively. Of Rs. 30,17,802, the land revenue for collection for 1876-77, and Rs. 21,142, outstanding balances for former years, Rs. 30,15,629 and Rs. 3,550 respectively were recovered by the close of the year, and Rs. 6,580 were written off as irrecoverable. In 1877-78, the land revenue for collection was Rs. 30,38,005 and the outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 12,905, of which Rs. 30,37,773 and Rs. 3,292 were recovered respectively and Rs. 385 written off, thus raising the outstanding balances for next year to Rs. 9,460. Of Rs. 31,00,690, the land revenue for collection for 1878-79, Rs. 30,93,991, and of the balances, Rs. 3,774 were recovered before the close of the year and Rs. 56 written off, leaving for future recovery a balance of Rs. 12,329. On the 1st January 1880, the sum outstanding was Rs. 5,953-7-8. Of this, in June 1880, Rs. 2,291-7-2 were written off as irrecoverable[1].

No special works were started for the relief of the famine-stricken. Only the ordinary budgeted works were taken in hand and they helped to give relief to those who chose to avail themselves of it.

1896

In 1896, the first rains were abundant and the *kharip* crop was good; but the later rains having failed entirely, there was no *rabi*. The district suffered in consequence of high prices due to famine conditions prevailing in the adjoining districts and relief works had to be undertaken. The part of Bhusawal taluka which lies north-east of the Central Railway with the Edlabad peta and the southern half of Jalgaon taluka were the areas of greatest scarcity. The hill tribes did not suffer.

1899.

In 1899, the rainfall was less than one-third of the normal. The June fall was below the average and the average rainfall was very deficient during the next three months. The monsoon ceased at the end of September. The *kharip* crop was a total failure and the *rabi* was not sown, except in irrigated lands, for want of the late rains. The crop outturn went down considerably as compared with a normal year. Surrounding districts were also affected and acute famine prevailed throughout the Khandesh district.

1900-01.

In 1900-01, the monsoon was feeble in June and closed early, but relief works were considered not necessary.

1918-19.

The rainfall in 1918-19 was much below normal. Adequate rain was not received till the end of June. There was a break after the first week of July, then there was sufficient rain in August, but the September rain was scanty and failed after the first fortnight. The result was a failure more or less of jowar and bajri. Cotton was not very bad. The *rabi* crop was a failure; but being an insignificant crop in the district, the damage done was not very considerable. There was no necessity for declaring famine conditions. Scarcity was widespread. The Bhusawal taluka and the

[1] Government Resolution, 2002 (Financial), 9th June 1880.

Edlabad peta were the areas most affected. The scarcity was due partly to the failure of the rainfall and partly to the abnormal rise in the prices of food and all other necessaries in consequence of traffic restrictions necessitated by the War.

1946-47.

The scarcity in this year was due to an unprecedented hail-storm that occurred on 5th November 1946. This was followed by another storm on 31st December 1946 over the Tapi Girna Valley causing damage to 91 villages in the Jalgaon, Amalner, Chopda, Erandol and Yawal talukas. Suspensions and remissions were granted as under:—

Taluka or peta (1)	Remission (2)	Suspension (3)	Total (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jalgaon	29,221	5,368	34,589
Amalner	77,906	6,678	84,584
Chopda	4,755	1,048	5,803
Erandol	45	60	105
Yawal	8,638	44	8,682
Total ..	1,20,565	13,198	1,33,763

1952-53.

In 1952-53, scarcity conditions were officially declared all over the district. As against the average of 24 inches, only about 14 inches of rainfall was received. Late rains (as late as in the last week of June) were responsible for delay in the commencement of *kharip* operations. Even the rain that was received till 15th July was not only scanty but totally inadequate to start sowing operations in some talukas like Chopda, Yawal, Amalner, Parola, Pachora, Chalisgaon and Raver. This condition was much easened by continuous rain in the second fortnight of July which enabled the completion of sowing and resowing operations. The crops continued to grow well till the end of August. There was a dry spell from 10th August to 23rd September and practically no rain was received anywhere in the district. The crops rapidly began to deteriorate and the crops in the *barad* and inferior types of lands withered away completely. The failure of rains in the first fortnight of September, so necessary for bringing the *kharip* crops to maturity, changed the situation from bad to worse; the general *annewari* stood at four annas.

A population of 13,03,588 comprising largely agriculturists and staying in 1,156 villages with a total area of 10,16,893 acres was hit by the scarcity. To alleviate the distress, speedy measures were taken by public and private bodies and the Government. by opening relief centres. At each scarcity relief centre, arrangements were made for the supply of drinking water to workers.

Rest-sheds were also provided for labourers so that they could relax in off time. Two weaving and spinning centres, one each at Parola and Erandol talukas, were opened to provide light work to displaced persons and to those not accustomed to hard labour. In addition to local medical officers, four special medical officers were appointed for rendering speedy medical help to labourers on scarcity works. In-door patients were also admitted on Jamda and Velhale works. The staff of Public Health Department did the work of disinfection, vaccination, etc., at each works. The other assistance rendered to the local population is briefly described in the paragraphs that follow: —

(i) *Cash Doles.*—Nearly 8,000 persons (many of whom were old, crippled and invalid) availed of this relief and were paid on a specified scale. The largest number of persons on dole register in a single week was 7,222. Cash payments were also made to workers whose earnings were not adequate to maintain their family. Gratuitous relief was granted to inferior village servants. Their largest number recorded on a single day was 2,930. The total amount expended for all kinds of gratuitous relief stood at Rs. 3,26,863.

(ii) *Food and Clothing.*—Twenty-four feeding centres and twenty canteens were opened and run by the District Famine Relief Committee which was supplied grain at controlled rates by the Government. The various taluka Famine Relief Committees and the District Famine Relief Committee collected 300 maunds of foodgrains and funds to the extent of Rs. 1,15,500. The Bombay State Famine Relief Committee also sent Rs. 1,30,000. The collections made by these Committees were utilised for running kitchens and canteens which supplied food to labourers at subsidised rates. They also distributed clothes and granted loans to these labourers.

(iii) *Milk Distribution.*—In all 106 centres were opened for the distribution of UNICEF* milk powder to young children, school-going children and expectant and nursing mothers. Nearly 24.874 lbs. of powder was distributed to 1,57,277 beneficiaries.

(iv) *Fodder.*—To meet the fodder shortage, 28 Government grazing grounds and closed coupes comprising about 15,000 acres were thrown open for free grazing. Grass was also supplied at concessional rates to the needy agriculturists from reserved grazing lands. After December, 1952, however, the Government were compelled to import 721 wagons of hay, 31 wagons of *kadbi*, 14 wagons of wheat *bhusa* or *koot*, chaff and 367 tons of groundnut oil-cake. This was distributed in scarcity areas at reasonable rates. In their fodder operations, the Government subsidised to the tune of about Rs. 96,300.

Cattle camps were also opened at five places in the Satpuda forests to accommodate about 18,000 cattle, though the response was poor. The District Committee also started four cattle camps

* United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

in non-forest areas for essential cattle. About 3,000 cattle were sheltered there for about three months. Because of these timely measures, there was neither a death toll nor a migration.

(v) *Water-supply.*—The soil water resources had either gone deep or almost dried up as a result of deficient rainfall. The Yawal, Raver and Chopda talukas were, however, the exceptions. In some villages, scarcity of drinking-water became very acute. A scheme was, therefore, chalked out to deepen the wells at all the places where scarcity of drinking-water was being experienced. All the Agricultural Assistants, Circle Inspectors and Circle Aval Karkuns were entrusted with the work of digging or deepening tube-wells with the co-operation of villagers. The total expenditure incurred in this connection by the Government was Rs. 39,668 and by the local bodies, Rs. 1,65,700 . The following is the statistical data in respect of works taken up for increasing the supply of drinking-water:—

(i) Number of villages, where scarcity of drinking-water was experienced.	315
(ii) New wells dug	59
(iii) Old wells, repaired and deepened	205
(iv) Tanks cleaned	3

(vi) *Tagain, etc.*—About Rs. 17,91,592 were distributed among 25,000 families as *tagai* loans in the scarcity areas. Paddy and Jowar seeds (about 27,000 bags) were also distributed as *tagai* in some cases. Suspensions in respect of payment of land revenue and *tagai* dues were granted (in full or half) for the revenue year 1952-53 as follows:—

		(In Rs.)
Suspension of land revenue	..	28,17,630
Suspension of *Tagai* dues	..	25,55,282

RAT PLAGUES.

The old Gazetteer records two rat plagues, *viz.*, in 1847-48 and 1878-79, though details are available only about the latter one which caused much havoc. The plague in this year commenced immediately after the close of the monsoon (1878). It reached its height in December 1879. Rats appeared in great numbers and attacked wheat, cotton and garden crops. The plague was largely confined to black soil tracts, where rats are always plentiful but are kept from abnormal increase by the swelling of the soil with the first heavy rain of the monsoon which smothers many of them. Probably, the absence of heavy rain in the early monsoon of 1878 should have favoured their abnormal increase. They ate up the grain before it was ripe for harvest. Only that was saved which was hurriedly gathered unripe. The heads of jowar and the unripe balls of cotton were picked while the ears of wheat were frittered off wholly. Garden crops were similarly affected. In 1878, only the late or cold-weather crops suffered. But in 1879 the early crops were attacked in June and July when rats and the devastations caused assumed the form of a furious plague. As soon as the grain was sown, it was scratched up and eaten before

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

RAT PLAGUES.

it had time to germinate. Many fields were sown as often as three times, but with the same result. The loss to the *rabi* was as great as the one caused to the *kharip* crops. Whatever grain was there was destroyed, as in 1878. By the end of 1879, however, the numbers suddenly decreased and the rats disappeared in a very short period.

The plague was fostered by the religious prejudices of the people. It was commonly thought that the spirits of those who died of starvation in the famine were, as a compensation, allowed to enter the bodies of the rats to be able to eat the unripe grain and seedlings not yet ready for food for living men. The cultivators practically did nothing. Various means for destruction were devised. Phosphorus-paste balls proved useless. The Burmese rat-trap and fumigation also failed. Asphyxiators and sulphur squibs succeeded in small areas, but the tedious digging up of the burrows by those who understood the habits of rats proved to be the most efficacious method.

In 1900-01 and 1901-02, rats caused considerable damage to crops. Rewards were announced to kill the rats; but caste-scruples and religious prejudices came in the way. Difficulty in killing the rats was experienced, as the rats appeared just after the rains and were hence able to hide in the grass. Large numbers were, however, killed. No records are available to inform whether rat plagues occurred after these years.

LOCUSTS.

Locusts visited the district sometimes, though they did not cause much damage. The specie found is *Orthacanthacris succinta Linn* which is probably indigenous to a great part of the Western Ghats and the Satpudas from which, when favourable circumstances encourage their development, the flying locusts sally forth to the adjoining table-land of the Deccan.

1869.

Locusts made their appearance in 1869 which is the oldest record available. In that year, a large congregation of locusts crossed the district from north to south.

1873-1878.

In 1873 and 1878, they did much injury to the late crops.

1882.

In 1882, a part of the district was seriously affected but *rabi* crops were left undamaged; rewards and remissions were made.

1883.

In 1883 also, rewards and remissions had to be made on this account.

1890-91.

In 1890-91 the flights of the locusts passed rapidly from place to place so that the total damage was spread over too wide an area to be much felt in any one district.

1903.

In the present century, they appeared in the district in July, 1903 in small swarms, but did little damage. They reappeared in September and October, and left the district after causing much injury to the crops.

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LOCUSTS.

1904.

In the beginning of April, 1904 locusts were reported from Sholapur, which rapidly entered the district. By 30th April, the district was generally infested. After the rains broke, the locusts laid eggs in enormous number. Hoppers appeared towards the end of July. They were fortunately confined to forest regions where cultivation was scanty. They lived in grass lands and attacked the coarse millets and rice of the forest tribes. The aborigines readily took part in the destruction of locusts and, from the rewards granted by Government for this work, received compensation for the loss of their crops. By the end of October, the hoppers began to assume wings and to invade the plains; but the *kharip* harvest was shortly reaped and suffered little damage. Parasites were observed to be attacking the swarms in November and, in December, the locusts appeared to have migrated southwards. From some cause, their number had largely diminished in March and April, while in previous years they had issued forth and migrated northwards and eastwards, the swarms were few in number and small in size. They were reported to have damaged sugarcane and garden crops.

1928-29.

In 1928-29, locusts were observed in about 45 villages in Yawal Taluka and affected the standing crops. Suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 20,275 had to be made.

FLOODS.

The district has suffered much from over-abundance of rains and floods. The swelling waters of the Tapi and Girna were responsible for destruction of life and property, at times considerable, particularly in the areas lying on the lower banks of these rivers. Sometimes, villages were entirely swept away. The oldest of floods. of which details are available, occurred in 1872.

1872.

On Sunday the 15th September 1972, the Girna was heavily flooded and the bordering regions were worst hit. Rains began about midnight of the 13th (Friday) and continued till eleven at night of the 14th, when a violent hurricane set in. At about eleven in the morning of the 15th, the river began to overflow and the flood increased till about half past nine that night; the water was ten feet higher than it had ever been known to rise. Nearly 114 villages on the banks were damaged; forty of them were in Pachora; thirty-six in Erandol; twenty-six in Chalisgaon and twelve in Amalner. A vast amount of property both moveable and immoveable was lost. Numbers of dams, *bandharas*, water channels, *pats*, and several large ponds, watering thousands of fields were either completely destroyed or damaged. Damage to soil, trees, crops, public works and private property was considerable. Several families were left destitute. For the first few days, they were supported by private charity. As reports of distress began to come in from different parts of the then Khandesh district, a relief fund committee was formed. Large sums were collected from private subscription for distribution among the destitute and needy families. Government also gave advances, *tagai* and cash doles to alleviate the distress.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

FLOODS.

1876.

On the 5th September 1876, the Girna overflowed by swelling backwaters from a heavy flood in the Tapi. Crops were considerably damaged.

1930.

The rivers Bahula, Utavali, Hivra, Indragad, Titur and Gadad were in high floods in September and affected twenty-two villages in Pachora Taluka. Eighty houses were buried in mud and *kachha* constructions collapsed, causing a damage of Rs. 3,364. No general remission or suspension was granted but land revenue amounting to Rs. 532 was remitted, and that of Rs. 26 suspended in individual cases.

1944.

Owing to continuous rainfall from the 16th August to the 22nd August, the Girna rose in high flood in Chalisgaon Taluka and Bhadgaon Peta. In Chalisgaon, three villages were affected. Fifty-eight *kachha* houses collapsed with no loss of human life. The damage was estimated at Rs. 7,000. The damage, owing to the washing away of 26 fields in the low levels, was estimated at Rs. 28,380. In Bhadgaon, the damage was estimated at Rs. 3,000.

1946.

Owing to heavy rains in Bhadgaon taluka on 10th September, 1946 the Girna was flooded, causing an estimated damage of Rs. 1,160. Crops from some fields of nine villages were washed away. Relief to the extent of Rs. 300 was given.

1947.

There was heavy rain (2.45 inches) on the 28th September 1947 and the Girna was again flooded. Twenty *kachha* houses were washed away, though no human life was lost. A ferry plying at Bhadgaon suddenly overturned and caused death of four persons. The damage was estimated at Rs. 525. Relief of Rs. 610 was granted.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Till 1951, there was no agricultural school in the district. The facilities at the Dhulia Agricultural School were being availed of by the students of this district. During the First Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56), an agricultural-cum-commercial school was established in Jalgaon to cater, to a certain extent, to the needs of the district. The school has been opened with the intention of giving training to the young generation of farmers so that they can go back to their lands after completing the course and spread the gospel of improved agriculture among their neighbours. The district's needs have still to be supplemented by the Dhulia Agricultural School. The course of study at this school is spread over two years and includes training in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture, co-operation, agrarian legislation, ect. For this purpose, an agricultural farm, premium bulls of *Khillar* and *Dangi* breeds, a dairy unit, a poultry and sheep farm, a library and an exhibition of model charts, improved tools and equipment, etc. have been provided at the school. All the work on the farm and at the garden attached to the school is attended to by the students.

CHAPTER 6—INDUSTRIES.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 6.

Industries.
INTRODUCTION.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST CENTURY JALGAON DISTRICT like the other districts in the Maharashtra State had no mechanised industries except a few cotton ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving factories. Cottage industries like *gul*-making, catechu making, *grass* oil manufacturing, oil pressing, handloom weaving, shoe making, pottery, carpentry, etc., were dominating its rural economy. Local artisans carried on the production on a co-operative basis. Raw material was locally available. Investment in the occupation was such as was within the reach of the artisans. There was economy of production and the artisan had sufficient scope for exhibiting his skill, which was appreciated by customers. The picture underwent a radical change at the beginning of the present century. The foreign rule in India had gradually developed means of communication to firmly establish its foothold. This had adversely affected the self-sufficiency of village units. New industries working on motive power were opened. The existence of favourable factors like availability of raw cotton, cheap labour and means of transport in the district gave impetus to the development of both cotton ginning and pressing and spinning and weaving. The industry made great strides during the last forty years except in the period of the Great Depression. The two World Wars also helped its expansion. In 1951, the total employment in the industry was about 13,600. Edible oil industry which was formerly organised on cottage basis also expanded with the rise in area under groundnut crop in the district after the First World War. Thirty-seven oil mills were established during the last 30 years. The employment in this industry rose from 2,000 in 1900 to 4,000 in 1951. Similarly, electricity generation and engineering industry were started during the thirties of this century. Recently, factories manufacturing toffees, art silk and a factory reeling sewing thread have been established at Jalgaon and a factory producing fireworks has been shifted to the same place from Punjab. The total employment in all these industries was 4,000 in 1951.

The following tables give the number of persons employed in different industries in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1951. These tables are extracted from the Census Reports of 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1951. The table extracted from the census of 1951 has been shown separately.

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INTRODUCTION.

TABLE No. 1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN 1911, 1921 AND 1931 IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Name of the Industry (1)	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)
Fishing and pearling	1,483	1,041	1,643
Salt and saltpetre and other saline substances.	..	..	1
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ..	192	6,388	2,250
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	13,843	2,362	6,195
Jute pressing, spinning and weaving ..	13	..	37
Rope, twine, string and other fibres ..	156	..	621
Wool carding, spinning and weaving ..	2,066	401	223
Silk spinning and weaving..	79	28	201
Hair (Horse-hair) etc.	..	..	..
Dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and sponging of textiles. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries.	..	..	3
Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom.	291	722	422
Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	4,583	4,350	4,182
Basket making and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	3,070	2,153	2,329
Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements.	1,536	1,622	1,589
Workers in brass, copper and bell metal..	410	385	665
Manufacture of matches, fire works and other explosives.	33	24	57
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	144	26	1,437
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	..	..	..
Manufacture of tobacco	509	29	13
Boot, shoe, sandal and clog making ..	5,199	2,023	4,141
Furniture industries	..	419	22
Building industries	3,731	3,069	2,708
Construction of means of transport ..	76	254	15
Production and transmission of physical force.	..	1	4
Miscellaneous and undefined industries..	..	3,465	5,198
Printers, engravers, book binders, etc. ..	257	779	155

TABLE No. 2

NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (*i. e.* SELF-SUPPORTING) PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIES UNDER "PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE" AND "CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES" IN 1951; DISTRICT JALGAON.

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.—Food-stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof	20,622	1,489	1,070	57	8,899	590	10,653	842
1. Food Industries otherwise unclassified	1,113	50	139	11	38	..	936	39
2. Grains and pulses	906	29	136	4	531	7	239	18
3. Vegetable oil and dairy products	1,779	111	146	11	964	26	669	74
4. Sugar industries	18	..	1	..	14	..	3	..
5 Beverages	113	2	18	1	47	..	48	1
6. Tobacco	523	9	13	..	121	2	389	7
7. Cotton textiles	10,344	1,018	183	16	6,781	538	3,380	462
8. Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods.	2,583	173	212	8	163	2	2,208	163
9. Textile industries otherwise unclassified	672	48	12	..	105	13	555	35
10. Leather, leather products and footwear	2,571	49	210	4	135	2	2,226	43

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (*i. e.* SELF-SUPPORTING) PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIES UNDER "PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE" AND "CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES" IN 1951, DISTRICT JALGAON.

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II.—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof	4,150	81	112	1	2,273	20	1,765	60
1. Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified.	1,917	56	81	1	331	2	1,505	53
2. Transport equipment	1,849	23	11	..	1,742	18	96	5
3. Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
4. Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering work-shops.	262	1	4	..	145	..	113	1
5. Basic industrial chemical fertilizers and power alcohol.	46	..	3	..	12	..	31	..
6. Medical and pharmaceutical preparations	18	..	5	..	11	..	2	..
7. Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified.	52	1	6	..	32	..	14	1
8. Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Non-ferrous metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.—Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified ..	8,582	436	447	27	547	15	7,588	394
1. Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified ..	1,395	27	119	2	62	1	1,214	24
2. Products of petroleum and coal	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
3. Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products ..	255	20	14	..	48	5	193	15
4. Cement, cement pipes and other cement products ..	9	..	2	..	4	..	3	..
5. Non-metallic mineral products	1,002	136	56	16	16	3	930	117
6. Rubber products	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
7. Wood and wood products other than furniture and tinctures.	5,468	246	224	8	203	3	5,041	235
8. Furniture and tinctures manufacture	175	..	17	..	16	..	142	..
9. Paper and paper products	25	..	..	..	17	..	8	..
10. Printing and allied industries	243	7	15	1	181	3	47	3

TABLE No. 2—*concld.*

NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (*i. e.* SELF-SUPPORTING) PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIES UNDER "PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE" AND "CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES" IN 1951, DISTRICT JALGAON—*contd.*

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
IV.—Construction and Utilities	4,115	316	82	2	1,864	138	2,169	176
1. Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified.	123	..	3	..	4	..	116	..
2. Construction and maintenance of buildings.. ..	2,260	184	77	2	301	23	1,882	159
3. Construction and maintenance of bridges, roads and other transport works.	901	31	1	..	864	16	36	15
4. Construction and maintenance operations—irrigation and other agricultural works.	36	..	..	..	31	..	5	..
5. Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.	13	3	..	..	13	3	..	..
6. Works and services, electric power and gas supply	318	..	1	..	286	..	31	..
7. Works and services, domestic and industrial water supply.	82	..	..	..	20	..	62	..
8. Sanitary works and services including scavengers	382	98	..	..	345	96	37	2

The above table reveals that cotton ginning and pressing and cotton spinning and weaving employed the largest number of persons. In 1911, cotton textile industry employed 25 per cent of the total persons dependent on all industries. The percentage in 1921 fell to 17. This reduction in percentage was due to the fact that a large number of employees in this category were wrongly enumerated in the category of labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified at the time of census of 1921. In 1931, the percentage of employment in the industry was 27. The employment in other industries like hides and skins, wood, metals and chemicals was more or less the same during 1911 and 1931. In 1911, the percentage of employment in hides and skins industry to the total number of persons depending on industry was five. In 1931, the percentage was nine, an increase of four per cent only. In wood industry the percentage of employment was 13 in 1911 which rose to 19 in 1921 and again fell to 14 in 1931. In metal industry it was between four and six and in chemical industry between two and three in the two decades.

This chapter attempts to give an idea of the industrial picture of the district. It is divided into three sections. The first deals with mechanised industries*, large and small, registered under the Factories Act and contains a general description of location and

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* Before the enactment of the Factories Act, 1948, factories employing 20 or more workers and carrying on manufacture with the aid of power were registered under section 2 (i), while factories declared as such by the Provincial Government and employing 10 or more workers and carrying on manufacture with or without the aid of power were registered under section 5 (i) and (ii), of the Factories Act of 1934.

Under the new Act of 1948, factories employing 10 workers and carrying on manufacture with the aid of power are registered under section 2 (m) (i), and all factories employing 20 or more workers without the aid of power under section 2 (m) (ii). Wherever possible detailed statistics are given of factories registered under section 2 (i) of the Act of 1934 and section 2 (m) (i) of 1948.

1. *Sugar industries*.—Gur manufacture; other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets.

2. *Tobacco*.—Manufacture of bidis; manufacture of tobacco products (other than *bidis*) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Steaming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.

3. *Wearing apparel (except footwear and made-up textile goods)*.—Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners; manufactures of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes; fur dressers and dyers; hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles; manufacture of textiles for house furnishing; tent-makers; makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas.

4. *Textile industries otherwise unclassified*.—Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving; hemp and flax spinning and weaving; manufacture of rayon; manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair; all other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth.

5. *Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified*.—Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements; workers in copper, brass and bell metal; workers in other metals; cutters and surgical and veterinary instrument makers; workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.; makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories.

6. *Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified*.—Manufacture of professional, scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments); photographic and optical goods; repair and manufacture of watches and clocks; workers in precious stones, precious metals and

CHAPTER 6. — Industries. INTRODUCTION.

number of factories, capital investment, labour employed, production, etc. in an industry. Village industries in general are described in the second section of the chapter. The third section deals with the progress of the trade union movement in the district.

I.—INDUSTRIES, LARGE AND SMALL

INDUSTRIES LARGE AND SMALL. Art Silk.

There were two factories one each at Bodwad (closed in 1952) and Jalgaon producing art silk fabrics. The factory at Jalgaon was started in 1952. The fixed and working capital invested in it was Rs. 4 lakhs in 1953-54. It had 65 power looms with jacquard drop box arrangement, one sizing machine, one high-speed warping machine and four twisters in the same year. The number of looms was increased to 90 in 1958. The factory had two oil engines of 40 H. P. each, one generator of 33 K. V. A. and one boiler. About 70 per cent of the art silk consumed by it was of foreign origin and 30 per cent of indigenous origin. It used 1.2 lakh lbs. of 150 D art silk valued at about Rs. 4 lakhs and 18,000 lbs. of 20s staple yarn valued at Rs. 45,000 in 1953-54. The total consumption of yarn of both the varieties was 2 lakh lbs. in 1958. The prices of 120 D and 150 D art silk were Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per lb. in 1958.

The factory produced 7.7 lakh yards of art silk fabrics valued at Rs. 7.9 lakhs in 1953-54 and about 10 lakh yards in 1958. The market for the product was mainly Bombay and other places in India. The main problem faced by the factory was scarcity of skilled labour. It does not possess any arrangement for processing of cloth which is being done in Bombay. The factory worked in two shifts. It employed 110 workers who were paid Rs. 1.1 lakh as wages in 1953-54. Seven persons were employed as clerks and supervisors, who were paid Rs. 8,400 as salaries in 1953-54. About 150 workers were employed in it in 1958.

Bidi-making.

There were seven bidi-making factories registered under the Factories Act of 1948 at the end of June 1958, an increase of nearly four over those in 1955-56. They were situated at Erandol, Jalgaon, Raver and Yawal. All the establishments worked without the aid of power. The aggregate capital employed in the three factories in 1954 was Rs. 1,32,000 including Rs. 12,000 as working capital. About 234 persons including four clerks were employed by them who were paid Rs. 9,800 as wages in 1954. The workers were paid on piece-rate basis. The process of bidi making requires *tembhurni* leaves and tobacco. These factories consumed *tembhurni* leaves worth Rs. 26,000 and tobacco worth Rs. 96,000 and produced about five crores of bidis valued at Rs. 2.5 lakhs in 1954.

Footnote continued from previous page.

makers of jewellery and ornaments; manufacture of musical instruments and appliances; stationery articles other than paper and paper products; makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon; sports-goods makers; toy-makers; other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including [illegible], ivory, horn, shell, etc.

7. *Non-metallic mineral products.*—Potters and makers of earthen ware; makers of porcelain and crockery; glass bangles, glass beads, glass-necklaces, etc., makers of other glass and crystal ware; makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.

Tembhurni leaves are locally available and tobacco was imported from Nipani and Kolhapur. The product which was sold through the agents had whole of Jalgaon district as its market.

Confectionery Works.

There is one unit at Jalgaon, started in 1948 and engaged in manufacturing toffees, biscuits, chocolates, lemon-drops, etc. Aggregate capital invested in it was about Rs. 55,000 in 1958. The main products manufactured in the factory are toffees and biscuits of different kinds. Raw materials required in this process are sugar, cream of tartar, tartar powder, essences, glucose, colours, empty tins, baking powder, custard powder, etc. It purchases sugar from the local market or from Rawalgaon in Nasik district. Glucose and other materials are brought from Bombay and Ahmadabad. The value of raw materials consumed was Rs. 1,28,000 in 1953-54 and Rs. 1,60,000 in 1957. The factory has installed a motor of 5 H. P. for generating power. It has three tablet machines, three toffee machines, one mixing machine, one sugar-grinding machine, rollers and cutters, all valued at about Rs. 15,000 (1958).

Total employment varied between 17 and 24 during 1953—58. A skilled worker received Rs. 75 per month, an unskilled worker between Rs. 40 and Rs. 45, a salesman between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 and a clerk between Rs. 75 and Rs. 85 as remuneration in 1958.

The factory produced lemon-drops, toffees, biscuits, etc., worth Rs. 1,56,000 in 1953-54 and worth Rs. 1,80,000 in 1957. The market for the products are Jalgaon and Dhulia districts and Madhya Pradesh. The wholesale prices of the products were as follows:—

Biscuits ..	.. from annas 14 to Re. 1 per lb.
Lemon-drops	.. from annas 12 per lb.
Toffees ..	.. from rupee 1 to rupee one annas eight per lb.
Extra-strong	.. from annas 13 to annas 14 per lb.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing.

The cotton ginning and pressing industry of the district employs about 5,000 workers. Before 1840 cotton was ginned by the hand process. In 1844 the Superintendent of Cotton Experiment in Khandesh set up saw gins at Dharangaon and Jalgaon. They became popular among the people and were widely used. A screw press was also built but it failed. In 1848, a number of gins were set up in villages like Yawal, Adavad, Chopda and Kasoda. The demand for gins was greater than the factory could supply. With the introduction of improved cotton seeds and enforcement of the Act for the prevention of cotton adulteration in 1860, the demand for gins increased. Between 1860—1865 three ginning factories, two at Jalgaon and the other at Mhasavad, were started. They worked with Platt's saw gins which injured cotton seed and cotton staple in the process. This had an adverse effect on their business and kept them idle for a long time. The rising prices during the First World War (1914—18) proved to be a blessing in disguise to the industry which made long strides in this period. However, the industry had to struggle hard in times of the great depression of the thirties and again after 1940 when government imposed restrictions upon the cultivation of commercial crops with a view to encourage the 'Grow More Food Campaign'. The consequent fall in the production of cotton resulted in the closure of

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Industries.

INDUSTRIES LARGE AND SMALL.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing.

a large number of ginning factories. Added to this was the failure of cotton crop in the post-war years incapacitating many of the factories as recently as 1950—56.

There were 76 ginning and pressing factories in the district in 1955-56. All were small scale units. At the end of June 1958 there were 100 factories registered under the Factories Act and 22 small establishments, registered under the Shops and Establishments Act. The industry is seasonal and the spread over is between the month of November and April.

The factories were scattered all over the district as shown below (1958), and were located where transport facilities were easily available. Bhusawal 17, Jalgaon 12, Amalner 8. Dharangaon 4, Pachora 10, Chalisgaon 5, Chopda 8, Jamner 8, Yawal 8, Raver 8, Wargaon 1, Bahur (Chalisgaon) 1, Bhatgaon (Bhadgaon) 1, Parola 1, Edlabad 2, Savda 1, Faizpur 5. Most of these factories ginned cotton of *virnar* variety (197-3) on a fixed commission. The ginning rates varied from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per boja of 392 lbs., and pressing rates varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per boja of 392 lbs. in 1958.

Investment.

More than Rs. 85 lakhs of which Rs. 50 lakhs represented fixed capital were invested in 76 factories in 1955-56. Most of the factories use both mechanical and steam power.

Tools and Implements.

Tools and equipment consisted of steam or oil engines, boilers, single or double roller gins, cotton operators, drilling machines, high and low pressure presses. About 700 gins and 28 pressess were installed in them. Groundnut decorticators or expellers for crushing oil seeds were attached to a few factories. Diesel oil, groundnut husk, coal and wood are the chief items of fuel.

Cotton ginning and pressing is the main work done in the factories. Ginning is done during the cotton season which begins in November and ends in April.

During the off season the plant and machinery are either kept idle or used for decorticating groundnuts. In the busy season they work in two shifts. Both men and women are employed in these factories. The total employment in 76 factories in 1955-56 was about 5,000 workers including engineers. engine-drivers, boiler attendants, firemen, rollcutters, *mukadams, lavadis,* ginmen, etc. They were paid on monthly basis. The wages of these workers were as follows: a skilled worker was paid Rs. 62 per month, semi-skilled Rs 54. The wages of an unskilled worker varied between Rs. 32 and Rs. 45 per month depending upon the type of work. Women numbering about 2,650 were employed as gin feeders and cotton cleaners. The nearby villages constituted the principal source of labour supply.

The bulk of cotton ginned was sent to Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. The owners of factories at Pachora and Amalner formed a pool to eliminate unhealthy competition between different units and to maintain a particular rate for ginning and pressing. They imposed voluntary restrictions on their production by closing one or two units in the bumper season. The rate of ginning fixed by

the pool in 1958 season was Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 for three maunds of cotton lint and for pressing Rs. 11½ per boja of 392 lbs. At Pachora the rate for members of the pool was fixed at Rs. 5 per boja of cotton lint for ginning and at Rs. 2½ per boja for pressing.

The existence of favourable factors like availability of raw cotton, cheap labour and railway communications have helped to develop a few large scale textile units in the district. The first cotton textile factory was started in 1873 at Jalgaon followed by another at Amalner. The third was established at Chalisgaon in 1920. One more mill was organised at Jalgaon; but it was closed within five years. It had 16,128 spindles and 368 looms. At present only three factories are functioning (1957) in the three towns.

All of them are large scale units. The capital invested in the two factories at Jalgaon and Chalisgaon was Rs. 1,29,00,000 in 1955 of which Rs. 1,00,00,000 was used as working capital. The unit at Amalner had Rs. 25,16,976 as fixed capital and Rs. 89,69,649 as working capital in 1958.

The capital invested in these factories from 1950 to 1953 was as follows: —

Year (1)	Number of Factories (2)	Fixed Capital (3)	Working Capital (4)	Productive Capital (5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1950	5	46,64,475	1,52,33,536	1,98,98,011
1951	3	38,38,144	1,45,51,968	1,83,90,112
1952	4	40,10,404	1,36,80,836	3,76,91,240
1953	3	30,37,648	1,19,22,001	1,49,63,656

Raw materials and tools.

These factories manufacture only coloured shirting and coating, *dhotis* and *saris*. They consume cotton yarn of different counts, colours and chemicals. Machines and appliances used by them are such as looms, spindles, warping and spinning and sizing machines, oil engines, etc.

The following table gives the number and value of cotton bales consumed during 1950, 1953 and 1955: —

Year (1)	Number of Factories (2)	Number of bales consumed (3)	Value of cotton bales consumed (4)
			Rs.
1950	5	32,452	1,45,65,559
1953	3	28,773	1,12,28,661
1955	3	29,000	1,00,00,000

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LARGE AND SMALL.
Cotton Textile.
Raw materials and tools.

The number of looms and spindles installed in three factories during 1955 and 1956-57 were as follows:—

Year (1)	Number of factories (2)	Number of looms working (3)	Number of looms (4)	Number of spindles working (5)	Number of spindles (6)
1955	3	..	2,169	..	97,836
1956	3	89,551	2,130	1,958	95,620

All the units were working in one shift. The number of workers engaged in them and wages paid to them during 1950-53 and 1955 were as follows:—

Employment

TABLE No. 3

Year (1)	Number of factories (2)	Total No. of workers employed (3)	Persons other than workers employed (4)	Total No. of persons employed (5)	Salaries and wages paid to workers (6)	Other benefits received by workers (7)	Total (8)
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1950 ..	5	5,906	554	6,460	74,99,192	3,384	84,23,556
1951 ..	3	4,592	7,172	4,764	57,67,398	7,226	81,04,630
1952 ..	4	6,126	372	6,498	71,35,314	80,837	79,93,256
1953 ..	5	4,633	328	4,961	64,77,046	82,439	72,99,891
1955 ..	3	4,300	360	4,660	53,10,000	N.A.	N.A.

All the three units were engaged in production of grey cloth of superior and medium varieties consisting mainly of *dhotis, saris*, long cloth, shirting, *chaddars*, sheeting and *mulls* and cotton yarn. The quantity and value of production of the industry from 1950 to 1953 are given below:—

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LARGE AND SMALL.
Cotton Textile.
Quantity and value of production.

TABLE No. 4

Year	Number of units	Quantity of yarn produced in lbs.	Quantity of yarn sold in lbs.	Value of cotton yarn sold	Quantity of woven piece goods produced in lbs.	Quantity of woven Piece goods in yards	Value of the goods produced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Rs.			Rs.
1950	5	1,10,25,369	3,97,011	8,38,919	1,19,67,356	4,08,30,054	2,27,73,470
1951	3	84,81,000	6,73,087	15,08,836	79,39,536	2,97,83,395	2,09,97,100
1952	4	1,18,54,700	3,34,670	7,53,037	1,11,17,650	4,24,41,469	2,69,66,021
1953	3	1,01,87,671	4,17,300	8,73,324	96,24,678	3,80,85,985	2,22,27,055

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In 1955, three units produced about 3.2 crore yards of *dhotis, saris*, etc., valued at Rs. 1.75 crores; 52.6 lakh yards of coloured shirting, coating, etc., valued at Rs. 27.8 lakhs; 2.9 lakh rough blankets valued at Rs. 6.6 lakhs and other varieties of cloth valued at Rs. 2.4 lakhs.

The market for the products was local and also Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Edible Oil.

The edible oil industry is one of the oldest industries of the district. Even before oil mills were established it employed about 2,000 persons mostly working on village *ghanis*. They mainly crushed sesamum and linseed and later groundnut with its introduction in the eighties of the last century. The introduction of groundnut crop on a large scale necessitated the development of the industry on a more scientific basis. A steady extension in the area under cultivation of groundnut crop, which reached the figure of 907,119 acres in 1918-19, along with the availability of cheap labour and transport facilities led to the growth of the industry. It received further impetus during World War II, when due to restrictions imposed by government upon cultivation of cotton, there was a further expansion in the area under groundnut and its production. The number of oil factories rose to 37 in 1950. With the removal of war time restrictions, the acreage under groundnut declined which gave a set-back to the industry by bringing down its number to 24 in 1953. There were 24 oil factories and two vanaspati manufacturing units, one at Pachora started in 1939 and the other at Amalner started in 1948 with a production capacity of 10 ton per day.

Of the 24 oil mills, six were situated in Amalner and Pachora, four in Chalisgaon, two each in Bhusawal, Dharangaon, Jalgaon and Varangaon, one each in Chopda, Faizpur, Kajgaon, Naigaon, Raver, and Yawal. Besides these units there were 110 small establishments registered under the Shops and Establishments Act employing about 225 persons.

Machines and appliances used were steam engines, boilers, big expellers, rotary machines, filter presses and decorticators and electrolyser for producing hydrogen gas. Machinery was purchased from Bombay or from abroad.

Groundnut husk, coal and firewood were used as fuel. On an average one expeller consumed about 50 bags of husk in a day in the busy season. Electricity was rarely used except only for lighting the premises.

Raw materials.

Groundnut and cotton seeds, are mainly crushed in these factories. The table No. 5 gives the quantities of groundnut, cotton and other seeds crushed in these factories, from 1950 to 1955.

TABLE No. 5

TABLE SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS BY THE EDIBLE OIL INDUSTRY DURING 1950 AND 1955. (JALGAON DISTRICT)

Year	Number of Factories	Quantity of unshelled groundnuts consumed	Value of unshelled groundnuts consumed	Quantity of groundnut kernels consumed	Value of groundnut kernels consumed	Quantity of cotton seeds consumed	Value of cotton seeds consumed	Quantity of Sesamum seeds consumed	Value of Sesamum seeds consumed	Ground-nut oil consumed by Vanaspati Concerns	Value of groundnut oil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
1950..	37	46,860	2,68,58,239	3,602	23,29,757	115	37,198	..	..	3,410	58,46,322
1951..	35	33,717	2,21,55,869	1,546	11,65,645	4,404	14,20,751	2,084	22,01,780	4,787	92,54,525
1952..	31	36.100	1,86 54,183	4,002	22,06,013	9,346	2,64,132	1,389	10,96,455	3,976	60,05,846
1953..	24	13,466	42.37,855	2,717	21.10,174	4,443	11,34,274	1,206	9,90,999	196	30,13,163
1955..	26	54,560	1,61,000	..	.	5,640	12,60,000	..	..	6,550	60,90,000

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Edible Oil.
Labour.

These factories employed engineers, fitters, firemen and boiler and expeller attendants. Women attendants were employed for winnowing and cleaning groundnuts. The following table gives the total employment in these factories and wages paid to them in 1950, 1953 and 1955.

TABLE No. 6

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EDIBLE OIL FACTORIES AND THE WAGES IN 1950, 1953 AND 1955

Year	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed	Number of Persons other than workers	Wages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
1950	37	2,371	524	14,13,400
1953	24	1,237	264	9,60,781
1955	26	1,500	275	8,40,000

Production.

The production consisted of groundnut and cotton seed oils and oilcakes. The figures of production from 1950 to 1953 are shown below:—

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Edible Oil.
Production.

TABLE No. 7

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF THE EDIBLE OIL INDUSTRY DURING 1950-55. (JALGAON DISTRICT)

Year	Number of factories	Groundnut oil		Refined oil		Hydrogenated oil		Sesamum oil	
		Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950	37	12,771	2,30,64,105	..	..	5,843	1,21,11,159	..	..
1951	35	9,408	1,82,56,160	1,176	25,01,843	5,848	1,35,06,324	774	15,31,795
1952	31	10,007	1,43,91,324	1,287	16,46,368	7,337	1.26,16,142	497	7,41,827
1953	24	3,550	46,62,676	436	6,21,919	4,778	97,09,961	364	7,73,235
1955	26	12.240	1,14,90,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

Year	Groundnut cakes		Cotton seed cakes		Sesamum seed cakes		Cotton seed oil		Vanaspati	
	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1950 ..	22,043	36,67,752	100	18,882	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 ..	15,269	30,21,373	3,726	23,475	1,064	3,38,280	..	..	..	..
1952 ..	17,802	34,63,184	7,541	12,88,863	725	2,12,978	..	..	..	..
1953 ..	7,097	14,06,359	3,572	7,44,121	632	2,04,681	..	..	..	..
1955 ..	24,300	32,20,000	4,350	8,30,000	..	..	570	7,60,000	13,440	1,73,00,000

Oilcakes were consumed locally. Oil was sent to Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

INDUSTRIES LARGE AND SMALL. Edible Oil.

With the government policy to exempt from excise duty production not exceeding 75 tons, small units with rotary machines are being opened.

There were two other units engaged in crushing cotton seeds. Out of the total production of cotton seeds in the district 80 per cent is used as cattle food and 20 per cent is crushed by these mills for extraction of oil.

Fire-works Industry.

There is only one factory established in 1950 at Jalgaon producing crackers. The factory is seasonal and production reaches its peak on such occasions as Diwali and other religious festivities. It produces sparklers, flash crackers, Indian bombs, *chakkars*, aeroplanes, basket bombs and other varieties of fire-works. In 1953-54, it had a capital investment of Rs. 2,50,000 including working capital of Rs. 50,000. Raw materials used are aluminium powder, barium powder, paper, copper-coated wires, and sulphur. Aluminium and barium powder are imported from England and West Germany, paper from Holland, and copper-coated wire from Belgium and Holland. Indigenous wires are available in this country, but at a higher price; so are other articles such as aluminium and barium powder but of an inferior quality. Explosive chemicals and paper worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs were consumed by the factory in 1953-54. Appliances used are printing machines, wire cutting machines, disintegrators, paper cutting and stitching tube and rod cutting machines. The factory has installed an oil engine of 10 H. P. Most of the work except cutting paper and wire, etc., is done by hand.

About 110 workers were employed by the factory in 1953-54. The average number of workers employed in 1957-58 was 140 per day. They were paid wages at piece rates. A skilled worker earned on an average between Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per day.

The factory produced fire-works worth Rs. 3.5 lakhs in 1953-54. The products are sold in Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and also have a demand in Middle East and Africa.

Electricity Generation.

There are eight power houses generating electricity in the district situated as under:—

City	Number	Year in which started
(1)	(2)	(3)
Jalgaon	1	1932
Amalner	1	1932
Bhusawal	1	1935
Chalisgaon	1	1936
Faizpur	1	1941
Pachora	1	1949
Dharangaon	1	N. A.
Chopda	1	N. A.

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Industries.

INDUSTRIES LARGE AND SMALL.

Electricity Generation

Of these, the last two are under the control of Maharashtra Electricity Board. There is also one more power house at Bhusawal with an installed capacity of 1,000 K. W. and is owned by the Central Railway.

The accompanying tabular statement gives the location of each power house, its nature. its installed capacity, voltage at electricity generation, area of supply, quantity supplied, the number of consumers and charges per unit.

TABLE No. 8

Location	Nature	Total Installed Capacity	Composition	Voltage		Area of supply
				Minimum	Maximum	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dharangaon	Generating ..	400 K.W.	1 engine 200 K.W. .. .. 2 engine 100 K.W. each.	400 (A.C.)	1,100	Extends to 20·83 miles. Erandol and Pachora.
Chopda	Generating ..	214 K.W.	1 engine 40 K.W. .. .. 1 engine 24 K.W. 1 engine 50 K.W. 1 engine 100 K.W.	400 (A.C.)	..	Chopda.
Jalgaon	Generating ..	1,293 K.W.	12 engines .. .. .. 250 Dwtz B.H.P. S L M 210 B.H.P.	..	..	Jalgaon, Nashirabad, Sakegaon, Asoda, Tasal and Pimprala.
Bhusawal	Receiving Station ..	625 K.W.	5 transformers— 1-50 K.V.A. 2-62·5 K.V.A. 1-200 K.V.A. 1-250 K.V.A.	..	..	Bhusawal (4 square miles).
Chalisgaon	Generating ..	432 K.W.	1-20 B.H.P. (Prime mover diesel engine). 1 generator 140 K.W. 1 Prime mover diesel engine 292·8 K.W.	..	..	Chalisgaon (4 square miles).
Faizpur	Generating ..	266 K.W.	80 B.H.P. engine Paraman Recardo.	..	..	Savda and Faizpur.
Pachora	Generating ..	166 K.W.	1 engine, Mirrless Bickarators	.	..	Pachora (3/4 square mile)
Amalner	Generating .	520 K.W.	2 generators of 80 K.W. .. 1-3 phase machine with 400 volts loading capacity. 1 machine 460 K.W. 1-3 phase machine with 200 K.W.	.	..	Amalner.

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INDUSTRIES LARGE AND SMALL.

Electricity Generation.

TABLE No. 8—*cont.*

Location	Quantity supplied (1957)	Customers					Charges	
		D	C	I	R	L	Lighting fans and small appliances	Industrial
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Dharangaon	2,73,000 K.W.	740	386	6	8	..	First 12 units 9½ as. next 12 units 8 as. Additional 7 as. Minimum Rs. 2 per month.	1 H.P. 3 as. Minimum Rs. 5 per month.
Chopda	15,000 K.W.	620	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalgaon	30,33,197 K.W.	..	..	..	..	..	Lighting fans—7·28 as. per unit. Heating—4·19 as. per unit.	3·64 as. per unit. Public lighting 2·97 as. per unit.
Bhusawal	6,66,144 units	0·48	0·34	0·24	..		..	..
Chalisgaon	7,37,962	0·420	..	0·237		Public lighting 0·382	..	..
Faizpur	2,08,170 units	..	..	..	..	..	..	L. and F. 10·32 as. M.P. 4·08 as. S. C. 7·45 as. Public lighting 6 as.
Pachora	2,46,539 K.units	..	..	..	..	..	..	L. and F. Rs. 0·555. C. Rs. 0·351. I. Rs. 0·605. Public lighting Rs. 0·300.
Amalner	6,45,647 units	..	..	..	..	..	..	L. and F. Rs. 0·435. C. Rs. 0·364. I. Rs. 0·175. Public lighting Rs. 0·124.

Electricity Generation.

The aggregate capital invested in power houses at Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Pachora, Amalner, Dharangaon and Bhusawal was Rs. 3.8 lakhs including Rs. 1.2 lakhs as working capital in 1955-56. All the eight units including those in charge of the Electricity Board employed about 254 workers and 160 other persons as supervisors and clerks and paid them Rs. 5 lakhs as wages and salaries in 1958. About 4 lakhs gallons of diesel oil valued at Rs. 4.3 lakhs and 1,33,000 tons of steam coal valued at Rs. 1.2 lakhs were consumed by the generating units in 1955-56. The total output was about 49 lakhs of K. W. H. of which 26.2 lakhs were consumed for lighting purposes and 18.3 lakhs for industrial purposes.

General Engineering.

There are three factories including an ordnance factory and a workshop of the Central Railway, engaged in engineering works. The ordnance factory and railway workshop are situated at Bhusawal and the third factory at Chalisgaon. The factory at Chalisgaon is a subsidiary concern of a textile mill. It manufactures spare parts of textile, ginning and pressing machinery and expellers used in engineering organisations. In railway workshop at Bhusawal, railway steam engines are repaired. The two factories had Rs. 64,000 as working capital in 1955. The aggregate capital invested in the factory at Chalisgaon was Rs. 90,243 including Rs. 45,870 as fixed capital in 1950. The total investment was raised to Rs. 97,370 in 1951.

The raw materials consumed consist of pig iron, steel plates, steel castings, brass castings and coke. One factory consumed raw materials worth Rs. 9,800 in 1950 and worth Rs. 10,000 in 1955. The other factory consumed fuel and electricity worth Rs. 7,099 in 1950 and electric energy valued at Rs. 1,640 in 1955. The railway workshop had its own arrangement for electricity generation.

The following table gives the total employment figures and wages paid in some of the factories in 1950, 1953 and 1955:—

TABLE No. 9

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN GENERAL ENGINEERING FACTORIES DURING THE YEARS 1950, 1953 AND 1955. (JALGAON DISTRICT).

Year (1)	Number of factories (2)	Number of Workers Employed (3)	Number of Persons other than workers (4)	Salaries and wages of workers (5)	Salaries and wages of persons other than workers (6)
				Rs.	
1950	1	46	4	42,199	..
1953	..	39	3	39,872	..
1955	2	69	2	57,800	..

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The factory at Chalisgaon produced spare parts worth Rs. 30,000 in 1955. In addition, it did repair works worth Rs. 15,000. Most of the products were sold in Jalgaon district.

Besides these factories there is a workshop of the State Transport Corporation at Jalgaon where buses of the State Road Transport Corporation are repaired. It was started in 1952 with a fixed capital of Rs. 1,30,229. In 1956, 22 persons including a clerk and a supervisor were employed in it and were paid Rs. 2,572 as salaries and wages. Electricity worth Rs. 1,755 was used as fuel and raw materials like spare parts required for motor buses, consumables, tyres, tubes and batteries valued at Rs. 83,469 were consumed in 1955-56.

Gur Manufacturing.

There are 18 factories manufacturing *gur* located in Yawal taluka as shown below:—

One each in Panchak, Faizpur, Naigaon, Kathora, Sangvi, Dahigaon, Kingaon, Vadhode and Viravali villages and nine in Yawal town. These factories crush sugarcane which is grown on their own farms. The industry is seasonal working only during the months of January and May. The production is on a small scale and the output is mostly sold locally and in the surrounding areas. The factories use oil engines of 10 to 20 H. P. for operating the crusher. The total employment was about 248 in 1958.

There are minor factories like those of stone crushing and producing Ayurvedic medicines. They are located at Jalgaon and Bhusawal. The Ayurvedic medicines manufacturing factory at Bhusawal employed about 32 workers and the stone crushing factory about 15 workers in 1958. Both are perennial factories.

Ink Manufacturing.

There was one small unit at Jalgaon which manufactured fountain-pens and fountain-pen ink. About a lakh of rupees were invested in it when it was registered under the Factories Act in 1954. It employed 60 workers and produced about 1.75 crores of packets of ink. No machinery was used in it. Besides this unit there were in 1958 five small units manufacturing ink which were registered under the Shops and Establishments Act. They employed 48 persons.

Printing.

In 1958, there were three printing presses registered under the Factories Act. They were started during 1930—1938, all located in Jalgaon and employing about 26 persons. Besides, there were 36 other small units registered under the Shops and Establishments Act and employing about 163 persons in 1958. These concerns undertook printing of books, newspapers, handbills, etc. The aggregate capital invested in the two units in 1953-54 was Rs. 68,000 including Rs. 33,000 as working capital. They paid Rs. 13,000 as wages in 1953-54. The workers were employed on monthly basis. The mechanical equipment in them consisted of printing machines, treadles, cutting machines, stitching and perforating machines, etc. They had installed three electric motors of ½ H. P. each, and five treadles, three of 8" × 12" size and two of

Printing.

12" x 18" size. The raw materials required included paper, ink, type-metal, etc. Paper and other items were used in large quantities and were purchased locally or from Bombay, Poona, Nasik, etc. The presses did job work and obtained most of their work from local customers or from nearby villages or from government or local bodies and educational institutions. Printing work worth Rs. 40,000 was done by them in 1953-54.

Sewing Thread and Reeling.

At Pimprala in Jalgaon taluka a factory was started in 1950 which was engaged in reeling sewing thread. The aggregate capital invested in it was Rs. 1,45,000 including Rs. 40,000 as fixed capital. It consumed cotton yarn of 2/30s and 2/10s which is brought from Bombay. About 90 per cent of the total yarn consumed by the factory was of 2/30s count and about 10 per cent of 2/10s count. In 1953-54 the total quantity of yarn consumed was 79,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.3 lakhs. It used wooden tubes and paper in reeling the thread and consumed these articles worth Rs. 14,000 in 1953-54.

The total employment in the factory in 1953-54 was 20 including two clerks. In all, Rs. 10,500 were paid as wages and salaries. The factory had six electric motors of 8 H P. each, five tube winding machines, one drum winder and one bobbin winder. It produced 18,600 gross of sewing thread tubes worth Rs. 4.65 lakhs in 1953-54. Each tube contained about 500 yards of sewing thread. The products are sold in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

II.—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Introduction.

Among the existing cottage industries in the district, weaving, carpentry, leather-working, oil seed pressing, bamboo-working, pottery, and blacksmithy are the most important industries. They employed about 23,000 persons in 1958. Besides these industries there are minor cottage industries like tanning, paper-making, brick-making, bidi-making, wool weaving, copper and brass utensils-making, etc., which employed about 1,800 persons in the same year.

Bidi making.

Bidi making is a minor cottage industry located at Chopda, Dharangaon, Erandol, Raver and Savda.

Raw materials.

The raw materials required are tobacco of different qualities and *tembhurni* leaves. Tobacco is brought from Nipani and Kolhapur and *tembhurni* leaves are locally available.

Production.

A good worker is able to produce 1,000 bidis in a day and earns Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0. No tools are required except one furnace and 6 to 10 metal trays and a pair of scissors. The cost of producing 1,000 bidis of medium quality is about Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8-0 including cost of *tembhurni* leaves, tobacco, wages and other expenses. The business is carried either on proprietary basis or by petty *karkhandars* who employ casual labour on wage basis. It keeps the workers busy throughout the year. To a few bidi making provides

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.
Bidi making.
Production.

a spare time job. Market for the product is the whole district. The agents of *karkhandars* move from centre to centre to sell their product. One such *karkhandar* employed about 20 workers and invested Rs. 5,000.

There was one bidi workers' co-operative society at Raver in June 1958 with a membership of 87, Rs. 1,080 as share capital and Rs. 1,914 as working capital. It supplied tobacco and *tembhurni* leaves to its members to the extent of Rs. 1,123 and had arranged the sale of the products. It had sold *bidis* worth Rs. 1,862 in 1957-58 and paid Rs. 782 as wages to its members.

Blacksmithy.

The census of 1931 shows 1,589 persons followнig blacksmithy as their principal occupation. They form part and parcel of the village populace and constitute one of the important minor industries in the urban areas. The census of 1951 enumerates 129 such small scale establishments employing about 300 persons located mainly in Bhusawal, Jalagaon, Erandol and Parola. These establishments manufacture buckets, iron boxes and other domestic utensils like *tavas* (flat pans), *kadhais* (frying pans), etc. The artisans in rural areas make iron implements such as plough, shovel, pickaxe, etc., required for agricultural operations.

Raw materials.

Iron sheets with guage varying from 10 to 30, round bars of 1/16" to 6/16" and flats of 1/16" to 5/8" thickness are the materials used by these artisans in making frying pans, flat pans, buckets, etc. Old tins and scraps are used for repair work. Tools required are anvils, hammers, *pakkad*, blowers, files, chisels, furnace, etc., all fashioned on old model and costing about Rs. 400 for each set.

Production

Frying pans (*kadhais*), flat pans (*tavas*), buckets, and other small utensils and agriculrural implements are the main products. An artisan or a worker employed by a *karkhandar* is able to produce 12 buckets a day which costs him about Rs. 25 and gets on an average about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day.

A blacksmith often invests from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 in this occupation according to his means. Generally the artisans are kept busy throughout the year. It is sometime only that they face casual unemployment due to irregular supply of iron sheets. Very rarely they are faced with financial difficulties because their prospective employer purchases all the necessary accessories for them so that they carry the repair work or production work on piece rate basis.

Bamboo working.

The bamboo working industry located in Amalner. Chopda, Faizpur, Yawal and Varangaon employed about 2,329 persons in 1931. It is the hereditary occupation of the *mang* community. Bamboos which constitute the chief raw material of the industry are brought from the Satpuda mountains. The price for one bamboo varied from As. 4 to As. 6 and for a bundle of hundred between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 according to quality in 1958. Tools used are chisels, cutters, etc. Main products are baskets and winnowing fans of different sizes. An artisan makes six baskets from one

Bamboo working.

bamboo, his average output being 12 baskets in a day. The cost of producing six baskets including his labour is about 15 annas. The artisan supplements his income by working as a labourer in the field during rainy season when the business is slack. The products are usually sold in weekly village bazars or else artisans move from place to place to sell them.

There was one bamboo *kamgars* co-operative society in June 1958 with Rs. 225 as its share capital.

Bangle Making.

In old days when this business was good, glass was made locally in *bhattis* but now it is imported from Uttar Pradesh. In Nashirabad there is only one *bhatti* which prepares glass from broken bangles and other broken glass articles. No machinery is used by the artisans in the making of bangles. On an average he produces 4,000 bangles per day which costs about Rs. 10 and for which he receives payment at the rate of as. 8 to as. 12 per 1,000 bangles. The bangles are sold to petty dealers. The business is especially brisk during the marriage season when there is an unusually large demand for them. The industry keeps the artisans engaged for about a month. In the off season many of these artisans sell bangles imported from U. P. and Punjab. Handmade bangles industry which was the principal occupation in towns such as Nashirabad, Neri, Palas Khere, Palner and Paldhi, a few decade ago does not exist today in any town except Nashirabad where about 150 families are engaged in the industry. The industry which works for about a month in the year has thrived in it because the product is largely demanded on occasions such as marriages when the bride is expected to put on a green sadi and *Chudes* of the same colour. Amongst the Hindus, it is customary to distribute green bangles at the time of *Chaitra Haldikunku.*

Brass and Copper working.

The main centres of this industry are Bhusawal and Jalgaon. The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee reported that 665 persons were engaged in this industry in 1941. The industry requires copper and brass sheets as raw material which are brought from Bombay. The main products are all types of brass and copper utensils like glasses and utensils for cooking purposes, etc. An artisan employed by a *karkhandar* is able to produce five *tapelis* each weighing about 4 lbs. and earns Rs. 5 per day. The cost of producing such a *tapeli* was about Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 in 1958. The products find an easy market in the rural areas. The sales are brisk during the marriage season.

Brick Making.

The census of 1931 enumerates 222 persons as employed in brick and tile making. The industry is located at Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Faizpur and Jalgaon where suitable earth used in brick making is available. In 1951, there were 19 small establishments of brick and tile making engaging about 134 persons. They produce bricks of different sizes, *viz.*, 12" x 6" and 9" x 3½" x 3" or 9" x 3½" x 1½", etc. It is a seasonal industry remaining idle during rainy season when the artisans take to agriculture. Suitable earth, half-burnt charcoal, coal dust and other types of burning waste, horse dung,

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.
Brick Making.

etc., constitute the main raw materials. Half-burnt charcoal and other types of burning waste are obtained from mills and railway stations and horse-dung is obtained locally. Wooden moulds and brick kilns are the only tools used in the process.

A man with the help of an assistant is able to produce 800 bricks in a day, which require two cart loads of clay, half cart load of ashes and burnt coal.

In the process of brick making a mixture of black earth and ash is sieved to free it from stone and moisture. It is then pounded and made into balls, each large enough to make a brick. Finally from this mixture, bricks are made with the help of wooden moulds and are dried and baked in kilns. The process of baking usually lasts for a fortnight. On an average 4,000 bricks are baked in a kiln, built on an area of 100 sq. ft.

The industry employs both male and female labour. The artisans (*Kumbhar*) generally do not employ outside labour. The nature of the work is such that it keeps them busy throughout the day.

There was one brick-makers' co-operative society at Edlabad, which received a Government loan of Rs. 2,000 as working capital in 1958. It had 21 members and Rs. 840 as share capital in 1958.

Lime Burning.

Along with brick-making a few *Kumbhar* families are engaged in lime burning on proprietary basis. Prominent centres of lime burning are Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda,, Faizpur, Jalgaon, etc. The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee reported that there were 2,708 lime burners.

Raw materials required in the industry are lime stone, charcoal and cow-dung. Lime stones are locally available. Half-burnt coal is brought from railway stations. Tools used in this process are *chalani*, bamboo, iron baskets and iron bars.

Twenty bags of lime dust and two bags of lime stone could be produced by a family of three individuals in three days. It provides employment throughout the year. No co-operative society of these artisans was organized till the end of June 1958.

Carpentry.

The census of 1931 enumerates 3,885 persons following carpentry as their main occupation. In most of the towns such as Chalisgaon, Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Jamner, Parola, Erandol, Dharangaon and Chopda and villages they are employed in producing as well as carrying on minor repairs to agricultural implements and furniture making, house construction and repairing. Parola, Erandol, Dharangaon and Chopda are famous for making bullock carts which have as distant a market as Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Raw materials.

Wood of different kinds and bamboos, nails, screws, paints, etc., are the raw materials used in manufacturing carts. Wood and bamboos are brought from the Satpuda mountain, Madhya Pradesh, and Dhulia and other materials from Bombay.

Teak wood is generally used in construction of houses and furniture making. *Babul* wood and *Khair* wood is used in making implements. Tools commonly used are screw drivers, planes, chisels, hammers, saws, cutters, etc. A carpenter has a set of tools costing about Rs. 150.

Production.

About 2,500 carts are manufactured per year in the district. On an average, each cart costs about Rs. 380 and could be produced by a carpenter jointly with his assistant in twenty-five days.

The carpenters work on daily wages when they are employed by building contractors or by *karkhandars.* Their wages vary upon their skill and efficiency. In rural areas most of them are engaged on a fixed *baluta.*

There were five carpenters' co-operative societies in June 1958. They had 148 members and Rs. 5,560 as share capital.

Handloom.

According to the census of handlooms taken by Government in 1946 there were 7,000 handlooms, engaging about 8,000 artisans including 2,000 dependent workers. Out of these 7,000 handlooms, 5,000 were working and about 2,000 were idle at the end of October 1958. The main centres where the industry is located are Bhalod, Chopda, Dharangaon, Erandol, Faizpur, Kasoda, Kingaon, Nashirabad, Pimprala, Varangaon and Yawal. About 4,500 handlooms produce *saris, dhotis,* blouse pieces, shirting and coating and about 500 produce carpets and coarse cloth. The industry is mostly managed by *Salis* and *Koshtis,* but at places like Paldhi, Kasoda and Kingaon it is managed by Momins. Centres like Erandol, Nashirabad, Faizpur, Savda have specialised in producing cloth of a finer variety. Erandol and Nashirabad are famous for *saris* of *Tinchadi* variety which are woven with cotton yarn of 40s × 26s. The sari is eight yards in length and 47 inches in breadth. It is sold at Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per piece. In Savda, a *sari* of *Gujar* variety with an art silk border is produced with cotton yarn of 60s × 40s in its texture. Its length is eight yards and breadth 48 inches. Its price varies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

The following are different varieties of *saris* produced in the district:—

Cotton yarn used	Breadth	Length
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Inches	Yards
1. 80s x 80s	50	9
2. 60s x 80s .. .	50	9
3. 60s x 60s	50	9
4. 60s x 40s	50	9
5. 40s x 40s	50	9
6. 40s x 32s	48	8½
7. 40s x 26s	48	8½

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.
Handloom.

Faizpur is famous for blouse pieces of varying textures and designs made of cotton yarn and art silk. Each blouse piece (*Khana*) is 20 inches in length and 36 inches in breadth. It is sold at Rupee one or Rs. 1-8-0 per piece.

Kasoda, Paldhi and Kingaon are famous for weaving *zoras*. The industry is localised at Kasoda for the last 150 years. Formerly this industry was reported to be self-sufficient, the yarn being spun locally by *Momin* women from local cotton and the *zoras* woven by weavers and sold in the different districts. With the introduction of mill-spun yarn, yarn dealers have obtained control over the industry and weavers have lost their independence. The usual products woven by the weavers are white and coloured *zoras*, *zuls* and shawls. Yarn used is 2s and 4s.

Yarn of different counts and art silk are the main raw materials used in the industry. Yarn of different counts, *viz*., 80s, 40s, 32s 26s, 20s, etc., is used for making *saris, khanalas, dhotis*, shirting, etc., and of 2s, 4s, 6s, and 10s is used for making carpets and coarse cloth. Cotton yarn and art silk are brought from Bombay market.

Fly-shuttle looms are generally used by weavers. Only recently some weavers have installed automatic looms. Accessories like chain-automatic dobbies, iron reeds, varnish-healds, etc., required for looms are supplied to them by the Co-operative Department. Fly-shuttle looms are locally manufactured. Dobby which is used for designing the border of a *sari* and healds and reeds are locally available. A fly-shuttle loom which is used by a weaver is 50″ to 52″ in breadth. It is not sufficiently long to produce *dhotis* and larger sized bedsheets. Government have supplied looms having breadth of 56 to 60 inches to those artisans to weave *dhotis* and wider bedsheets. The cost of such a loom is about Rs. 50. Government have also supplied seven warping machines to different centres. On such a machine, a weaver is able to warp about 100 to 200 yards at a time. The cost of such a machine is Rs. 400. About 415 take-up motion looms are made available to them. Similarly, 330 iron reeds, 238 chain dobbies and 330 improved healds are provided to them.

Main handloom products are *khans* and *saris*. About 90% of handlooms produce *khans* and *saris*, coating and shirting. About 10% produce carpets and *zoras*. The cost of production of five *saris* of 8½ yards each, using 40s × 20s of cotton yarn, art silk in the border and *palav* is about Rs. 51.85 nP. A weaver's family of four persons is able to produce five *saris* in a week and gets about Rs. 1-50 nP. per day. On an average the output of *zoras* per loom is estimated to be 6 *zoras* or 6 *zuls* per week. Two men are required to weave these articles.

Employment.

Almost all weavers possess their own looms. Usually, materials like silk and yarn are supplied to them by co-operative societies or by merchants who take back the produce and pay them preparatory or weaving charges. The preparatory processes like winding, warping, and sizing are done by women and children. Males

usually work on looms. A weaver who has more than one loom employs labour in accordance to his needs and pays them wages which vary according to the type and the quality of the produce woven.

At Bhalod, a village in Yawal taluka the following wages were paid to weavers by a co-operative society:—

Product	Yarn used	Variety of Sari	Wages in Rs.
Sari ..	60sx60s	Plain ..	Rs. 3—8 to Rs. 4.
Sari ..	60sx60s	*Chaukdi* ..	Rs. 4—8 to Rs. 5.
Sari ..	60sx40s	Plain ..	Rs. 2—8 to Rs. 3.
Sari ..	60sx40s	*Chaukdi* ..	Rs. 3—8 to Rs. 4.
Sari ..	40sx40s	Plain ..	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8.
Sari ..	40sx40s	*Chaukdi* ..	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8.
Lugada ..	40sx32s	Plain ..	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8.
Lugada ..	40sx32s	*Chaukdi* ..	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8.
Khanale	60sx60s	Plain ..	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8.
8 yards ..	60sx60s	*Chaukdi* ..	Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
8 yards ..	40sx32s	Plain ..	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8.
8 yards ..	40sx32s	*Chaukdi* ..	Rs. 3 to 3-8.

Marketing.

Saris are generally sold in weekly bazars. Co-operative societies have opened sales depots and have appointed hawkers to sell the produce. The District Industrial Co-operative Association has opened nine sales depots in the whole district. Weavers who are the members of these societies sell their products through these sales depots. *Zoras* are sold in weekly bazars and also sent to Madhya Pradesh.

There were 24 weavers' co-operative societies in June 1958. They had 4,034 members, Rs. 1,28,583 as share capital, Rs. 11,83,807 as working capital and Rs. 2,26,592 as reserve fund, and supplied yarn worth Rs. 17,46,115 to weavers and paid them Rs. 8,40,463 as wages in 1957-58.

The Jalgaon District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., acted as a federal agency to these societies and supplied yarn worth Rs. 2,39,635 to them. Nearly 25% of marketing of the handloom products was handled by this Association. It had supplied improved tools and equipment such as healds, reeds, wider slays, drop boxes, pedal looms and chain dobbies.

Khadi. Weaving.

In the district about 60 handlooms are used for *Khadi* weaving. The number of spinners on traditional and *Ambar charkhas* is 205 and 150, respectively. Two *Ambar charkha Parishramalays* are in operation where spinning on *Ambar charkha* is taught. Besides these artisans, about 200 persons spin cotton yarn for their own use.

Tools used in *khadi* weaving are traditional *charkha* which costs about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, *Ambar charkha*, *Recha* and Handloom. The cost of *Ambar charkha* is Rs. 85 to Rs. 90, of Bardoli *Dhunai*

CHAPTER 6.

Industries.
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.
Khadi Weaving.

Modhia (spare part of charkha) Rs. 37-8-0, of *Recha* Rs. 40 and of handloom Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. Repairs are done locally. The main products are cotton yarn and khadi. The total production of khadi was 40,000 to 50,000 sq., yards valued at Rs. 75,000 and of cotton yarn was about 12,000 lbs. in 1957. The cost of producing one square yard of khadi varies from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 and of cotton yarn was about 12,000 lbs. in 1957. The cost of producing

Marketing of khadi is done through *khadi bhandars* and agencies recognised by All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Both male and female workers are employed in the industry. They do spinning in spare time. A spinner who works on traditional *charkha* gets on an average four to six annas per day. A person who spins on Ambar Charkha gets from annas 8 to 12 per day. A weaver who works on handlooms gets on an average Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per day. This industry is managed by Social Workers' Institution registered under the Societies Regulation Act, 1860.

Hand-made Paper Making.

Erandol is the only centre where hand-made paper industry is located. The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee (1941) enumerated 15 *Karkhandars* engaged in producing nearly 3,000 *gaddis* (of 240 sheets each) of paper annually. About 100 families for whom the occupation is hereditary are now (1958) engaged in this industry. The number of artisans engaged in it is about 210. There is a pulp-making centre of the Bombay Village Industries Board, at Erandol. A few other people take to this industry in the brisk season and produce about 20 to 25 *gaddis* during that period.

Raw materials.

Raw materials required are waste paper and rags, and chemicals like caustic soda, rosin water, etc. Waste paper is supplied by Government offices or brought from outside. Rags are purchased locally at Rs. 25 per maund. Chemicals are brought from Bombay.

Tools and equipment.

The artisans have their *Karkhanas* containing tanks, wooden boards and frames. A beater, calendering machine and a cutting machine are installed by the Bombay Village Industries Board at Erandol. The artisans make pulp or rags and waste paper in the beater unit. The charges of the board for the use of the unit are Rs. 2 per hour and for the use of calendering machine as. 12 per hour.

Production.

They produce high grade blotting paper and utility paper. The paper is manufactured in three different sizes of 26½" x 24", 23" x 22" and 20" x 18". The annual production of hand-made paper of the co-operative societies in existence at Erandol was 78,442 lbs. in 1956-57.

Process of hand-made Paper.

The mixture of rags, waste paper, etc., is sorted out into each individual unit and non-fibrous materials, sand, stones, brash, etc., are altogether rejected. The sorted material is reduced to small bits of about 1 to 1¼ inch length so as to facilitate the subsequent

chemical treatment. These bits are cleaned afterwards. Chemical treatment consists of treating the material either in cold water or in boiling water or by pressure, digesting with a solution of alkalis, soda, caustic soda or lime according to the nature of materials. Afterwards the treated material is washed in plenty of water to remove the last traces of alkalis. The cellulose fibre is then reduced to small lengths or pulp for sheet formation by a process of beating. In the old days this was done under a stamper or *dhanki* but now a machine called "beater" is used for this purpose. Paper sheets are then formed by mixing the pulp with plentiful of water in a vat. Then a layer of diluted pulp is taken on a screen and the excess of water is drained off. Each sheet is couched on a table and when sufficient number of sheets are piled one over the other. is pressed to squeeze out the water. Then the wet sheets are separated and dried on ropes or on walls. The sheets obtained in the above process are called water leaves. They are like blotting paper. In order to make them impervious to ink the sheets are sized with starch paste or glue mixed with alum. The paper even after sizing is not fit for writing as its surface is not smooth for the free flow of the pen. It is then rubbed with an agate stone, conch shell or smooth flint on a burnisher or by pressing sheets interleaved with zinc or copper plates in two roll calenders.

Both male and female labour is employed in the operation. The latter does processing, rag cutting and sorting waste paper and the former attends to beater, paper lifting, etc. Each artisan earns from twelve annas to Rs. 2 per day. The industry slows down during the rainy season.

There is no local market for hand made paper which is dispatched to Bombay market. There were two co-operative hand made paper societies at Erandol in June 1958. They had 74 members and Rs. 4,000 as share capital. They supplied raw materials to their members and also gave them advances on product exchange basis.

Leather Working.

The census of 1931 enumerates 4,141 persons as engaged in the industry which is found at Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Dharangaon, Faizpur, Jamner, Parola, Raver, Savda, Varangaon, Yawal, etc., which are all taluka centres and places of weekly bazars. At one time Amalner was well-known for its production of leather harnesses and *mots*, when about 1,000 sets of harnesses and 500 *mots* were prepared annually. Today, production does not exceed 200 harnesses and 100 *mots* a year (1958) due to the rapid development of motor transport and the increasing use of iron water carriers. The census of 1951 mentions 265 small scale leather working establishments engaging 397 persons. In rural areas each artisan produces or repairs foot-wears or *mots* and sells the produce in places where bazars are held or sells it to local agriculturists. They do not possess separate establishments. In urban areas these artisans are engaged by master-craftsmen on daily wages. Some have small establishments in which they mainly do

CHAPTER 6. Industries. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Leather working.

repairs or produce new foot-wears without engaging any outside labour. An artisan employed by a master-craftman earns from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day depending upon his skill and efficiency. Leather working is more or less a hereditary industry.

Raw Materials.

Leather, tanned hides, nails, ring buttons, and polishing materials are the basic materials used in the industry. The hides are tanned locally. Crome leather is brought from Bombay. Tools required are the *rapi* or knife, the *uli, airan* or anvil, *hasti* or hammer, wooden blocks, etc., which cost the artisan about Rs. 50. Bigger establishments keep sewing machines in addition to these tools. All these tools and equipment are manufactured locally except sewing machines which are imported from abroad.

Production.

Chappals, shoes and *mots* are their main products. One good artisan is able to produce a pair of shoes in a day. An average artisan is able to produce 25 pairs of shoes in a month. The cost of a pair of shoes is Rs. 10 including charges for sole, upper leather and wages of an artisan. An artisan sells his produce directly to customers in the local market and realises about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month. Artisans who are employed by master-craftsmen earn on an average about Rs. 50 per month as wages. The industry provides regular work almost throughout the year though during rainy season artisans devote more attention to repair work of stock production for the brisk season. In villages the *baluta* system prevails. During rainy season many of the artisans take to agriculture.

Finance.

Scarcity of finance often drives the artisans into the clutches of merchant-financiers. Many are found to be in debt, the amount of debt per head varying between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250.

In June 1958 there were four leather workers' societies, one each at Chalisgaon, at Salve in Erandol taluka, at Talegaon in Chalisgaon taluka and at Khirod in Raver taluka. These societies had 82 members, Rs. 4,592 as share capital and Rs. 17,760 as working capital in 1957-58. They supplied raw materials to their members and also to non-members and sold foot-wear produced by them.

Oil Seed Pressing.

Oil-seed crushers, locally known as *telis,* are found in almost all villages and towns. According to the Census of 1931 there were 1,437 artisans engaged in the industry. In 1951, there were 59 small scale establishments of oil-pressing and refining engaging 109 workers. Nashirabad in Jalgaon taluka, Sakali in Yawal taluka Chopda and Parola, Varangaon in Bhusawal taluka, Yawal, Raver, Savda, Faizpur, Chalisgaon, Jamner, Shendurni and Erandol are the main centres where the industry is located. The industry is mainly carried on by individual *telis* at their places of residence. Oilmen still use old types of *ghanis* consisting of a stone mortar (inside lined with wood) and a wooden lat (a large pestle) worked by a bullock. The cost of a country *ghani* including a bullock is about Rs. 700. The last few years have seen a gradual decline in this industry. In the thirties there were as many as 50 oil *ghanis* at Nashirabad and 90 at Yawal and Faizpur which were once

Oil Seed Pressing.

Raw Materials.

called the centres of vegetable oil industry. Today their number has dwindled to 15 and 10 respectively. The indigenous industry is unable to face competition from modern oil mills which are able to extract a larger, refined and pure quantity of oil. There are about 300 *ghanis* in the district of which 210 are registered and are brought under the organization of All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Mainly groundnuts and to some extent sesamum which are locally available are crushed in village *ghanis*. One oilman crushes about 33 maunds of groundnuts in a month. The prices of groundnuts varied between Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 per maund during the 1957-58 season. An oilman works for about 23 days in a month and produces from 60 seers of groundnuts, about 15 seers of oil and 40 seers of oil cake per day. The cost of producing both, oil and oil cake is about Rs. 34 including cost of groundnuts, etc.

On an average the artisans work for 8 to 9 hours a day which gives them Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 per day as wages. The industry is seasonal and practically closed during rainy season. Most of the products are purchased and consumed locally.

There were five oilmen's co-operative societies in 1957-58, with a total membership of 128, Rs. 4,472 as share capital. and Rs. 2,576 as reserve and other funds. These societies supplied oil seeds worth Rs. 6,479 to their members and sold oil and oil cakes to the extent of Rs. 560.

Pottery.

The industry employed about 2,852 persons as per the findings of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee (1940). It is mainly located at Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Faizpur, Savda, and Yawal where ample supply of clay used for making earthen pots is available. The census of 1951 recorded 89 small potteries establishments engaging 223 persons. The equipment of a potter consists of the traditional potter's wheel, frames and buckets. A wheel costs about Rs. 30. Raw materials required are yellow and black earth, clay and fuel. Clay is mixed with horse dung and the mixture is properly kneaded before it is used for making pots. The potters bring clay from nearby tanks, ponds or *nallas*.

The main articles produced are water vessels called *ghagars*, *madkis* and *math* or *khuja*, the last named earthen vessels for storing water being largely demanded during the hot season to be used as water cooler. The artisans also produce clay toys which have a market during the festival season and fairs. The products are locally sold. A potter produces enough to satisfy the demand of the village populace. In the rainy season when he is out of work, the artisan takes to agriculture. The industry employs all the family members who on an average are able to produce 25 small pots a day and earn about Rs. 5. The cost comes to about Rs. 2-8-0 excluding the wages of their labour. In rural areas the *baluta* system prevails under which the artisans regularly supply their utensils to agriculturists on a fixed *baluta*. Each family on an average earns about Rs. 60 per month.

CHAPTER 6.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Tanning.

Tanning and leather working are allied industries carried on by the *Dhor* Community. Tanning is their hereditary occupation. According to the census of 1941, 422 persons were engaged in the industry. The main centres of tanning are Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda and Yawal.

Dhors or *chamars* purchase raw hides of buffaloes, cows, bullocks, sheep and goats from local *mahars* whose hereditary occupation is to collect and sell raw hides. Raw hides are also supplied to them by slaughter houses. Raw hides of superior quality are imported from Bombay. Salted goat skins are brought from Madhya Pradesh.

Raw Materials.

Other raw materials and equipment required are *babul bark, hirda,* lime pits and lime water tanks. Tools used are chisels, *aries, rapis,* cutters, and wooden blocks. A set of tools costs about Rs. 100.

Process of tanning.

Hides are cleared of hair, dyed red and tanned. The hair is removed by soaking it in water for one day and rubbing lime from its inner side. After four days the hair are scrapped off when they become loose. Hides are then dyed red by applying a mixture of *sajkhar* aikali and *toppalhar* leaves and by soaking them for four days in a mixture of cassia auriculate extract. They are tanned by rubbing their insides by a ball of cloth.

Production.

One family of tanners is able to produce 20 hides in a month. Since tanning is a long process, 20 hides are always under process of tanning when 20 are ready. The cost of tanning 20 hides is about Rs. 750. Flesh and hair of animals are wasted because they do not have any arrangements nor machinery to turn them into by-products like, glue, brushes, etc. Market for these hides is generally local.

The industry provides employment throughout the year except during rainy season when tanners often take to agriculture to supplement their income.

Most of the tanning establishments in the district are self-owned and managed without the employment of outside labour. An artisan requires a minimum investment of Rs. 1,500 in this process which he generally borrows.

There were no co-operative societies of these artisans in 1957-58.

Wool Weaving.

Barring a few woollen mills in urban areas the whole wool industry is organised on a village level which makes it an important constituent of the village economy in the district. The processes including rearing, shearing of sheep, carding, spinning, warping, sizing and weaving are all carried out by *dhangars* who live in the

hilly tracts and in rural areas. There are about 260,000 sheep in the district and the wool output is estimated to be 183,000 lbs. Adgaon, Girad, Khedi Khurda are some of the centres of wool weaving. The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee reported in 1940 that there were 225 persons engaged in wool carding and spinning and weaving in the district.

Wool, tamarind seeds and woollen yarn are the raw materials used in wool weaving. Wool is produced in the district as well as brought from Madhya Pradesh. Tools and equipment used are looms using *vahis* (reeds) and bobbins. Pit throw shuttle looms are commonly used in wool weaving. These tools and looms are locally manufactured and repaired. The wool weaving, carding and spinning apparatus used are very crude. The artisans require about Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 for the purchase of tools.

The main woollen product is *kamblis*. A wool weaver is able to weave 15 *kamblis* in a week and earns on an average Rs. 30 per month. The cost of a *kambli* of 48″ × 110″ size weighing about 6 lbs. comes to Rs. 11.

It is a seasonal industry. Weavers are generally out of work in the rainy season when they take to agriculture. The products do not find an easy market due to its rough quality resulting from crude processing. The *Kamblis* are, therefore, sold to merchants who move from place to place to purchase them. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the artisans is scarcity of finance. They cannot purchase wool in the season when wool prices are low Secondly prices paid to them are always less than the current prices prevailing in the market.

There were three wool weavers' societies till June 1958, which supplied wool to their members on production return basis and paid them the wages of labour. They had 71 members and Rs. 2,538 as share capital.

III.—LABOUR ORGANISATION

Though the beginning of organised industry in the district could be traced as far back as the seventies of the last century, no systematic attempt was made to organise labour as late as the thirties of this century. The aftermath of depression of 1929 could well have paved the way for the formation of labour associations but the absence of confident leadership and seasonal nature of the main industries prevented a healthy growth of trade unionism. The first union which was registered in 1938 under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, was a textile union. It was followed by another in 1941 and by three more during 1944—47.

CHAPTER 6.

Industries.
LABOUR ORGANISATION.

With the exception of the textile labour, trade unionism in other industries made headway only at later stages as could be seen from the table below:—

TABLE No. 10

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEARS DURING WHICH UNIONS WERE REGISTERED UNDER THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 (JALGAON DISTRICT).

Name of Industry (1)	Number of registered Unions (2)	Period during which they were registered (3)
Agriculture	1	1955.
Processing of cotton	4	1954 to 1956
(*a*) Manufacturing concerns (Bidi).	4	1951 to 1956
(*b*) Edible oils	2	1949 and 1956
Textiles (Cotton and silk) ..	9	1938 to 1956
Printing publishing and allied industries.	1	1955
Heavy chemicals	1	1953
Non-metallic mineral products..	1	1948
Miscellaneous	1	1955
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.	3	1949 to 1954
Transport, communication, storage and railways—		
Motor transport	1	1955
Gadi kamgar and licenced coolies.	3	1946 and 1956
Services	9	1948 to 1956
	40	

The following table shows the position of trade unions in regard to membership, income and expenditure in the years 1951-52 to 1955-56;—

TABLE No. 11

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INFORMATION REGARDING TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS IN THE JALGAON DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1951-52 TO 1955-56.

Serial No.	Year of Accounts	Number of Unions	Membership figures			Income	Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities	
			Male	Female	Total				General fund	Other liabilities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1951-52	22	8,867	873	9,740	36,844	38,264	40,063	34,996	5,067
2	1952-53	20	8,955	924	9,879	33,269	27,401	50,786	36,126	13,980
3	1953-54	25	9,262	982	10,244	38,891	32,958	46,131	37,076	9,057
4	1954-55	34	9,658	1,105	10,763	50,638	43,106	51,518	53,515	7,003
5	1955-56	43	12,265	1,806	14,071	40,416	33,035	60,116	51,055	11,071

During 1953-55 there were six strikes, four by workers of municipalities and ordnance factory, one by workers of Grampanchayat and one by workers of fire-works. The total number of workers involved in these strikes was 1,186 and the man-days lost were 1,264. The causes of strikes were different from union to union such as demand for higher wages, reduction of the hours of work and better service conditions. (Three strikes of municipal and Grampanchayat workers resulted into compromise between the workers and the managements. Two were unsuccessful and one was inconclusive.)

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947, enacted by the Government of Bombay and brought into force in the same year and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, enacted by the Central Government and also brought into force in the same year, provide machinery for settlement of industrial disputes either by conciliation or by arbitration under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act or by conciliation or adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The following three unions were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act as Rrepresentative Unions in the cotton textile industry for the area shown against them:—

Name of the Union	Local area of its representation
(1) Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner.	Amalner town.
(2) Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon.	Chalisgaon town.
(3) Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Jalgaon.	Jalgaon town.

There were no other representative unions in the other industries.

The following tables No. 12 and 13 show the general position of industrial disputes referred to far conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act and Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, had been made applicable to Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Jalgaon and Pachora municipalities. The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1912, was extended to 17 factories employing 7,724 workmen. The Employees State Insurance Act was not made applicable to any industry in Jalgaon district till 1955-56.

TABLE No. 12.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CASES DEALT WITH IN CONCILIATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, DURING THE YEARS 1953, 1954 AND 1955, DISTRICT JALGAON.

Year	Number of disputes			Disputes by causes					Disputes by result			Number of disputes pending at the end of the period
	Pending at the beginning of the period	Received during the period	Total	Pay and allowances	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours of work	Other causes	Settled	Failed	Withdrawn, closed, etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1953 ..	..	10	10	9	1	..	.	..	..	2	2	6
1954 ..	6	11	17	5	5	1	5	1	5	4	5	3
1955 .	3	24	27	18	6	1	2	..	9	3	10	2

(1) Of the ten cases dealt with in conciliation during 1953, four were from the Textile Industry, one from the Chemical Industry and five from other miscellaneous industries.

(2) Of the seventeen cases dealt with in conciliation during 1954, eight were from Textile Industry, one from the Chemical Industry and eight from other miscellaneous industries.

(3) Of the 27 cases dealt with in conciliation during 1955, three were from Textile Industry, two from the Chemical Industry and 22 from other miscellaneous industries.

TABLE No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CASES DEALT WITH IN CONCILIATION UNDER THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946, DURING THE YEARS 1953, 1954 AND 1955 (JALGAON).

Year	Number of disputes			Disputes by causes					Disputes by results			Number of cases pending at the end of the period
	Pending at the beginning of the period	Received during the period	Total	Pay and allowances	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours of work	Other causes	Settled	Failed	Withdrawn, closed, etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1953 ..	1	16	17	1	4	7	..	5	9	1	7	..
1954 .	..	16	16	..	3	7	..	6	4	..	5	7
1955 ..	7	8	15	1	2	7	..	5	4	..	8	3

(1) Of the seventeen cases dealt with in conciliation during 1953, 14 were from the Cotton Textile Industry and three from the Silk Textile Industry.
(2) All the 16 cases dealt with in conciliation during 1954 were from the Cotton Textile Industry.
(3) All the 15 cases dealt with in conciliation during 1955 were from the Cotton Textile Industry.

The Bombay Labour Welfare Board which conducted labour welfare activities in the then State of Bombay had four labour welfare *kendras*, one each at Amalner, Chalisgaon, Dhulia and Jalgaon in 1956. A welfare organiser was in charge of each *kendra* and was assisted by a male and a female part-time worker in organising activities. These centres provided facilities for recreation, community and social education, and organised special activities for women and children. They arranged film shows, concerts, dramatics and *kalapathaks*, and provided reading-rooms and libraries, conducted literacy classes and organised debates and group talks.

In the sphere of games and sports the centres provided facilities for out-door games like foot-ball, volley ball, *hututu*, *khokho* and for indoor games like carrom, chess, table-tennis, etc. They arranged programmes of health advice and excursions of workers and provided first-aid facilities and home nursing equipment. Among the special activities for women organised by these centres facilities for sewing, embroidery and knitting were important ones. *Shishu vargas*, children's libraries, playgrounds and scouting were the special activities conducted for children. The centres were equipped with musical instruments like harmonium, *tabla*, and materials required for games. A fairly large number of workers attended the programmes organised by the welfare centres.

CHAPTER 7—FINANCE

CHAPTER 7.

Finance.

INTRODUCTION.

THE PRESENT CHAPTER DEALS WITH A NUMBER OF ECONOMIC AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS operating in the field of finance in this district and covers such institutions as the money-lender, the co-operative societies, the commercial banks, the joint-stock companies, the Life Insurance Corporation and many others, directly undertaken or indirectly helped by the Government. It is upon their successful functioning that the material progress and the economic development of the district in regard to agriculture, industry and trade depend.

The past few decades have witnessed, perhaps, more remarkable changes in the field of finance than in any other sphere of economic activity. During this period some of the old institutions have faded into insignificance, while a few have gained a new status. There are others still that have emerged anew under the impact of recent economic and political forces. The age-old institution of money-lenders, for example, which continued for long to be the main source of credit to the rural population of the district, is fast losing ground and its place has been taken by Government agencies that have come forth to extend financial assistance by way of tagai loans and agricultural subsidies to a large number of people. The growth of modern banking system and the rapid spread of the co-operative movement in the country are, again, the outcome of this vast process of economic change.

With Independence, the relative importance of applied economics underwent a radical change in the country. In the light of new surroundings and altered political conditions, new economic policies were formulated and applied and new codes of law were administered. It was to be an era of Government intervention in public life resulting in a gradual supremacy of the public over the private sector of the economy. These changes, significant as they were, affected not only the size and structure of the credit institutions, but also brought under regulation the conditions of their working.

Of no less importance are the other two schemes introduced by the Government to augment its financial resources. The first was the Small Savings Drive launched by the Government with a view to evoke amongst the people a spirit of co-operation and mutual help and encourage them to contribute their humble mite to pool a mighty reserve. The second was the creation of the Life Insurance

CHAPTER 7. — Finance. — MONEY-LENDERS.

Corporation consequent upon the nationalisation of the life insurance business in the year 1956. An attempt is made to give an account of all these changes in what follows.

At the time the old District Gazetteer was published, there were no large banking establishments, except in Jalgaon, in the Khandesh district. There were, however, professional money-lenders who belonged to the commercial classes in the community. Of these the bankers or *sarafs* dealt with urban people and well-to-do husbandmen and the rest with the comparatively poorer classes of villagers who also supplemented their needs by borrowing from village headmen, better placed cultivators and shop-keepers. Besides the professional money-lenders there were also low assurers, who, for short periods, lent small sums at heavy rates to the poorest borrowers.

The money-lenders dealing with urban people and well-to-do cultivators used to keep a journal or *rojkird* and a ledger, *khatavani,* whereas those advancing petty loans to poorer classes kept only the *baitha khata,* where entries were made without being posted in the journal or day-book and all transactions were based on written bonds. The former sometimes kept two journals, a rough book for entering daily transactions and a correct book or "mel" for weekly and monthly transactions. Final settlement of accounts was made every year in the diwali holidays.

Interest was charged monthly and an addition was made for any intercalary month that might be included. Rate of interest varied according to the personal credit of the loanee. In smaller transactions the yearly rate varied between 9 and 24 per cent and in bigger ones between 6 and 12 per cent. Both town and village money-lenders often advanced grain for seed. Sometimes the financial assistance extended to the cultivator was used by them to support their families during rainy season. Another mode of raising grain or money was by *Jalap,* that is, by pledging or selling the sown or grown crop at a rate far below its probable out-turn. Land mortgages were also very common in those days. At some places, the practice of raising money by mortgaging one's labour was also prevalent.

Much of this old order has changed during the last seventy years or so due to the rapid expansion of banking organisation in the district and the important role played by the co-operative agencies in the supply of credit to the district populace. The revision of legal enactments in favour of agriculturists which curbed the nefarious activities of money-lenders and brought them under the purview of stringent rules and regulations, on the one hand, and the liberal policy adopted by the State in granting financial assistance to the agriculturists, which considerably narrowed the scope of their activities, on the other hand, have also contributed towards this change. Although State regulations have resulted in a shrinkage of financial activities of the money-lenders, it has been more than compensated by the growth of co-operative societies and establishment of the State Bank. Following is an account of the historical role played by the institution of money-lenders in the district and their present position.

According to the All India Rural Credit Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India the private agencies taken together supplied about 93 per cent of the total amount borrowed by cultivators. Out of them money-lenders accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the credit.

The money-lenders stand in a class by themselves as compared to indigenous bankers. They do not accept deposits from the public, are not particular about the purpose for which the loan is taken and do not insist upon security unlike the indigenous bankers. Their methods of lending are simple and flexible, and people, more especially farmers, find it easy to accommodate and adjust themselves to the conditions laid down by them.

Various classes of Money lenders.

As a class they include a conglomeration of individuals. Very few of them carry money-lending exclusively, but often combine with money-lending some other business. Classified on the basis of their area of operations, money-lenders will be either urban or rural. The field of operation of the former is larger than that of the latter. His clientele belongs to the merchant community, the working class and the salaried employees and occasionally indigenous artisans. The village money-lender, on the other hand, advances loans usually to agriculturists.

In spite of the useful contribution of money-lenders towards the supply of urban or rural credit they were reported to have been indulging in nefarious practices while dealing with the public and were said to be following the most harsh and coercive methods in the recovery of loans from their clients. As far back as 1870 complaints in this regard were very general in the then Khandesh district. The farmers unable to pay their dues due to conditions of extreme poverty fell easy victims to the obnoxious practices of the money-lender. The clients usually received less than the sum entered in the bond. No receipts were passed for the instalments paid. Fresh deeds were drawn up and fresh charges made without the knowledge of the debtor. These exactions were carried out to exploit the farmer to the fullest and at times even to attach his most valuable possession—land. A casual occurrence of these practices is not uncommon even to date.

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has listed many of these malpractices of the money-lenders such as demand for advanced interest, demand for a present for doing business known as *girah kholai* (purse opening), taking of thumb impression on a blank paper with a view to inserting any arbitrary amount at a later date, if the debtor became irregular in payment of interest, general manipulation of the account to the disadvantage of the debtor, insertion in written documents of sums considerably in excess of the money actually lent, taking of conditional sale-deeds in order to provide against possible evasion of payment by the debtors, etc.

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Finance.
MONEY-LENDERS.
Various classes of money-lenders.

The Agricultural Finance Sub-committee appointed by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Prof. D. R. Gadgil in its report of 1945 thus noted:

"While it is true that the money-lender is the most important constituent of the agricultural credit machinery of the country, it is not possible to justify many of his practices and the charges he makes for his services. Very often these charges are out of all proportions to the risk involved in the business and constitute only exploitation of the borrower. Nor is the agricultural economy of the country in a position to bear the strain of his extortion. The credit dispensed by him instead of contributing to the agricultural prosperity of the country serves as a serious drag on it."

Money-Lenders Act of 1946.

Money-Lenders Act of 1946.—It is with a view to checking such objectionable practices of the money-lenders and to relieve the agriculturists from their clutches that the then Bombay State passed on 17th September, 1947, the Money-Lenders Act. Following are some of the important provisions of the Act:—

(1) The State Government is authorised to appoint Registrar-General, Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders for the purposes of this Act and to define areas of their duties

(2) Every Registrar is to maintain in his jurisdiction a register of money-lenders.

(3) Money-lenders are not to carry on business of money-lending except for area under licence and except in accordance with terms of licence.

(4) The Registrar or Assistant Registrar or any other officer by this Act may require any money-lender to produce any record or document in his possession which is relevant for his purposes.

(5) Every money-lender shall keep and maintain a cash-book and a ledger in a prescribed form and manner.

(6) Every money-lender should deliver a clear statement to the debtor about the language, amount, security, etc.

(7) The State Government was authorised to fix maximum rates of interest for any local area or class of business of money-lending in respect of secured and unsecured loans.

(8) Molestation of a debtor by the creditor in recovery of loans was treated as offence and was to be penalised.

(9) Notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, no debtor who cultivates land personally and whose debts do not exceed Rs. 15,000 shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed in favour of a money-lender whether before or after the date on which this Act comes into force.

The Act was subsequently amended. The important amendments made were the introduction of 4-A and 5-A forms and the "Pass Book" system, provision of calculating interest on ***katmiti***

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Finance.
MONEY-LENDERS.
Money-Lenders Act of 1946.

system and facilities to certain classes of money-lenders permitting them to submit quarterly statements of loans to the Registrar of Money-lenders. Further amendment was effected in 1955 by which money-lending without licence was made a cognisable offence. In the following year special measures were adopted for protecting Backward Class people. Thus Registrars and Assistant Registrars were instructed to take special care while checking the accounts of money-lenders in respect of their transactions with Backward Class people.

Rate of Interest.

The regulations enacted by the Government were not entirely partial to the debtors. In order to ensure a steady supply of credit from the money-lenders, the structure of interest rates was revised as from 5th July, 1952. Accordingly, the maximum rates were raised from six to nine per cent per annum on secured and nine to twelve per cent per annum on unsecured loans. The money-lenders were also allowed to charge a minimum interest of a rupee per debtor per year, if the total amount of interest chargeable according to the prescribed rates in respect of the loans advanced during the year amounted to less than a rupee. The money-lenders, however, did not favourably react to this revision of the structure of interest rates. As the Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1955-56, remarks: "money-lenders as a class are naturally averse to being regimented into any system of maintaining accounts with the concomitant limitations of the lending rates of interest". In the year 1956-57 for which the figures for this district are available there were in all 343 licensed money-lenders. The Jalgaon taluka accounted for the highest number of licensed money-lenders, *viz.*, 55. The lowest number, *viz.*, four was recorded in the Edlabad Peta.

The following table indicates the total business transacted by the money-lenders in the district:—

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Finance.

MONEY-LENDERS.
Loans advanced.

TABLE No. 1

LOANS ADVANCED BY MONEY-LENDERS TO TRADERS AND NON-TRADERS IN THE JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT.

Year	Number of money-lenders holding valid licences	Period	Loans advanced to Traders by Money-lenders			
			not exempted under section 22 of the Act	exempted under section 22 of the Act	not exempted under section 22 of the Act	exempted under section 22 of the Act
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	500	On 31st July 1950	15,95,739	16,21,480	15,91,352	11,12,234
1950-51	376	From 1st August 1950 to 31st July 1951 ..	21,28,734	24,71,974	22,02,819	10,81,251
1952-53	350	From 1st August 1952 to 31st July 1953 ..	18,02,272	1.57,83,112	24,42,134	72.43,440
1953-54	369	From 1st August 1953 to 31st July 1954 ..	10,07,818	..	39,20,361	..
1954-55	370	From 1st August 1954 to 31st July 1955 ..	6,68,134	..	37,87,404	..
1955-56	355	From 1st August 1955 to 31st July 1956 ..	8,14,547	..	36,23,340	..

Loans advanced.

The foregoing table reveals some of the broad trends of money-lending business in the district.

Loans were advanced to traders and non-traders against the security of gold and silver ornaments, utensils, promissory notes, etc. Interest charged was at the rate of nine per cent on secured loan and twelve per cent on unsecured loan as per section 25 of the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946.

The amount of loans advanced to traders by money-lenders not exempted under section 22 of the Act decreased from Rs. 15,92,739 in 1949-50 to Rs. 6,68,135 in 1954-55 and Rs. 8,14,547 in 1955-56 (which shows a slight increase over the year 1954-55). On the other hand, loans advanced to non-traders by money-lenders not exempted under the Act reveal a substantial increase. For example in 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 36,23,340 was advanced as against the sum of Rs. 15,91,352 in 1948-49. Similar increase could be noted in the amount of loans to non-traders by money-lenders exempted under section 22 of the Act. For example, the sum of Rs. 11,12,234 was advanced in 1948-49 and that of Rs. 72,43,440 in 1952-53.

Another tendency that is visible is a steady fall in the number of money-lenders holding valid licences in the district during the last few years. From 502 in 1948-49 the number decreased to 376 in 1950-51 and to 355 in 1955-56. The decrease could be attributed to two factors, *viz.*, the grant of tagai loans by the Government to the cultivating classes, and withdrawal of money-lenders from their traditional business and regulations subsequent to the enactment of controlling their business activity. This decrease, however, could not be checked even with the recent increase in the maximum rates of interest. This is a clear indication of the fact that importance of the institution of money lenders is gradually on the decline. They will, however, continue to play their role in the credit structure of our economy at least for some years to come till the co-operative movement spreads vigorously so as to effectively cope with the increasing demand of the people.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.—Even before the Money-Lenders Act was passed, the Government had brought into operation on a small scale the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1939. It was enacted with a view to reducing the aggregate indebtedness of genuine agriculturists so as to bring it reasonably within the compass of their capacity to repay. The term "agriculturist" as defined in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, which too had been enacted to deal with the problem of agricultural indebtedness, was found to be actually bringing into its fold not only genuine agriculturists of the cultivator class, but also pseudo-agriculturists. Under the term "debtor" as defined in the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, the indebted person must be a holder of land and must also be cultivating land personally. Further, his income from sources other than agriculture should not exceed a certain maximum limit. Income from land got cultivated by tenants was to be regarded as non-agricultural income under the Act.

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Finance.
MONEY-LENDERS.
Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.

The application of the Act has been restricted to debts not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in any individual case. The rate of interest in case of awards should not exceed six per cent per annum or such less rate as may be notified in that behalf by the State Government or the rate agreed upon between the parties by whom the debt was originally incurred or the rate allowed by the decree in respect of such debts, whichever is lowest. Government fixed (in 1948-49) four per cent per annum as the rate of awards made under section 32 (2) of the Act. In case of awards passed in favour of interest for purposes of land mortgage banks under section 33, the bank is entitled to recover the amount due to it from the debtor together with interest at such rate as the State Government may notify in this regard. Six per cent per annum was the rate of interest fixed by Government for purposes of awards made under section 33 (3) of the Act. However, this has been revised to 7¼ per cent under a Government Notification, dated 12th October 1953.

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act was made applicable to the whole district from 1st February 1947. The fundamental object behind the Act is to give monetary relief to the debtors through co-operative societies. The work of carrying our propaganda and giving wide publicity to the Act is also entrusted to the co-operative department. It was found that the promulgation and administration of this Act has relieved a heavy and long standing burden of debts on the agriculturists. (Table on page No. 401).

Crop Finance.

The Government instituted the system of crop or seasonal finance when it was found that there was shortage of credit in the rural areas. The system is intended to fill in the vacuum in the credit facilities caused mainly by legislation relating to debt relief, money-lending and land tenure passed during the last few years.

The advances by way of crop or seasonal finance are secured by the crops given by debtors. The advances are essentially short term in character and their chief object is to finance at reasonable rate of interest agricultural operations connected with the raising of crops. The principal agencies recognised for grant of crop or seasonal finance are the following:—

(i) Co-operative societies.

(ii) Revenue Department (Tagai Loans).

(iii) Grain Depots.

(iv) Persons authorised under section 54 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1947.

Among all these agencies the Government policy is to advance finance as far as possible through the co-operative societies. The following statement shows the position as regards advances of crop or seasonal finance through co-operative societies in the district during the years from 1946 to 1948:—

TABLE No. 2

WORKING OF THE BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF ACT IN JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) DISTRICT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1946 TO 1958.

Period	Number of applications disposed of				Amount involved in applications shown in column (2)				Amounts by which debts are reduced	Awards taken by mortgage Banks	
	On preliminary issues	By adjudicating debtors as insolvents	By passing awards	For other reasons							
(1)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(2-d)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(3-c)	(3-d)	(4)	(5)	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1st July 1946 to 30th June 1950.	2,757	134	9,123	14,570	11,83,903	60,328	67,91,511	44,97,002	36,16,246	..	..
1950-51 ..	2,455	271	9,429	9,621	21,15,011	1,35,832	36,13,834	33,73,938	39,50,516	..	..

CHAPTER 7.

Finance.
Money-lenders.
Crop Finance.

The table reveals that to a very large extent the requirements of crop finance are met by the co-operative societies. This can be seen from the figures of the amount applied for and the amounts advanced [columns (2) and (3) in the figures]. The state of recoveries is, however, quite unsatisfactory during all these years. The result is an increase in the extent of overdues. Every year a certain number of applications for crop finance had to be rejected. This was done because the applicants could not provide particulars regarding their lands or failed to repay the last year's dues or because they did not cultivate their own lands personally and some of them did not possess any land at all.

The figures of crop loans also show that the agency of co-operative societies played a prominent part in providing crop loans to the adjusted debtors in the district.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.

The co-operative movement envisages the development of co-operative credit societies, multi-purpose societies, land mortgage banks, non-agricultural credit societies and the central co-operative bank. It was started in India during the first decade of the present century following the Co-operative Credit Societies Act passed in 1904 to reduce rural indebtedness and bring credit facilities within the reach of agriculturists. In the East Khandesh district the beginning of the co-operative movement was marked by the registration of the first co-operative society at Bodwad, taluka Bhusawal, in 1906. Since that date the movement spread in each corner of the district. The Acts of 1912 and 1928 led further to the organisation of different types of societies. The amended Act of 1912 removed some of the deficiencies of the former Act. It abolished the distinction between rural and urban societies. Instead, societies were classified as "limited liability" societies and "unlimited liability" societies. The registration of central societies, such as the Provincial and District Central Bank and Supervising Unions, consisting of individuals and societies was rendered possible under the provisions of the new Act. Besides, as the word 'credit' disappeared from its title, many non-credit type of societies were also registered under its provisions. Thus, with the passing of this Act of 1912, new energy was infused into the movement. There was an increase in the number of societies and members and the amount of working capital. After co-operation became a transferred subject, the Bombay Province passed the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1928, which, unlike the former Act, was applicable to all the persons having common economic needs, whether their means were limited or not. It not only improved upon the old legislation but it also widened the scope of the Act. Later on this Act went through several amendments. However, the Co-operative Movement received considerable impetus when this Act was finally amended in post-war years due to peculiar conditions of that time. The following is a description of the nature and growth of agricultural co-operative credit societies, multi-purpose societies, the land mortgage bank, non-agricultural credit societies, the District Central Co-operative Bank and other types of societies in the district.

Finance.
CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.
Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
Constitution.

The major number of societies were organised in rural areas. To-day there are 803 agricultural credit societies in the district. These societies, constituting the bulk of the co-operative credit societies, are engaged in the supply of short-term and intermediate term (not exceeding five years) finance to agriculturists. Each society has usually only a single village as its area of operation, but in some cases, hamlets and smaller villages in the neighbourhood for which it is not possible to organise separate societies are also included in its jurisdiction. Membership is open to all residents of that area who satisfy certain conditions laid down in the bye-laws. The liability of members is unlimited.

Funds.

Funds are raised both from internal as well as external sources. Loans and overdrafts from other co-operative institutions constitute the most important external source. The main internal source is the share capital.

The societies also accept savings deposits fixed for not less than six months. Savings deposits are accepted from members only on conditions laid down in the bye-laws. The rate of interest on deposits is fixed by the managing committee with the previous approval of the financing agency.

Loans are granted by these societies both for agricultural and domestic purposes. They may be for a short-term (not exceeding one year) or for an intermediate term (not exceeding three and in some cases five years). Short-term loans are granted for purposes of meeting expenses of seed, manure, weeding, etc. Intermediate term loans are granted for two purposes, *viz.* (1) for purchase of bullock carts, iron implements, etc., and for ceremonial expenses, the period of the loan being three years, and (2) for payment of old debts and works of land improvement, the period of the loan being five years.

Normal credits are fixed for each member There is a limit fixed as normal credit for each member and loans beyond this limit are not advanced to him. The total oustandings by way of loans cannot, in the case of any member, exceed ten times the amount of shares standing to his credit in the society. Loans are given mostly on the personal security of the borrower supplemented by two good sureties, who are members of the society. The society may also take mortgage of immovable property or of crops as collateral security. Loans are given in cash, but where the purpose of the loan permits and a suitable organisation exists loans are advanced in kind.

The rate of interest charged by agricultural co-operative credit societies depends upon their financial position as also on the rate at which they borrow from the financing agency. They have taken steps to reduce the rate of interest without loss to themselves. Government have offered various facilities by way of subsidies to meet certain expenses of the societies.

CHAPTER 7.

Finance.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.

Funds.

The number of agricultural co-operative credit societies (limited and unlimited) in the district during the year 1950-51 was 744 with a membership of 41,701, and a working capital of Rs. 1,10,12,812. By 1958, the agricultural societies numbered 803 with a membership of 88,105 (their number increased considerably by 1955-56). The number of agricultural credit societies has reduced during the year 1957-58 owing to the amalgamation of weak and uneconomic units.

The following table shows the working of the agricultural credit societies:—

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Finance.
CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.
Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
Funds.

TABLE No. 3

STATISTICS OF WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, LIMITED (1949-50 TO 1956-57)

Year	Number of Societies with membership (in brackets)	Loans made during the year to		Loans due by			Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		
		Individuals	Bank and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue	Banks and Societies	Members	Non-members	Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	12 (870)	1,46,826	..	1,13,970	838	..	14,757	4,557	3,058
1951-52	13 (1,244)	2,73,178	..	2,21,628	32,749	..	18,291	10,752	30,710
1952-53	13 (1,402)	3,26,339	..	3,09,409	19,790	..	14,146	3,695	27,588
1953-54	14 (1,579)	4,08,619	..	3,58,870	48,652	..	17,320	15,945	100
1954-55	15 (1,747)	6,99,134	..	3,89,992	64,435	..	17,450	16,066	56
1955-56	24 (4,118)	16,49,181	..	12,40,112	2,33,488	..	49,503	18,708	20,101
1956-57	135 (23,225)	62,17,705	..	65,79,161	12,02,159	..	1,56,139	41,375	76,549

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

STATISTICS OF WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, LIMITED (1949-50 TO 1956-57)—*Cont.*

Year	Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Working Capital	Profit and Loss	Rate of Interest	
	Provincial or Central Bank	Government						On Borrowing	On Lending
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1949-50	1,27,218	7,350	38,370	14,985	15,933	2,26,228	+9,302 —3,042	4-11/16	7-13/16
1951-52	2,12,536	6,800	72,285	21,459	43,381	4,16,214	+26,681 —2,693	4-1/6 to 4-11/16.	6¼ to 9 3/8
1952-53	2,25,756	37,052	85,190	27,313	64,922	4,85,662	+5,161 —4,513	4½	7-13/16
1953-54	2,80,871	13,160	1,03,300	39,024	61,626	5,51,346	+7,475 —23,922	4 to 4½	7-13/16
1954-55	2,79,663	11,296	1,24,655	43,186	62,915	5,68,251	+10,897 —4,026	4 to 4½	7-13/16
1955-56	7,83,123	86,148	4,08,920	1,93,307	1,08,973	16,68,783	+49,114 —537	4 to 4½	7-13/16
1956-57	41,71,179	93,414	20,67,290	10,96,418	3,98,669	81,01,183	+2,09,333 —3,633	4 to 4½	7.81

TABLE No. 4

Statistics of Working of Agricultural Credit Societies, Unlimited (1949-50 to 1956-57)

Year	Number of Societies with membership (in brackets)	Loans made during the year to		Loans due by			Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		
		Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue	Banks and Societies	Members	Non-members	Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	732 (40,831)	93.78,335	..	94,24,035	14,58,190	..	4,15,908	1,24,509	9,235
1951-52	784 (53,222)	1,21,88,245	..	1,27,88,211	25,13,157	..	4,95,296	1,00,103	65,421
1952-53	808 (59,921)	1 51,81,774	..	1,64,95,661	26,28,365	..	4,54,047	94,641	70,554
1953-54	830 (63,629)	1,21,82,481	..	1,56,78,407	39,88,153	..	4,50,241	1,10,170	70,852
1954-55	850 (67,730)	1,25,77.991	..	1,65,53,162	46,19,421	..	4,63 034	1,28,813	22,939
1955-56	839 (72,045)	1,53,54,172	..	1,82,93,314	37,43,158	..	3,60,471	1,43,269	784
1956-57	714 (57.416)	1,23,25,371	..	1,47,57,348	34,24,671	..	2,81,060	1,04,412	65,317

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Finance.
CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.
Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
Funds.

TABLE No. 4—*contd.*

STATISTICS OF WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, UNLIMITED (1949-50 TO 1956-57)—*Cont.*

Year	Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Working Capital	Profit and Loss	Rate of Interest	
	Provincial or Central Bank	Government						On Borrowing	On Lending
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1949-50	64,32,995	94,643	11,96,960	19,41,287	5,71,045	1,07,86,582	+1,95,850 —25,251	4-11/16	6
1951-52	88,32,156	79,825	21,53,080	21,28,231	7,99,743	1,46,53,855	+2,53,765 —57,960	4 to 4-11/16	6¼ to 9⅜
1952-53	1,16,96,860	6,14,126	24,30,962	22,33,249	8,90,544	1,64,84,923	+2,55,264 —46,337	4½ to 5	7-13/16 to 9⅜.
1953-54	1,00,06,689	6,50,516	28,12,185	23,32,705	8,76,883	1,73,10,241	+1,45,259 —32,721	2 to 5	6¼ to 10-15/16.
1954-55	1,08,76,219	18,591	32,48,170	24,86,667	10,40,282	1,84,11,524	+2,67,026 —55,115	4 to 4½	7-13/16
1955-56	1,22,07,576	1,02,073	38,06,989	26,01,979	9,45,010	2,01,68,151	+2,59,186 —16,804	4½	7-13/16
1956-57	1,01,29,943	51,701	32,53,900	19,44,226	7,67,065	1,65,97,624	+2,86,387 —16,064	4 to 4½	7·81

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.

Multipurpose Societies.

In the field of agricultural co-operation, the emphasis has been shifted from credit co-operatives to multipurpose societies coupled with the linking up of credit with marketing. There is a growing recognition of the fact that agricultural co-operation which stops short with provision of resources and services of individual agriculturists, will not attain to its full stature and secure a full measure of economic, social and psychological satisfaction to its adherents unless more comprehensive co-operative activities are undertaken through different types of farming societies on an increasing scale and unless more avenues are opened up for fruitful employment of leisure imposed upon many people. Thus in addition to thrift and credit societies there is a steadily growing number of multipurpose and other societies.

The multipurpose societies serve the rural sector in many ways. In addition to the supply of finance, they also undertake various activities for the betterment of life of the villages such as supplying pure seeds and improved implements, saving litigation expenses by measures of arbitration, effecting consolidation of holdings, marketing the produce of the members, etc.

Government-aid.

Government have authorised the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to sanction loans to a multipurpose society undertaking construction of a godown for storing agricultural produce and other requisites to the extent of two-thirds of the cost of construction at the rate of four per cent per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000. A loan exceeding this sum may be granted with the prior permission of Government.

The liability of members in the case of a multipurpose society is limited. In calculating the total amount of liability that a society can incur, in the case of multipurpose society specified in that behalf by the Registrar of general or special order, a sum equal to the amounts borrowed by such society from a central financing agency for giving advances on the security of agricultural produce is deducted from the amount of the actual liability of such society. In all other matters, like constitutions, raising funds, granting of loans, and rates of interest, multipurpose societies follow the agricultural co-operative credit societies.

Following table indicates the growth of multipurpose societies in the Jalgaon district since 1956. There is an appreciable increase in the number of societies, total membership, share capital, reserve and other funds, total deposits and working capital. It is significant that by 1958 a considerably large percentage of the villages was covered by multipurpose and other kinds of societies.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Land mortgage banks are specially organised and equipped to perform the essential function of providing long-term credit to the cultivators. The area of operation of such a bank is generally a district or a part thereof not smaller than a taluka. The main purposes for which banks advance loans are debt redemption, adoption of improved methods of cultivation, purchase of land for development and its improvement, and installation and purchase of costly agricultural plant and machinery. Loans of not less than

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CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.
Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Rs. 400 and not more than Rs. 1,500 are given to an individual for definite object, subject in every case to the sanction of the State Co-operative Bank. Loans are granted against the security of landed property. The land offered in mortgage by the applicant should be of his absolute ownership, free from any prior encumbrances and not subject to any restrictions and alienations. Loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of immovable property mortgaged to the bank. The period of repayment of loan varies from five to twenty years.

In the Jalgaon district there are at present two land mortgage banks situated at Pachora and Jalgaon and are catering to the needs of long-term financial requirements of the people. The accompanied table shows the operations of these banks in the district.

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CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.
Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

TABLE No. 5

WORKING OF PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS, JALGAON DISTRICT

Year	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to		Loans due at the end of the year			Share Capital (paid up)	Loans from	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue	Banks and Societies		Individuals	Banks and Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	1	1,278	16,200	..	2,14,545	15,365	..	38,778	1,429	..
1951-52	1	1,434	1,28,100	..	7,43,146	17,104	..	43,963	4,093	9,341
1952-53	1	1,470	63,800	..	4,08,959	24,538	..	46,633	902	..
1953-54	1	1,543	86,350	..	4,49,522	18,294	..	50,213	5,015	..
1954-55	1	1,661	87,980	..	4,98,424	25,524	..	52,693	3,125	..
1955-56	1	1,511	99,450	..	5,54,412	28,465	..	51,895	3,635	..
1956-57	1	1,521	35,900	..	5,25,604	24,548	..	53,225	3,732	..

TABLE No. 5—*contd.*

WORKING OF PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS, JALGAON DISTRICT

Year	Borrowing held at the end of the year			Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Working Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Rate of Interest per annum	
	Deposits	Debentures						Borrowing	Lending
		Public	Government						
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1949-50	..	..	..	10,041	1,592	2,53,717	—1,453	4 to 5	5½ to 6¼
1951-52	..	..	..	11,237	1,591	4,18,730	+ 612	2½ to 5¼	4 to 6¼
1952-53	..	..	..	12,025	1,591	4,50,158	+ 557	2½ to 5¾	4¾ to 7¼
1953-54	..	..	..	12,582	1,296	5,03,779	+5,725	2½ to 5¾	4¾ to 7¼
1954-55	..	..	..	15,983	1,460	5,48,009	—4,020	2½ to 5¼	4
1955-56	..	..	..	16,731	1,420	6,01,390	—1,140	3 to 5¾	4½ to 7¼
1956-57	..	..	..	16,730	1,420	5,78,531	+6,909	3 to 5	4½ to 7¼

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

From the table it is clear that there has been a gradual increase in the number of members, the share capital, the working capital of these banks as well as in the amount of loans advanced by them.

The amount advanced by them, for example, has increased from Rs. 1,81,050 in 1955-56 to Rs. 2,30,053 in 1957-58.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

These are mostly urban societies supplying credit to members who are generally traders, artisans, factory workers, salary earners, etc., residing in towns. These societies include urban banks, salary earners' societies and communal societies.

The area of operation of a society of this type is usually restricted to a town or part of a town or even a factory or a department. Membership is open to all persons, residing within the area of operation and the liability of members is limited. No person, however, can become a member of more societies than one, without the prior sanction of the Registrar or Assistant Registrar. Capital is raised by issue of shares, accepting deposits on current savings and fixed accounts and borrowing from the central financing agency. The limit to outside borrowing is restricted to eight times the paid up share capital plus the accumulated reserve and building fund minus the accumulated losses.

Advancing loans to its members at moderate rates of interest is the main function of the societies. Loans are advanced on personal security, on mortgage of property or on the security of valuables pledged or produce hypothecated. Cash credits are allowed and overdrafts sanctioned on any of the securities. These societies carry on modern banking operations like issue of hundis and drafts and collection of cheques, hundis, drafts, etc. The urban credit societies and banks undertake discounting of short-dated hundis and usance bills on behalf of the members. They also undertake any business approved by the Registrar by a special or general order with a view to securing better results and introducing and popularising better methods of production amongst its members. In the Jalgaon district there are at present 51 non-agricultural credit societies catering to the credit requirements of the urban people. Total loans granted by them amounted to Rs. 2,22,01,249 during 1952-53. The full working of these societies is shown in the following table:—

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Co-operative Credit Societies and Agricultural Credit Banks.
Non-Agricultural Societies.

TABLE No. 6

Working of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, Limited, Jalgaon District

Year	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to		Loans due by			Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue	Banks	Members	Non-members	Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	43	15,771	1,03,25,719	..	43,12,103	1,74,328	..	57,79,016	9,47,121	46,782
1951-52	46	18,446	1,65,84,634	..	51,91,330	2,12,472	..	56,72,776	20,75,767	64,675
1952-53	47	18,797	1,65,89.657	..	56 03,339	2,68,436	..	57,10,221	20,949	1,558
1953-54	48	19,370	1,43,41,009	..	61,35,648	3,81,687	..	58,35,668	27,54,061	..
1954-55	50	20,608	1,43,17,805	..	63,93,322	4,52,690	..	60,17,641	31,72,592	..
1955-56	49	21,853	1,74,87,640	..	73,19,606	4,88,739	..	65,92,321	38,88,107	5,501
1956-57	52	21,502	2,12,36,606	..	82,36,386	8,09,984	..	69,27,884	42,50,633	34,417

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Finance.
CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

WORKING OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, LIMITED, JALGAON DISTRICT

Year	Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Working Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Rate of Interest per annum	
	Provincial or Central Bank	Government						On borrowing	On lending
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1949-50	86,875	..	9,26,348	4,22,134	3,33,670	85.40,946	+1,40,650 —314	½ to 4 11/16	6 to 7 13/16
1951-52	1,47,116	..	10,94,659	4,69,355	4,59,540	99,83,888	+1,69,638 —1,515	½ to 4 11/16	6 to 7 13/16
1952-53	2,72,001	..	11,62,991	5,28,726	5,18,361	36,59,991	+1,64,209 —2,566	½ to 4 11/16	6 to 9 3/8
1953-54	4,56.503	..	12,60,695	5,88,913	5,24,208	1,14.20,075	+1,74,830 —2,050	½ to 5½	5 to 10½
1954-55	3,50.626	..	13,50.819	6,60,918	5,49,103	1,21,01,699	+1,91,596 —784	½ to 5½	5 to 10½
1955-56	2,57,854	..	14,92,294	7,20,386	6,05,229	1,35,61,962	+2,01,989 —6,434	½ to 5½	6 to 10 15/16
1956-57	4,10,800	..	15,98,232	7,76,804	6,45,482	1,46,44,252	+2,31,074 —1,741	½ to 5½	6 to 10 15/16

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Finance.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.

Pilot Scheme.

With a view to encouraging the co-operative movement, the Government drew up a Pilot Scheme for the Jalgaon district in the light of the recommendations made by the Rural Credit Survey. The recommendations included an extension of agricultural credit including short-term, long-term and medium-term needs of agriculturists, regulation of marketing of agricultural produce, effective linking-up of credit and marketing, reorganisation of rural credit structure by effective State-partnership, organisation of processing societies and so on. The Pilot Scheme in this district was implemented in 1955. Due to the implementation of this scheme great emphasis was laid on the organisation of large-sized multipurpose societies. These societies were organised either by way of conversion of existing agricultural primaries or by amalgamation of weak and uneconomic agricultural primaries. Owing to this policy the number of agricultural credit societies has been reduced. For instance, during 1956-57, 110 societies were organised by way of conversion of agricultural credit societies. The following table will indicate how the Pilot Scheme was successfully implemented in the district with particular reference to the organisation of large-sized multipurpose societies:—

	Number of Societies
1. Position prior to the introduction of the Pilot Scheme.	15
2. Progress during 1955-56	9
3. Progress during 1956-57	111
4. Progress during 1957-58	20

Following are some of the salient features of the Pilot Scheme:—

The scheme is intended to cover all the villages in the district, and also to bring 75 per cent of the population under co-operative fold. Provision of adequate finance and effective linking-up of credit with marketing are other features of the scheme.

The following table will reveal the extent to which financial assistance has been granted by the Government to the co-operative societies since the Pilot Scheme has been started:—

TABLE No. 7

GOVERNMENT AID TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FROM 1955-56 TO 1957-58

Nature of Loans (1)	1955-56 (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Share Contribution—			
1. Central Financing Agency	3,00,000	..	2,00,000
2. Co-operative Multipurpose Societies ..	1,01,000	3,32,000	2,92,700
3. Co-operative Marketing Societies	36,826	65,612	80,000
4. Co-operative Farming Societies	..	4,500	9,000

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CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS.

Pilot Scheme.

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

Nature of Loans (1)	1955-56 (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Subsidy for managerial cost—			
1. Co-operative Multipurpose Societies ..	3,000	25,200	47,400
2. Marketing Societies	3,500	3,500	2,000
3. Lift Irrigation Societies	..	450	..
III. Loans and Subsidies—			
1. Farming Societies—			
Loans	..	..	12,000
Subsidies	..	..	4,505
2. Lift Irrigation Societies—			
Loans	..	3,150	26,465
Subsidies	..	..	14,828
3. Grain Depots—			
Loans	..	3,000	16,000
Subsidies	..	..	..
IV. Loans and Subsidies for construction of godowns—			
1. Small-sized—			
Loans	..	..	1,57,500
Subsidies	..	..	52,500
2. Medium-sized—			
Loans	*75,000 †12,000	30,000 ..	.. ..
Subsidies	*25,000 †6,000	. 10,000	.. ..
3. Large-sized—			
Loans	..	27,000	..
Subsidies	..	9,000	..

The participation of State in the co-operative movement, thus, has resulted in a considerable augmentation of the financial structure of the societies.

The Second Five-Year Plan, which commenced soon after the completion of first year of Pilot Scheme, was formulated on the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The State-partnership in the capital of the co-operative societies was continued under the plan and large amount of financial assistance was granted by the Government under different schemes (see the table). It will, thus, be seen that the co-operative movement in this district has made remarkable progress in all directions. At present there are almost all types of co-operative institutions in this district. The introduction of Pilot Scheme has given a good fillip to the rapid development of credit on one hand and marketing on the other.

*For multipurpose societies.
†For marketing societies.

CHAPTER 7.

Finance.
Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.
Urban Co-operative Banks.

TABLE No. 8

Jalgaon District—Statistics of Working of Urban Co-operative Banks

Year	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to		Loans due by			Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue	Banks and Societies	Members	Non-members	Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	6	5,975	88,95,440	..	29,10,866	69,690	..	42,41,988	9,26,072	17,398
1951-52	6	7,191	1,43,79,653	..	32,10,420	1,35,587	..	35,65,069	20,43,040	46,675
1952-53	6	7,268	1,35,25,725	..	32,73,516	1,91,316	..	33,89,956	24,74,720	20,334
1953-54	6	7,406	1,07,41,135	..	34,11,880	2,82,861	..	32,11,048	26,97,272	..
1954-55	6	8,211	1,04,31,156	..	34,38,993	3,36,289	..	31,95,987	31,19,963	..
1955-56	6	8,325	1,29,41,105	..	39,65,815	3,52,177	..	33,32,824	38,47,070	3,809
1956-57	7	8,778	1,64,75,755	..	45,80,377	6,65,180	..	33,02,926	42,13,726	32,323

Year	Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from		Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Working Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Rate of Interest per annum	
	Provincial or Central Banks	Government						On Borrowing	On Lending
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	per cent	per cent
1949-50	..	..	5,21,730	2,62,963	2,46,910	62,17,061	+92,200	2 to 3½	6 to 7 13/16
1951-52	..	..	5,77,460	2,69,470	3,78,996	68,98,730	+1,10,744	1 to 4¼	4 to 9
1952-53	1,08,797	..	5,94,720	3,08,323	4,21,362	73,18,212	+93,893 —893	2 to 4¾	4 to 9⅜
1953-54	2,45,301	..	6,00,495	3,48,580	4,22,531	75 25,727	+92,457	½ to 4	4 to 10⅛
1954-55	1,48,216	..	6,25,495	3,84,794	4,65,921	79,40,376	+1,06,332	..	..
1955-56	34,674	..	6,37,645	4,19,604	4,96,457	87,72,083	+1,08,352	½ to 4½	4½ to 9⅜
1956-57	98,711	..	6,85,295	4,47,189	5,27,584	93,07,754	+1,26,308	2½ to 5½	4 to 9⅜

CHAPTER 7. Finance. Joint Stock Banks.

There are at present thirteen joint-stock banks in Jalgaon district, twelve of which are branch offices of the banks which have their registered offices outside the district and the one is the pay-office of the Bank of Baroda located at Pachora. The names of all the banks in the district, their location and the year of establishment are given below:—

Name	Location	Year of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)
The State Bank of India	Jalgaon	1909
The State Bank of India	Bhusawal	1952
The State Bank of India	Pachora	1953
The State Bank of India	Amalner	1953
The State Bank of India	Chalisgaon	1956
The Bank of Baroda	Jalgaon	..
The New Citizen Bank of India	Jalgaon	..
The Laxmi Bank	Jalgaon	1943
The Laxmi Bank	Bhusawal	1945
The Bank of Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	1946
The Punjab National Bank	Jalgaon	1946

The State Bank of India has the largest number of branches in the district and these branches act as agents to the Reserve Bank of India and provide remittance and exchange. facilities to other banks and the public. Government business is also handled at these branches. A few small business centres in the district are also worked on an outstation basis where accommodation is granted to merchants against the pledge of merchandise and marketable produce of the area.

Predominance of agriculture in the district did not facilitate the development of banking and people naturally had to resort to money-lenders to meet their monetary needs. However, with the attainment of slightly prosperous conditions in the post-war years due to higher prices prevailing in the agricultural market, the total banking business in the district grew considerably. The people in general and the farmers in particular have gradually begun to develop banking habits and most of the banks have reported receipt of large deposits from the villagers. However, restrictions recently imposed by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of advances against foodgrains and other commodities of consumption have considerably affected the banking business in the district.

Banking Development.

Banking in Jalgaon has developed at a faster rate than in most of the other districts of the State excluding Bombay, Poona and Nasik due to the commercial prosperity of the tract. The accompanying tables give us figures of financial operations of various banks in the district.

TABLE No. 9

OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS, JALGAON DISTRICT

Deposits of	Rs. 50,000 and above		Between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000		Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000		Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000		Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000		Rs. 500 and below		Total	
	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Fixed Deposits														
1. Business ..	2	1,45,000	6	1,35,000	2	10,000	16	37,000	12	10,100	10	2,150	48	3,39,250
2. Personal ..	..	..	41	6,67,500	24	1,70,950	164	3,88,600	59	45,800	209	43,250	497	13.16,100
3. Public Institutions and Trusts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,000	1	600	..	..	2	5,600
4. Others ..	..	..	5	20,10,000	1	5,000	5	13,700	1	500	12	2,650	24	20,31,850
Total ..	2	1,45,000	52	28,12,500	27	1,85,950	186	4,44,300	73	57,000	231	48,050	571	36,92,800
B. Current Account Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns.	..	..	2	53,000	1	10,000	10	17,437	5	4,600	1	22	19	1,15,059
2. Trading Concerns.	8	5,34,000	4	83,400	9	63,156	96	2,00,819	28	18,502	219	24,408	364	9,24,285
3. Personal	8	2,19,000	2	26,900	5	32,560	60	1,49,169	16	11,900	124	24,180	215	4,63,709
4. Banking Companies.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Others ..	13	7,11,000	2	52,100	1	5,200	30	66,200	89	63,700	71	10,034	206	8,88,234
Total ..	29	14,64,000	10	2,25,400	16	1,10,916	196	4,33,625	138	98,702	415	58,644	804	23,91,287

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS, JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Deposits of	Rs. 50,000 and above		Between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000		Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000		Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000		Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000		Rs. 500 and below		Total	
	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount	No. of Accts.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C. Savings Accounts Deposits														
1. Business ..	..	..	1	22,934	..	..	5	12,507	4	3,385	35	4,222	45	43,048
2. Personal ..	..	..	5	88,125	14	93,686	440	9,98,232	49	33,746	1,515	1,43,047	2,023	13,56,836
3. Banking Companies.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Others ..	..	..	..	..	9	21,000	1	5,000	2	1,503	10	1,217	22	28,720
Total ..	..	..	6	1,11,059	23	1,14,686	446	10,15,739	55	38,634	1,560	1,48,486	2,090	14,28,604
D. Other Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Trading Concerns.														
3. Personal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	2	2,000
4. Banking Companies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Others ..	..	..	..	..	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,000
Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	6,000	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	3	8,000

CHAPTER 7.

Finance.
JOINT STOCK BANKS.
Banking Development.

Total Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns.	..	..	2	83,000	1	10,000	10	17,437	5	4,600	1	22	19	1,15,059
2. Trading Concerns.	8	5,34,000	4	83,400	9	63,156	96	2,00,819	28	18,502	219	24,408	364	9,24,285
3. Personal ..	8	2,19,000	48	7,82,525	43	2,97,196	666	15,38,001	124	91,446	1,848	2,10,477	2,737	31,38,645
4. Banking Companies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Business ..	2	1,45,000	7	1,57,934	2	10,000	21	49,507	16	13,485	45	6,372	93	3,82,298
6. Public Institutions and Trusts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,000	1	600	..	..	2	5,600
7. Others ..	13	7,11,000	7	20,42,100	12	37,200	36	84,900	92	65,703	93	13,901	253	29,54,804

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JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Banking Development.

TABLE No. 10

ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED BANKS ACCORDING TO SECURITY

	Year ended 1958			Year ended 1957	
	Number of Accounts	Amount	Percentage to total advances	Number of Accounts	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.			Rs. nP.
I. Secured Advances—					
(1) Government and Trustee Securities.	..	..	..	2	1,328·20
(2) Shares and Debentures of Joint-Stock Companies, etc.	1	5,000	0·23	2	15,142·00
(3) Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver Ornaments.	65	67,268	..	83	1,04,891·00
(4) Merchandise—					
(a) Agricultural Commodities.	18	19,65,822	..	15	26,68,518·00
(b) Non-agricultural Commodities.	7	2,03,908	..	3	37,635·00
(5) Real Estate—					
(a) Agricultural Land	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other Properties ..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Fixed Deposits ..	18	40,832	..	24	32,854·00
(7) Other secured advances.	4	17,347	..	6	30.680·00
Total ..	113	23,00,177	0·23	135	28,91,048·20
II. Unsecured Advances ..	23	2,99,031	..	28	1,63,195·00
Total of I and II ..	136	25,99,208	0·23	163	30,54,243·20

It will be seen from Table on page 421 that owing to the growth of trade in cotton and bananas, many of the trading concerns as well as the business sections are making heavy investments in the form of fixed and savings deposits in banks. The important manufacturing concerns in Jalgaon are the textile mills. But they are few in number. Their deposits, therefore, form a comparatively smaller part of the total value of deposits with the banks.

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JOINT STOCK BANKS.
Banking Development.

The foregoing table gives us an analysis of advances of these banks according to security. As elsewhere, banks are most willing to make advances against the security of gold and silver bullion and gold and silver ornaments. Advances against merchandise of goods, too, show a higher percentage. Of all the tangible securities "real estate" does not seem to have been favoured by the banks. The reason is not that the banks are unwilling to accept it as a security but that the advances against it are generally made by the land mortgage banks and other co-operative institutions.

However, it cannot be said that banking operations have developed because people's banking habits are yet to develop. Inadequacy of the means of transport and communication proves an additional obstacle in the development of banking. Financial operations of banks are, therefore, very much limited. Now that the state bank is opening its branches in every taluka of the district and that the Government is taking increasing interest in the development of communications and roads, the banks have an important role to play in future in respect of financial operations.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES.

The Small Savings Movement in India is of recent origin. It was started during 1945 as a method of mopping up purchasing power to fight the rising spiral of inflation. The Planning Commission later on recognised small savings as the most important source of financing Government expenditure on capital schemes included in the Five-Year Plans. The Government of India have been, therefore, trying to intensify small savings as a mass movement aimed at cultivating a national habit of thrift. To-day, of all the target resources of the Second Five-Year Plan, such as taxation, open market operations, borrowing, small savings, etc., small savings can be considered to be the most effective mode of mobilising co-operative sacrifices of the people in a democratic and economically the least painful way. Small Savings are thus a mighty adventure of building up a happy and prosperous India.

Trend in small savings.

Small savings collections are closely related to the general price level. The fall in the general level of prices and the cost of living seem to have fairly contributed towards improvement in the collections during the First Five-Year Plan. While the general index of wholesale prices fell from 434 in 1951 52 to 360 in 1955-56 the net collections rose from about Rs. 14 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 17 crores in 1955-56 in the areas of the reorganised Bombay State in conformity with the target figures laid down by the planning authorities. This net target was fixed after taking into consideration the net collections secured in the past, the crop conditions as well as the contributing capacity of the rural areas and the industrial development of this district.

Categories of small savings.

The following categories of investments have been classified as small savings investments: —

(1) Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

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SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES.

Categories of Small Savings.

(2) Twelve-Year National Plan Savings Certificates issued with effect from 1st June 1957 including holdings of Twelve-Year and Seven-Year National Savings Certificates as well as Ten-Year National Plan Certificates issued prior to June 1957.

(3) Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates issued with effect from 1st June 1957 including past holdings of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates issued prior to that date.

(4) Fifteen-Year Annuity Certificates.

(5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

The post office savings bank deposits constitute by far the most important source for the collection of small savings especially from people of small means. The agency of the post office savings bank is very much suited to the rural areas of our country where there are very little banking facilities. Moreover, as an agency of the Government, it enjoys complete confidence of the people. To-day the post office savings banks provide a large net-work of offices spread throughout the country and are capable of being developed without incurring considerable expenditure. Savings bank activity constitutes one of the many functions of the post offices and can, therefore, be carried on economically which is not possible in case of other banking institutions.

An extensive net-work of post offices is spread throughout the district. In 1957 there were under the head office of Jalgaon 32 departmental sub-offices, three E. D. sub-offices and 44 branch offices doing savings bank work Following table gives an account of the business operations of the savings banks in the district:—

Post Office Savings Banks:—

TABLE No. 11

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNT INVESTED IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, JALGAON DISTRICT.

Year	Total number of Accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	Total amounts invested
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs. as. ps.
1954-55	18,573	36,77,604 6 0
1955-56	20,228	41,89,047 5 7
1956-57	23,408	54,12,047 8 6

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SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES.
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

The post office savings scheme is one in which even the poorest can participate. An account can be opened at any post office with as small a sum as Rs. 2 by an individual or by two persons jointly, payable to (i) both or (ii) either. Interest allowed on these deposits on individual and joint account is at Rs. 2 ½ per cent for the first 10,000 rupees and at 2 per cent on the balance in excess of that amount. The maximum limit of investment is Rs. 15,000 for an individual. These facilities are also extended to non-profit making institutions and co-operative societies. The small savings campaign is thus the most genuine socialistic resource of the Five-Year Plan extending the cheapest facility to every citizen to contribute his humble mite towards the programme of national development.

The Twelve-Year National Plan Savings Certificates.

A new series of these Twelve-Year National Plan Savings Certificates was issued by the Government of India with effect from June 1957, when the then existing Seven-Year and Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates and Ten-Year National Plan Certificates were discontinued.

The new certificates carry a higher rate of interest yielding on maturity a return of 5.4 per cent per annum simple interest and 4.25 per cent per annum compound interest free of income-tax. They are available at all post offices conducting savings bank business in denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000.

In the Jalgaon district the issue of Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates was started from June 1957. The initial investment was only Rs. 35, but it increased to Rs. 1,20,390 in September. By the end of the year, the total investment was to the tune of Rs. 1,35,050.

Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates.

Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates bearing interest at four per cent per annum can be purchased at the offices of the Reserve Bank or the State Bank and branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad and the Bank of Mysore. They are available also at all treasuries and sub-treasuries where there are no offices of the aforesaid banks.

The Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates are sold in denominations which are multiples of Rs. 50 and investment in the same can be made by cash or by cheque. The maximum that can be invested differs according as the investor is an individual or an institution. The interest is paid annually on the completion of each period of twelve calendar months from the date of deposit. This type of investment is suitable particularly for those who want to keep their capital intact and to earn regular annual interest for normal recurrent expenditure. The certificates have other advantages also. They are exempt from income-tax, can be hypothecated and can be encashed before they reach maturity, with due allowance for discount.

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SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES.

Fifteen-Year Annuity Certificates.

This is an ideal scheme for investing accumulated savings in one lump sum which yields a regular monthly income for the investor and his family. The amount invested in these certificates is refunded together with compound interest at approximately 4.25 per cent per annum by way of monthly payments spread over a period of fifteen years. The amount paid to the investor each month is free of income-tax and super-tax.

The Fifteen-Year Annuity Certificates are available at all places where Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates are sold. They were issued from 2nd January, 1958, in multiples of Rs. 3,325 up to Rs. 26,600 securing to the holder a substantial monthly payment. The investor can draw this monthly payment at any treasury or sub-treasury, in India or at any of the Public Debt Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bangalore. He can also keep the certificate with Public Debt Office for safe custody and get monthly return over it. The total amount subscribed towards these certificates approximated only to Rs. 3,325 till June 1959.

Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

This scheme was started from 2nd January, 1958. It provides opportunity to small savers to save for specific purposes, such as marriage, higher education, housing, etc. The scheme is operated through post offices. There are two types of accounts, one of five years maturity value and the other of ten years maturity value. The interest on these deposits on maturity works to about 3.28 per cent. Any adult or two can open an account but it should not exceed Rs. 12,000 during the entire period. Withdrawals from the accounts are allowed once during the currency of a five-year account and twice in the case of a ten-year account. The amount of withdrawal should not exced 50 per cent of the total amount of deposits made and the account must have been in operation for more than a year. The amount withdrawn will be deducted from the amount payable under the account, together with simple interest thereon of six per cent per annum.

Small Savings Agencies.

In order to intensify the small savings campaign into a mass movement, the Government has started various schemes which are in operation under executive instructions issued by the Governments of India and Maharashtra. The schemes are as follows:—

(1) The General Authorised Agency Scheme open to all citizens including Government servants, co-operative societies, scheduled banks and social welfare institutions.

(2) The Internal Agency Scheme.

(3) The Rural Agency Scheme.

(4) The Primary Teachers' Agency Scheme.

(5) The Extra-Departmental Branch Post Master Scheme.

(6) Women's Savings Campaign Agency Scheme.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES.
Small Savings Agencies.

Besides these schemes individuals are also allowed to canvass the sale of Twelve-Year National Plan Savings Certificates and T. S. D. Certificates on a commission basis at the rate of 1¼ per cent and ½ per cent, respectively.

STATE-AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Indebtedness has been the biggest curse to the rural population in India which sustains itself mainly on agriculture. Jalgaon is not an exception to this. In spite of the comparatively better yield of land in the district, the farmer gets fewer opportunities to introduce any land improvement due to his preoccupation with the payment of his traditional debt. Such a situation also puts a premium upon all the efforts the cultivator might take to improve his living standard. Any effort, therefore, undertaken by the Government should be in the nature of a co-ordinated and comprehensive scheme intended to enable the farmer to improve his land and its productive potential and also to help him in his own uplift. Nothing could be more welcome than a net-work of co-operative institutions which would cater to their needs and supply them the necessary finances to overcome their difficulties. What is actually needed is Government assistance to agriculturists in the form of tagai loan which would satisfy to a very large extent their need for credit.

The system of tagai loans dates back to the pre-British period. The British administrators adopted the already existing system and a number of Tagai Acts were passed between 1871 and 1879. No active assistance, however, was rendered till the enactment of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1881 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884. The former Act is broadly concerned with long-term loans while the latter deals with short-term accommodation.

Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883.

Loans under this Act are granted to cultivators for works of improvement on land, such as construction of wells and tanks, preparation of land for irrigation, drainage, reclamation, enclosures, etc. The Collector, Prant Officers and Mamlatdars are authorised to grant loans to the extent of 8½ per cent of the total amount of loans to be disbursed, i.e., 16 pies per rupee per annum. In particular cases, however, the Government may reduce the rate of interest or may not charge any interest. The loan is given when the grantor is satisfied as to the security and a margin of safety. Generally immovable property is demanded as security against loans to be advanced.

Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

Loans under this Act may be granted to holders of arable lands for purchase of seed, fodder, agricultural stock or implements. They are also granted to hire cattle, to rebuild houses destroyed by calamities, to meet the monetary needs of cultivators while engaged in work on land or to achieve some such purpose. The rate of interest, the type of security and the terms and conditions of the grant of loan are the same as under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883.

The following tabular statements show the extent of Government assistance under these Acts in Jalgaon district and bring to notice the actual needs of people for tagai loans.

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STATE-AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

TABLE No. 12

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Loans under Land Improvement Act, 1883	Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884	Financial Assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other loans (for project area)	Financial assistance by other Government Departments	
			Loans	Subsidies		Loans	Subsidies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-A)	(4-B)	(5)	(6-A)	(6-B)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
(1954-55)							
1. Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	148	375	35	..	..	..	..
2. Amount involved in 1 (Rs.)	86,000 0 0	58,790 0 0	2,035 0 0	..	.	..	..
3. Number of applications received during the year.	3,032	11,683	1,705	2	68	..	..
4. Total amount applied for by these applicants (Rs.).	12,91,082 0 0	25,48,765 0 0	1,25,600 0 0	1,000	82,000	..	..
5. Number of applications sanctioned	1,907	6,954	2,553	2	63	..	..
6. Total amount asked for in 5 (Rs.) ..	11,02,082 0 0	19,52,157 0 0	7,575 0 0	1,000	81,000	..	..
7. Total amount actually sanctioned (Rs.) ..	4,77.013 0 0	6,75,710 0 0	60,209 0 0	682	70,380	..	..
8. Total amount actually disbursed during the year (Rs.).	4,76,280 0 0	6,74,571 0 0	60,177 0 0	562	55,000	..	..
9. Total loans repaid during the year (Rs.) ..	7,01,195 1 4	15,76,796 9 6	5,391 5 0	..	..	..	..
10. Total loans outstanding (Rs.)	16,76,597 4 6	23,56,188 7 3	10,527 4 0	..	54,380	..	..

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STATE-AID TO AGRICULTURE.
Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

(1955-56)

1. Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	150	407	12	..	7	..	..
2. Amount involved in 1 (Rs.)	1,33,800 0 0	91,830 0 0	540 0 0	..	7,000	..	..
3. Number of applications received during the year	1,151	9,192	153	..	398	..	..
4. Total amount applied for by these applicants (Rs.).	14,83,895 0 0	91.99,783 0 0	24.080 0 0	..	3,31,000	..	..
5. Number of applications sanctioned	1,081	7,931	140	..	378	..	..
6. Total amount asked for in 5 (Rs.)	14,07,715 0 0	13,24,840 0 0	13,160 0 0	..	3,33,000	..	..
7. Total amount actually sanctioned (Rs.) ..	2,29,613 9 0	6,51,599 4 0	10,215 0 0	..	2,20,000	..	..
8. Total amount actually disbursed during the year (Rs.).	2,30,561 7 0	6,45,689 4 0	10,127 12 0	..	2,17,553 12 0	..	..
9. Total loans repaid during the year (Rs.) ..	1,83,100 15 3	7,82,758 3 9	11,103 7 0	..	3,150 0 0	..	..
10. Total loans outstanding (Rs.)	64,848 0 0	20,87,596 2 9	5,917 13 0	..	2,29,850 0 0	..	..

(1956-57)

1. Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	250	631	..	..	32	.	..
2. Amount involved in 1 (Rs.).	1,90,980 0 0	1,43,215 0 0	..	..	50,000 0 0	..	..
3. Number of applications received during the year.	1 382	5,532	154	..	840	..	..
4. Total amount applied for by these applicants (Rs.)	15.40,365 0 0	13,22,242 0 0	30,720 0 0	..	2,03,000 0 0	..	..
5. Number of applications sanctioned	1,549	5,366	111	..	135	..	..
6. Total amount asked for in 5 (Rs.) ..	16,39,715 0 0	13,38,427 0 0	25,720 0 0	..	24,5 00 0 0	..	..
7. Total amount actually sanctioned (Rs.) ..	3,04,636 5 6	3,36,364 0 0	14,145 0 0	..	1,43371 0 0	..	..
8. Total amount actually disbursed during the year (Rs.).	1,41,396 0 0	2,87,254 0 0	11,775 0 0	..	1,15,695 0 0	..	..
9. Total loans repaid during the year (Rs.) ..	4,39,932 13 3	6,39,036 2 0	9,124 15 0	..	11,133 0 0	..	..
10. Total loans outstanding (Rs.)	13,61,004 2 10	20,72,149 10 9	5,454 14 0	..	2,32,665 0 0	..	..

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Finance.

STATE-AID TO AGRICULTURE.
Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

TABLE No. 13.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

Purposes for which financial assistance is sanctioned	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884	Financial Assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other loans (for project area)	Financial Assistance by other Government Departments	
			Loans	Cash subsidies		Loans	Subsidies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-A)	(4-B)	(5)	(6-A)	(6-B)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
		(1954-55)					
1. For current farm expenditure—							
(a) Seed	..	1,11,159 0 0	4,497	..	1,000 0 0	..	..
(b) Fodder	..	13,968 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Manure	..	75,026 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Farm implements	..	8,930 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
2. Purchase of draught animals	..	3,47,624 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
3. Well-digging and other irrigation projects.	3,12,483 0 0	..	..	..	15,000 0 0	..	..
4. Land improvement	96,073 0 0	62,004 0 0	..	..	11,500 0 0	..	..
5. Consumption	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
6. Other purposes (specified)	58,503 13 6 Engine	42,888 0 0 Paddy 2,950 0 0 House 1,423 0 0 Jowar 16,426 0 0 Engine.	..	..	..	..	..

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STATE-AID TO AGRICULTURE.
Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

Purpose							
		(1955-56)					
1. For current farm expenditure—							
(a) Seed	..	1,05,447 0 0	..	..	16,000 0 0	..	..
(b) Fodder	..	5,824 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Manure	..	69,814 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Farm implements ..	..	620 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
2. Purchase of draught animals	..	2,25,605 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
3. Well-digging and other irrigation projects.	1,59,803 0 0	..	..	..	21,000 0 0	..	..
4. Land Improvement ..	46,794 0 0	28,845 0 0	..	..	81,500 0 0	..	..
5. Consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Other purposes (specified) ..	17,999 9 0 Engine 1,058 0 0 Bunding ..	22,206 12 0 Paddy 910 0 0 Jowar 26,184 12 0 Engine	..	..	1,06,500 0 0 Engine	..	..
		(1956-57)					
1. For current farm expenditure—							
(a) Seed	..	54,872 0 0	..	..	8,000 0 0	..	..
(b) Fodder	..	8,660 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Manure	..	18,845 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Farm implements ..	..	2,700 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
2. Purchase of draught animals	..	1,08 480 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
3. Well-digging and other irrigation projects.	69,539 0 0	..	..	..	20,000 0 0	..	..
4. Land improvement	12,651 0 0	54,770 0 0	..	..	60,695 0 0	..	..
5. Consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Other purposes (specified) ..	42,406 0 0 Engine 550 0 0 Weeds ..	23.409 9 0 Engine 1.095 0 0 Paddy 2.000 0 0 Trade	..	..	35,000 0 0 Engine	..	..

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STATE-AID TO AGRICULTURE.
Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

TABLE No. 15

AMOUNT APPLIED FOR AND SANCTIONED AND NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ON THE BASIS OF TIME LAG BETWEEN DATES OF APPLICATION AND SANCTION.

Time lag between date of application and date of sanction (1)	Number of applications (2)	Amount applied for (3)	Amount sanctioned (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
(1954-55)			
On the same day	..	..	..
Less than one month	2,712	9,74,500	1,72,019
1—2 months	2,155	9,55,230	3,50,076
2—3 months	1,496	9,11,565	2,93,375
3—4 months	1,002	5,12,300	2,30,690
4—5 months	673	3,67,750	1,02,940
5—6 months	121	1,60,825	44,678
6—7 months	27	28,550	16,575
7—8 months	..	..	..
Over 8 months	..	..	..
Not ascertainable	..	..	..
Total ..	8,186	39,10,720	12,10,353
(1955-56)			
On the same day	704	35,600	23,174
Less than one month	1,162	5,64,915	1,17,680
1—2 months	2,648	6,90,345	2,81,447
2—3 months	2,380	3,37,924	2,65,263
3—4 months	1,107	4,18,928	1,27,744
4—5 months	232	76,780	33,200
5—6 months	378	2,31,763	1,18,995
6—7 months	5	1,650	1,040
7—8 months	14	28,000	10,000
Over 8 months	..	..	..
Not ascertainable	..	..	..
Total ..	8,650	23,85,905	9,78,543
(1956-57)			
On the same day	150	20,000	9,000
Less than one month	1,830	3,60,955	1,23,964
1—2 months	1,584	3,66,927	2,54,435
2—3 months	1,233	3,41,805	1,85,720
3—4 months	1,060	4,82,863	1,51,649
4—5 months	217	73,398	34,497
5—6 months	15	3,400	2,460
6—7 months	2	600	300
7—8 months	10	10,000	8,000
Over 8 months	2	3,775	1,530
Not ascertainable	..	..	..
Total ..	6,103	16,63,723	7,71,555

TABLE No. 16

AMOUNT SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED AND NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ON THE BASIS OF TIME LAG BETWEEN DATES OF SANCTION AND DISBURSEMENT.

Time lag between date of sanction and date of disbursement	Number of applications	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
(1954-55)			
On the same day	180	36,290	36,290
Less than one month	4,894	8,01,660	7,96,913
1—2 months	1,072	2,07,419	1,93,839
2—3 months	956	1,69,737	1,33,347
3—4 months	1,275	42,000	37,020
4—5 months	400	48,000	24,000
5—6 months	60	2,000	2,000
6—7 months	7	900	900
7—8 months	..	..	..
Over 8 months	..	..	..
Not ascertainable	..	..	..
Total	8,844	13,08,006	12,24,309
(1955-56)			
On the same day	55	19,120	19,120
Less than one month	3,873	4,41,781	4,48,376
1—2 months	2,301	2,24,214	2,10,789
2—3 months	731	1,07,188	80,938
3—4 months	179	43,000	39,145
4—5 months	229	17,000	16,485
5—6 months	81	23,200	5,200
6—7 months	1	2,000	2,000
7—8 months	14	14,000	14,000
Over 8 months	..	..	..
Not ascertainable	.	..	..
Total	7,464	8,91,503	8,36,053
(1956-57)			
On the same day	21	3,797	3,797
Less than one month	2,833	3,63,800	3,63,800
1—2 months	387	1,72,548	1,55,983
2—3 months	215	30,575	30,575
3—4 months	370	43,000	14,410
4—5 months	50	8,000	5,490
5—6 months	100	27,000	16,110
6—7 months	..	..	..
7—8 months	..	..	..
Over 8 months	..	..	..
Not ascertainable	..	..	..
Total	3,976	6,48,720	5,90,165

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Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

TABLE No. 16

DURATION OF LOAN

Duration of Loan (1)	Number of applications (2)	Amount (3)
		Rs.
(1954-55)		
1. Less than 3 months	..	..
2. 3—6 months	1,319	2,36,918
3. 6—9 months	317	60,742
4. 9—12 months	1,583	1,35,883
5. 1—2 years	1,136	2,38,289
6. 2—3 years	739	1,56,325
7. 3—4 years	714	2,73,741
8. 4—5 years	196	78,693
9. 5 years and above	728	3,17,065
10. Those who have not stated the duration	..	..
Total ..	6,732	14,97,656
(1955-56)		
1. Less than 3 months	195	31,000
2. 3—6 months	717	49,270
3. 6—9 months	271	95,270
4. 9—12 months	1,198	83,432
5. 1—2 years	1,869	1,73,243
6. 2—3 years	835	2,43,732
7. 3—4 years	517	2,11,952
8. 4—5 years	115	38,929
9. 5 years and above	554	1,57,219
10. Those who have not stated the duration	..	..
Total ..	6,271	10,84,047
(1956-57)		
1. Less than 3 months	..	..
2. 3—6 months	641	61,542
3. 6—9 months	260	46,788
4. 9—12 months	828	98,168
5. 1—2 years	728	58,621
6. 2—3 years	742	2,00,625
7. 3—4 years	344	1,02,761
8. 4—5 years	64	21,916
9. 5 years and above	282	2,30,909
10. Those who have not stated the duration	..	..
Total ..	3,889	8,21,330

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The foregoing tables reveal that the financial assistance granted under both the Acts was very inadequate to the needs of the agriculturists in the district. For example, while the total amount applied for by the applicants under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 was Rs. 14,83,895 in 1955-56, the actual amount disbursed was only Rs. 2,30,561-7-0. Similarly, during the same year, the actual amount disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 was Rs. 6,45,689-4-0 only.

The Government's financial assistance under both the Acts mentioned above appears to be decreasing from year to year as the following data would indicate. In the year 1954-55 nearly 37 per cent of the loan asked for by the agriculturists was granted by the Government. The percentage of this assistance, however, fell to 15 in the following year and to still less in the next year. However, the Government has followed throughout a policy of accommodating more and more persons every year. Attention is paid to disburse the loans as early as possible and unnecessary time-lag between the date of application for the loans and date of their sanction is not allowed. Figures for three years from 1954 show that on an average 30 per cent of the total number of applications were sanctioned within a period of one month and nearly 96 per cent of the applications have been sanctioned within a period of four months.

The table shows that many of the applications for loans were rejected for one reason or another. Nearly 39 per cent of them were rejected for lack of security or adequate security; similarly, 24 per cent of the applications were not granted, because the purposes for which the loans were demanded were not approved. Failure to clear off old dues, too, served as a cause for rejection of more than sixteen per cent. The rest were rejected for a variety of such other reasons.

Like the loans granted under the two Acts, the financial assistance extended by the Government under the Grow More Food Scheme fell too short of the people's requirements. While demand for loans under section 4-A of the scheme appears to be increasing constantly, the financial assistance has not been keeping pace with it. So is the case with the subsidies granted under 4-B of the scheme. The Government have practically stopped all assistance under this scheme after the initial grant of subsidies in 1954-55. Recently, however, the importance of extending assistance to the project areas has been duly recognised and the Government have adopted a more or less liberal attitude in this matter.

AGENCIES DOING INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The Government of India decided in 1956 to step into the field of insurance business, to establish it on a sound footing by nationalising its major component, that is, Life Insurance and accordingly by a statutory Act established the Life Insurance Corporation in 1956. Since then all the insurance business in life policies undertaken by insurance companies, provident fund societies and foreign insurers was taken over by the Corporation which thus became the

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AGENCIES DOING INSURANCE BUSINESS.

foremost and the largest single agency doing life insurance business in India. General insurance including fire, marine, accident and other insurance business was, however, kept open to private enterprise. Most of the former insurance companies and societies which used to transact all insurance business including life, have now switched over entirely to general insurance only.

Under the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Life Insurance Corporation, the district of Jalgaon is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Nasik Division of the Western Zone, with its headquarters at Jalgaon. The number of agents working for the Corporation was 624 in 1956, 780 in 1957 and 706 in 1958. The total business proposed from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December was Rs. 38,96,168 while the business completed during the same period amounted to Rs. 27,53,000. The corresponding figures were Rs. 1,20,30,950 and Rs. 93,50,000 and Rs. 1,41,22,750 and Rs. 1,16,11,750 in 1958. The total number of policies proposed increased from 1,665 in 1956 to 5,601 in 1958; and those which were completed from 1,077 to 4,603 during the same period.

The figures bear an eloquent testimony to the gradually increasing insurance habits of the people in spite of the partially developed nature of the district economy.

STATE-AID TO INDUSTRIES.

In an economy hampered by its natural backwardness the onus of developing small-scale and cottage industries falls naturally upon the State. The State encourages these industries by providing training facilities to artisans in the use of improved tools and equipment, by organising industrial co-operatives and by helping non-official institutions like the Maharashtra Village Industries Board in conducting certain industries in rural areas. It can also grant financial assistance to individual artisans and their co-operatives for the purchase of raw materials, tools and equipment, for payment of wages and for marketing.

The Government of Maharashtra has been following a liberal policy as regards financial assistance to the small-scale and cottage industries, which has found full support in the Five-Year Plans. This has had a very beneficial effect upon the co-operative societies in Jalgaon district whose number has considerably increased during the recent years. The district had by the end of 1955-56, 54 industrial co-operative societies of weavers who controlled over 3,000 handlooms. Naturally, the Government has been giving special attention and a larger financial help for its development. Similar assistance is also extended to tanning and leather working industry.

Schemes for financial assistance.

Recently, the Government of Maharashtra has established a separate department known as the Department of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries for executing various schemes under

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which financial assistance is granted to individual artisans and their co-operative societies. The details of these schemes are given below.

The co-operative societies of artisans are assisted under the following schemes:—

(1) *Scheme for financial assistance to weavers' societies for working capital through Central Financing Agencies.*—Loans up to Rs. 300 per handloom are given to weavers' societies through the East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Jalgaon. It carries an interest of 2½ per cent repayable in ten years by equal yearly instalments. Figures for the last few years show a considerable increase in the assistance granted by the Government. The assistance given was to the tune of Rs. 2,88,758 in 1955-56. Rs. 18,000 in 1956-57 and Rs. 1,95,810 in 1957-58.

(2) *Scheme for financial assistance to weavers' societies for share capital.*—In order to enable the weavers to become members of co-operative societies loan up to 87.8 per cent of the value of the share of a society is given to the prospective applying member. The loan is free of interest and is repayable in ten monthly instalments. The loans received by the weavers' societies in 1955-56 and 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 18,915 and Rs. 2,955, respectively.

(3) *Financial assistance to weavers' societies for purchase of improved tools and equipment.*—Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 72,520 have been given to weavers' societies for different purposes.

(4) *Marketing Finance to Weavers' Co-operative Societies.*—In order to facilitate the purchase of finished goods of member societies, loan of Rs. 90,000 was given to the Jalgaon District Industrial Co-operative Association, Jalgaon.

(5) *Financial assistance for dye-houses.*—In order to improve the quality of finished goods of Weavers' Co-operative Societies loan of Rs. 1,500 and a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 were granted to nine weavers' co-operative societies.

(6) *Financial assistance for other purpose under Handloom Development Scheme.*—Grant-in-aid of Rs. 52,000 was given to twelve sale depots. Grants totalling Rs. 6,000 were given to the Jalgaon District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Jalgaon, for con ducting a central sale depot. A loan of Rs. 10,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 22,000 were given to the Jalgaon District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Jalgaon, for starting a pattern-making factory. The Association has since then introduced new varieties. Grants amounting to Rs. 16,000 are given to eight societies for preparation of samples of handloom cloth.

(7) *Scheme for financial assistance to the Industrial Societies through Central Financing Agencies.*—Loans are given to the Industrial Societies for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital. In the beginning, the loans were advanced by the Department and were repayable in eight equated six-monthly instalments within a period of five years. The rate

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Schemes for financial assistance.

of interest was 4½ per cent. Subsequently, the loans were channelled through the Jalgaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Jalgaon, and were made repayable in one year. The interest charged was 2½ per cent. In 1955-56 loans amounting to Rs. 2,000 were given, and during the two subsequent years the amount of loans sanctioned stood at Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 94,100, respectively.

(8) *Scheme for Financial Assistance to Industrial Societies for purchase of tools and equipment.*—Under the scheme, loans are repayable in eight equated six-monthly instalments, bearing a 4½ per cent rate of interest. In 1955-56, a loan of Rs. 3.750 and a subsidy of Rs. 1,250 were given to one society. Now these loans are given through the Bank with 2½ per cent interest rate.

(9) *Financial Assistance to Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies from scheduled areas.*—Under this, contribution towards share capital amounted to Rs. 3,000. Grants towards welfare activities and management amounted to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,200, respectively.

(10) *Financial Assistance to Indutrial Co-operative Societies (other than Forest Labourers' and Labour Contract Societies) in scheduled areas.*—In 1957-58, Rs. 2,000 were contributed towards share capital of one society.

(11) *Financial Assistance to Labour Societies of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes.*—Government contributes up to 51 per cent of the share capital of industrial societies and District Co-operative Associations under this scheme. Such contributions amounted to Rs. 1,340 and Rs. 41,000 in 1956-57 and 1957-58, respectively.

Where it is not possible to organise industrial co-operative societies of artisans, they are financed individually under schemes given below:—

Other Important Schemes.

(1) *Loans to backward class artisans.*—Loans to serve as working capital are given to hereditary backward class artisans. They are repayable in fifty monthly instalments and carry 4½ per cent rate of interest. A part of the loan is sanctioned free of interest. The loans sanctioned under this scheme in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 totalled Rs. 5,550, Rs. 6,050 and Rs. 8,075, respectively.

(2) *Loans to Educated Unemployed.*—Loans are given to persons who have studied up to S. S. C. or Primary School Certificate Examination so as to enable them to develop any craft of their own undertaking wherein they are trained. The loans are repayable in 50 monthly instalments and the rate of interest is 4½ per cent. During 1955-56 only one artisan was granted this help amounting to Rs. 1,000.

(3) *Financial Assistance under State-aid to Industries Rules of 1935.*—Loans are given to artisans for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital under the scheme. The loans are repayable in fifty monthly instalments, and bear a 4½ per cent rate of interest. Under this scheme no loans were given during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57; but in 1957-58 loans to the extent of Rs. 17,400 were advanced to the artisans coming under this scheme.

There has been an increasing demand for financial assistance under the schemes noted above as new industrial societies are unable to raise adequate finance of their own. The stringency of finance has been considerably lessened due to the assistance extended by Government towards the share capital of the societies. Similarly, the difficulty faced by individual artisans in obtaining surety for loans has been removed due to the recommendation endorsed by social service organisation on loan applications.

State-aid to Fisheries.—The growing importance of fishries was recognised by the Government as far back as 1945 when a full-fledged Directorate of Fisheries was set up. The fisheries schemes have a dual importance. Firstly, they supplement the Grow More Food Campaign and secondly, they help the fishing community which is in a backward state.

As Jalgaon is not a coastal district, the scope of developing the fishing industry is restricted merely to inland fisheries. The activities of the department of fisheries in this district, therefore, relate to stocking of inland waters with fish and other fisheries schemes.

The department provides for the grant of loans and subsidies under certain terms and conditions to fishermen and their co-operative societies for various purposes like purchasing of engines, mechanisation of fishing crafts, purchasing or repairing of fishing equipment such as boats, nets, engines, trucks and ice plant. However, due to the extremely limited scope for the development of fisheries in the district, the demand for loans submitted to the dapartment in recent years has been practically nil.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES.

Private Limited Companies.—There were in all 17 Private Limited Companies in the Jalgaon district in 1956. The oldest of these companies was registered as far as back as 1919, nine was registered during the Second War period, and the rest in the post-War period. A classification of the companies according to the nature of business transacted by them shows that as many as six of them are in manufacturing group, eight in trading group and three in the transport group.

A general description of these companies is given below:—

Type	Number of Companies
I. Manufacturing—	
Textiles	1
Chemicals	3
Printing and Publishing	1
Oil Mill	1
II. Trading—	
Trading in cloth etc.	5
Cinema trade and distribution of films	3
III. Transport—	
Motor transport	3
Total ..	**17**

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PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES.

The paid-up capital of these companies amounted to Rs. 6,94,000. The shareholders held among them 235 shares of ordinary, preferential and undeferred types.

Excepting the one about which information was not available, the remaining companies from the manufacturing group had a total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,75,050, whereas companies from the trading group and the transport group had paid-up capital of Rs. 4,25,550 and Rs. 94,000, respectively.

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES.

Public Limited Companies incorporated in the district, other than joint-stock banks, investment trusts, etc., numbered thirteen in the year 1956. The Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., registered in 1906 was the oldest amongst them. As regards other companies, one of them was registered in 1931, one in 1939, one in 1947 and the rest during the Second World War.

A classification of these companies according to the nature of business transacted by them shows that ten were in the manufacturing group, two belonged to the trading group and one to the insurance or finance group. The ten companies of the manufacturing type would be further classified as under:—

Type	Number
Textiles	2
Chemicals and Manures	2
Printing and Publishing	1
Oil Mill	1
Saw Mill	1
Motion Picture	1
Public Utility (Electric Supply)	2

The total paid-up capital of all the companies amounted to Rs. 40,02,037, while the manufacturing group accounted for the largest, that is, Rs. 36,00,747. The Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Mill had a paid-up capital of Rs. 30,00,000. Next in order were the trading companies and the Fund and Insurance Company with paid-up capital of Rs 3,92,850 and Rs. 8,440, respectively.

CHAPTER 8—TRADE AND COMMERCE

CHAPTER 8.

Trade and Commerce.

TRADE ROUTES.

Routes in early Hindu Period.—The early rock-cut remains at Ajanta, at Patna near Chalisgaon, at Chandor, and at Nasik, make it probable that, as far back as the second and first centuries before Christ, trade routes between north and south India passed close to those places. In the third century A. D., the author of the Periplus (247 A. D.) mentions that trade crossed Khandesh from Broach to Paithan on the Godavari and to Tagara ten days further east*. If the statement that it lay ten days to the east of Paithan is correct, the trade probably passed eastwards through Khandesh, leaving the district either near Patan or near Ajanta. The road, though very difficult, was passable for wagons[1].

Routes during Muslim Period.—During the 15th and 16th centuries one line of traffic ran north and south, from north and Central India through the Simrol pass by Asirgad to Ajanta and the south; the other ran west to the coast, the route known as the Asirgad road, through Burhanpur, Savda, Jalgaon, Paldhi, and Borkhand, to Nasik and the Thal pass[2]. During the 17th and 18th centuries the bulk of the great traffic between the inland countries and the coast passed through Khandesh.

Routes during British Period[3].—During the early years of the 19th century, Maratha misrule almost destroyed the trade of Khandesh. In 1826 the chief routes were: Dhulia-Amalner-Chopda, Parola-Erandol-Savda-Burhanpur, Bhadgaon-Pachora-Ajanta and Mehunbare-Gavtala-Aurangabad. A more detailed description of the various roads is given in the chapter on Transport and Communications.

An interesting sidelight on the prosperity of this tract is the importance of the transit trade. Formerly the Tapi valley was the natural outlet for the rich products of Central India and Berar tract. For the major part, trade followed this route to Gujarat and Konkan coast during the Moghal and Maratha periods. But the route lost its economic advantage with the rise of the Bombay port and the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula railway route to Central India and the north.

Present-day routes of trade.—The district is served by a network of railway routes and roads. The Bombay-Itarsi and the Bombay-Nagpur lines of the Central Railway traverse the heart

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* McCrindle's Periplus, 125-26.

1 Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XII, 1880.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid pp. 196-7.

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TRADE ROUTES.

of the district. The Bhusawal-Jalgaon-Surat route, the Chalisgaon-Dhulia route, and the Pachora-Jamner route serve as trade arteries to the main railway line. The Jalgaon district is served by the undermentioned highways: Surat-Dhulia-Jalgaon-Nagpur road (National Highway), Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road, Jalgaon-Ajanta road, Shirpur-Rever-Burhanpur road, and Dhulia-Aurangabad road, all of them being State Highways.

Bhusawal, Jalgaon and Chalisgaon function as entrepot for the district. Bhusawal lies on the main lines of the Bombay-Itarsi and the Bombay-Nagpur routes of the Central Railway and the Bhusawal-Jalgaon-Surat route of the Western Railway. It is connected by roads and highways to various towns. Jalgaon also lies on the main line of the Bombay-Itarsi route and has become a very important wholesale and retail trade centre. Chalisgaon is the junction of the Bombay-Itarsi and the Chalisgaon-Dhulia routes.

EXTENT OF EXTENT OF

Trade and commerce rank next only to agriculture as important means of livelihood in Jalgaon district. According to the 1951 census, trade and commerce provided primary means of livelihood to 80,361 persons and subsidiary means of livelihood to 13,231 persons. Of the total number depending for primary means of livelihood on trade and commerce, 19,849 or about 24.7 per cent were self-supporting persons.

The following table, based on the 1951 census statistics, shows the distribution of self-supporting persons among the various categories of trade.

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TRADE IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1951)

Category	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Retail trade in food-stuffs	1,733	1,069	6,040	8,842
Retail trade in fuel ..	162	266	870	1,298
Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	458	341	1,476	2,275
Wholesale trade in food-stuffs.	95	47	820	962
Wholesale trade in other commodities.	202	84	254	545
Real Estate	..	4	1	5
Insurance	1	81	3	85
Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	68	685	276	1,029
Retail trade otherwise unclassified.	883	986	2,939	4,808
Total ..	3,602	3,563	12,679	19,849

The following table shows the distribution of self-supporting persons in urban and rural areas engaged in various categories of trade:—

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EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

TABLE No. 2

NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS TRADES IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1951)

Sub-divisions	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Retail trade otherwise unclassified	53	830	97	889	659	2,280	4,808
Retail trade in food-stuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	425	1,308	137	932	1,865	4,175	8,842
Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	8	154	23	243	206	664	1,298
Retail trade in textile and leather goods	35	423	19	322	180	1,296	2,275
Wholesale trade in food-stuffs	14	81	6	41	317	503	962
Wholesale trade in commodities other than food-stuffs ..	60	142	14	70	98	161	545
Real Estate	..	..	4	..	..	1	5
Insurance	..	1	1	80	..	3	85
Money-lending, banking and other financial business ..	12	56	195	490	51	225	1,029
Total for all groups ..	607	2,995	496	3,067	3,376	9,308	19,849

CHAPTER 8.

Trade and Commerce.

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The statement below compiled from census reports gives the number of persons engaged in trade:—

TABLE No. 3

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE IN EAST KHANDESH IN 1911, 1921 AND 1931.

Category of Trade	Number of Persons engaged in		
	1911	1921	1931
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Textiles	2,956	4,145	657
(2) Skins and leather	60	129	126
(3) Wood	58	73	273
(4) Metals	124	32	1
(5) Pottery, bricks and tiles	11	101	28
(6) Chemical products	296	101	92
(7) Hotels and Restaurants	272	182	748
(8) Food-stuffs	6,977	7,843	7,808
(9) Clothing and toilet articles	92	224	745
(10) Furniture	164	13	236
(11) Building material	246	101	..
(12) Means of transport	1,080	415	629
(13) Fuel	1,598	1,572	2,261
(14) Articles of luxury and arts	1,626	1,275	1,506
(15) Others	460	6,094	3,222
(16) Brokerage and Commission.. ..	391	1,261	346

In the absence of uniform and faultless basis of the censuses, such a statement fails to give a historical picture. The occupational data in them had not been sufficiently representative. Again, employment figures do not reveal a true nature and factual co-relations. Nevertheless, it is calculated to serve as a partial presentation of occupational trends.

CHANGES IN PATTERN AND ORGANISATION OF TRADE.

Since the publication of the old Khandesh Gazetteer, a considerable change has taken place in the pattern, composition and organisation of trade. Factors like improved means of communications, technological advance, comparatively easy monetary conditions have immensely influenced this change.

Commodities like bananas, for which there was no external demand in the 19th century, have now come to the forefront. Associations and organisations have come into existence to meet this demand. As a result the economic face of this district has put on a new complexion.

IMPORTS.

The chief articles of import in the district are cloth, iron and steel goods, building materials, grocery, stationery goods, drugs and medicines, implements and appliances, toilet articles, hardware, rice, wheat and many other miscellaneous useful articles such as metal utensils, crockery, etc.

Cloth is imported from Bombay, Ahmadabad, Madras, Malegaon, Coimbtore, Bangalore, Yeola, Indore, Nadiad and Nagpur; rice from Gondia, Tumsar, Ghoti and Delhi; wheat from Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Khandwa; gram from Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh; cocoanuts from Malabar and Bombay; tobacco from Bombay, Karad, Satara, Nipani; drugs and medicines from Bombay, Ahmadabad, Panvel, Calcutta, Bangalore; sugar from Kanpur, Sholapur, Belapur, Shrirampur; *gul* from Jalna, Khamgaon, Belapur and Kopergaon; spices from Malabar; tea from Bombay and Calcutta; hardware from Bombay, Porbunder, Hoshangabad, and Shahabad; leather goods from Kanpur, Lucknow, Calcutta, Batanagar and Madras; cutlery from Bombay, Calcutta and Indore; and glassware from Talegaon, Ogalewadi and Nagpur.

The old pattern of trade was entirely in keeping with the then existing economy of the district. The chief articles of import were salt, metals, cocoanuts, dates, groceries, oil, hardware, indigo, machinery, and piece-goods. Salt was brought almost entirely by pack bullocks from Surat. Copper and brass were sometimes imported in blocks and sheets and then shaped into various pots. Of the imported cloth, a considerable volume was handloom cloth. Mill-made cloth was imported from Bombay, while the finer fabrics were brought from England. Recently, the composition of imports of even the finer fabrics has changed in favour of indigenous products as against English ones.

EXPORTS.

The chief articles exported from this district are cotton, groundnut, groundnut oil, bananas, cotton seed, groundnut cake, *mug*, *udid*, *chavali*, *ghee*, *rosha* grass oil, linseed, etc.

The composition of exports has changed substantially. The old Gazetteer did not make a mention of the export of bananas, groundnut oil and cake. To-day, these articles represent a large portion of export trade. The quality of cotton exported has improved considerably. The "*Virnar*" variety of cotton to-day is far better than the then prevailing varieties, viz., *Varhadi* and *Yengaon*.

Cotton.

Cotton is the most important commodity exported from the district. The average annual production of cotton in the district over the last ten years has been estimated at 1,465,743 standard maunds valued at Rs. 2,80,09,340. Most of the cotton produced is exported and only a fraction is consumed by cotton mills at Jalgaon and Amalner. The old Khandesh Gazetteer also mentions that cotton was the chief article of export, "representing in quantity about 115,000 bales, and in value about £10,50.000 (Rs. 1,05,00,000)".

CHAPTER 8. Trade and Commerce. EXPORTS. Cotton.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM EAST KHANDESH (JALGAON DISTRICT)

Destination	Quantity in bales
Bombay	40,000
Kanpur	4,000
Madras	3,600
Ahmadabad	2,600
Nagpur	2,000
Burhanpur	2,600
Broach	2,000
Aurangabad	500
Sholapur	1,000

Almost half of the cotton grown in the district is exported to Bombay, and the rest to Ahmadabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur, Burhanpur, Sholapur, Broach and Aurangabad.

Important wholesale cotton markets are Jalgaon, Amalner, Chopda, Bhusawal, Bodwad, Chalisgaon, Pachora, and Raver. Cotton is transported to these centres and exported from them to the consuming centres. These markets are now regulated and brought under the control of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939.

The old varieties of cotton like *"Yengaon"* and *"Jarilla"* are being replaced by *"Virnar"*. In some parts the "Cambodia" variety of cotton is produced. This is a long staple variety and fetches as high a price as Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,500 per khandi of 784 lbs. *"Virnar"* is also a long staple variety.

The price per khandi for the *"Virnar" variety* ranged from Rs. 800 to Rs. 960 in 1959-60.

All the cotton exported is ginned and pressed at the local ginning and pressing factories.

The cultivators bring their cotton produce in bullock-carts to the markets. The purchasers of cotton fall into three categories, viz., (1) those who purchase cotton and sell it to other traders; (2) those who act as commission agents to other traders or consumers; (3) employees of textile mills and outside firms, Indian and foreign. The sale takes place by open auction and the auction is held according to the numbers given to different commission agents or *dalals*. In Jalgaon district, weighment in all regulated markets is made in market yards except at Jalgaon where it is made in the godowns.

Cotton representing two qualities, red label and black label, is sold in the market under the Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act, 1937. The rates of the graded cotton fetch better and assured prices.

Most of the cotton export trade is handled by railways. Where this facility is not available, motor trucks are used.

Banana is one of the most important commercial crops in Jalgaon district providing a means of livelihood to as many as fifty thousand people and supplying finance to the agriculturist during June to October, that is, at a time when his other financial resources become depleted. The average value of banana trade comes to the tune of five crore rupees every year. Out of the total cultivable land of thirty lakh acres, twenty-four thousand acres are under banana plantation, yielding nearly two thousand bunches per acre.

The following table shows the acreage under banana cultivation during 1950—59:—

Year	Area in acres
1950-51	18,716
1951-52	16,334
1952-53	15,000
1953-54	15,936
1954-55	15,132
1955-56	20,000
1956-57	25,000
1957-58	30,000
1958-59	36,000

The increased demand for bananas during the World War II caused a considerable growth of banana production. However, due to shortage of railway wagons, the crop could not be exported to regular markets, thus causing a severe depreciation in prices and adversely affecting the economy of the district.

The following table gives an idea of the volume of exports of bananas in the years 1957 and 1958:—

TABLE No. 4

EXPORTS OF BANANAS IN 1957 AND 1958.

Type of wagons	1957						1958					
	July	August	September	October	November	Total	July	August	September	October	November	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coaching ..	305	786	1,282	1,283	972	4,628	321	726	1,001	1,366	938	4,352
Goods ..	100	439	494	465	270	1,768	61	168	139	172	118	[illegible]
Total ..	405	1,225	1,776	1,748	1,242	6,396	382	894	1,140	1,538	1,056	5,010

[illegible] per cent of the aggregate is exported to [illegible]. The other important destinations are, Byculla (Bombay), Agra, Jhansi, Mathura, Lucknow, Kanpur, Gwalior, Bhopal, Allahabad, Naini, Jabbulpore, Katni, Indore, Khandwa, Itarsi, Harda, Sagar, Ratlam, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, etc.

The main centres of banana export are Nimbhora, Savda, Waghoda, Raver, Bhusawal, Pachora, Shendurni, Chalisgaon, Kajgaon, Jalgaon, Bhadli, Varangaon, Duskheda, Jamner, Pahur and Mhasawad, of which Savda, Nimbhora and Bhusawal are the most important exporting stations. Bananas are also exported to Byculla, Nasik, Poona, Kalyan, etc., in motor trucks.

There are thirteen co-operative societies which sell bananas, viz., Jalgaon, Jamner, Shendurni, Bhusawal, Edlabad, Varangaon, Waghoda, Amoda, Amalner, Kajgaon, Parola, Chalisgaon, Nimbhora and Erandol which handle almost one-third of the total sales. Rest of the trade is in the hands of private traders, who are mainly producer-traders. Hardly one per cent of the total produce is consumed locally. The local traders transport bananas to the respective markets, where stock-in-trade is sold through *adatyas* who do the business on a commission basis (*adat*). The sale is done either by open auction or under cover.

The following table outlines changes in the railway freights since 1941 :—

TABLE No. 5

RAILWAY FREIGHT PER WAGON FOR TRANSPORTING BANANAS BY PARCEL TRAIN FROM VARIOUS STATIONS TO DELHI.

Station (1)	1st January 1941 (2)	28th February 1949 (3)	31st May 1949 (4)	19th November 1950 (5)	1st April 1956 (6)	1st July 1957 (7)	1st October 1957 (8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kajgaon	560	623	941	1,097	..	..	..
Pachora	551	613	925	1,069	..	..	..
Jalgaon	532	592	896	1,041	..	..	..
Bhusawal	522	580	879	1,013	..	..	..
Duskheda	522	578	893	1,013	..	..	..
Savda	516	574	868	1,013	..	..	..
Nimbhora	513	570	861	1,013	1,056	1,379	1,116
Raver	509	565	854	1,013	1,048	1,351	..
Waghoda	505	562	848	985	1,041	1,341	..

Cattle trade represents one of the major constituents of the total trade in the district. Bullocks, cows and buffaloes are reared in the Satpuda mountains. Cattle are imported from Nemad region, Khargon, Piplani and Shingaji. Khargon and Shingaji bullocks are regarded as the best variety. Buffaloes from Khandwa and Malwa are paid high prices ranging from Rs. 350 to Rs. 700 per head.

Cattle trading is done mostly at the market places on bazar days. Savda, Varangaon, Bamnod and Pachora are important cattle markets.

The Vanjaris are a prominent class of cattle dealers. They rear cattle in the pastures and bring them to various villages and towns on bazar days. The old Khandesh Gazetteer states: "They have always a stock of cattle, and at the end of the hot season travel from village to village selling the animals generally for cash and sometimes on credit, and the proceeds of the sale are realised on the Vanjaris' return journey. The Vanjaris buy their stock in Nemad and Malwa and drive a very flourishing trade, especially when, in good years, the *kunbi* can afford to add to his live-stock."

Groundnut.

Groundnut is the most important oil-seed in Jalgaon district. In 1955-56, the total yield of its crop was 90,800 tons valued at about two crore rupees. It is crushed in the oil mills in the district and oil is exported chiefly to Bombay and Dalmianagar. There were in 1958-59 twenty-four oil crushing mills out of which six were situated in Amalner and Pachora, four in Chalisgaon, two each in Bhusawal, Dharangaon, Jalgaon and Varangaon, and one each in Chopda, Faizpur, Kajgaon, Naigaon, Raver and Yawal. Besides these, there are two vanaspati manufacturing factories, one at Pachora and another at Amalner.

Business in groundnuts is brisk in October, November, December and May. Generally farmers sell produce to mill owners and local merchants in October, November and December as they have no facilities for proper storage. At many regulated markets wet groundnuts are also sold. The local merchants purchase groundnuts sometimes on cash basis and sometimes by tacit agreement (*mogham*). In case of *mogham* agreement price is not fixed at the time of weighing but its fixation is deferred to suit the convenience of the farmer when he could probably get a higher price. The local traders sell their stock to mill-owners generally in April and May. The prices are usually higher after April and subject to violent fluctuations due to speculative activities in the market, as a result of which cultivators often get lower prices. Prices during 1955 and 1959 varied between Rs. 13 and Rs. 25 per standard maund.

One *palla* of three Bengali maunds yields 38 to 40 seers of oil and about 56 seers of oil-cake. The rest is husk Local traders and commission agents from Bombay purchase oil-cake which is exported to Bombay. However, a large part of it is sold locally.

Facilities for transporting oil and oil-cake are inadequate due to the scarcity of railway wagons and this adversely affects the oil prices.

The rise and growth of the vanaspati industry and the increased demand for hydrogenated oil have led to the expansion in the demand for groundnut oil.

Other Exports.

Cotton seed is exported in large quantities to Bombay, Nagpur. Dhulia, Nasik, etc. ; jowar to Surat, Ahmadabad and Bombay; *udid* to the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madras; *mug* to Madras, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab; hydrogenated oil to Nasik and Ahmadnagar ; ghee to Bombay, Nasik and Surat ; *dhotis* to Dhulia, Ahmadnagar and Burhanpur; oranges to Bombay ; *tur* to Banaras, Madura, Harda, Wadi Bunder, Poona and Bombay.

The chief timber marts in this district are Chopda, Kingaon, Faizpur and Jalgaon. The supply chiefly comes from the Satpuda and the Ajanta mountains. The local timber (*sag*) is not of a superior quality, and is mainly used for buildings and agricultural implements. Superior furniture is made of timber imported from Dangs, Taloda and Chanda forests. *Tiwas, sisum* and *shadadu* are the other varieties of timber available in the forests of this district. Most of the timber is consumed in the district and a very small quantity is exported to adjoining districts, *viz.*, Aurangabad and Buldana. There is a considerable quantum of trade in charcoal and firewood consisting of *anjan, dhavada, khair* and *sulai*. On account of the ginning, pressing, spinning and other factories, a large quantity of firewood is consumed at Jalgaon. A considerable quantity is also exported by railway. Of animal products, ghee is of special importance; it is exported daily to Bombay by Vani and Marwadi traders. The 'Khandesh ghee' commands an assured market at Bombay. Trade in honey, wax and lac is of little consequence. Some quantity of lac is exported to Burhanpur. Hides and horns are sent in considerable quantities to Bombay. The other goods of commercial importance are *tembhurni* leaves, *ghatbor* fruits, *charolis* and *tarwad* bark.

REGULATED MARKETS.

Within the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 are included various agricultural commodities which are prominent in the area where the Act is to be enforced. When the market is thus regulated, all transactions of sale and/or purchase of the commodities proposed to be regulated from a particular day are to be effected in the market yard under supervision of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee nominated for that purpose.

The Committee issues licences to local traders and classifies them into class 'A' and class 'B' traders. The former consists of those who are authorised to purchase in or outside the market yard while class 'B' consists of those who can purchase in the area outside the market proper and sell it on the market yard but who are prohibited from purchasing there (i.e., market yard). The Committee by issuing licences authorises some brokers or *adatyas* to

carry business transactions in agricultural produce on commission basis. The sale is by open auction. The goods are usually stocked in heaps and *adatya* calls the prospective buyers and exhibits the commodity to be sold. The buyers go on bidding and if the highest bid is acceptable to the producer the auction is completed; if not, the auction is withheld. In order to avoid confusion on market yard, auction is held in order of arrival on the yard. A written agreement called *kabulayat* is entered into after completion of the auction and a copy is given to the seller, the representative of the Committee and the purchaser.

The auctioned commodity is weighed by licensed weighmen and the seller is given the price of his produce after deducting authorised and standardised commission charges of the *adatya*, weighman and the Committee.

Development of Regulated Markets.

History of the development of regulated markets in Jalgaon district can be traced as far back as 1925 when in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1925), the then, Government of Bombay passed the Bombay Cotton Markets Act (XVII) of 1927. The sale of cotton at Amalner was regulated in September 1934 and that at Jalgaon market, in November 1938. This Act was replaced by the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, with a view to regulating the sale of all agricultural produce. In 1942, the markets at Amalner and Jalgaon were brought under the purview of this Act and in addition to the sale of cotton, the sale of groundnut shelled and unshelled was regulated. The out-break of war prevented further implementation of the Act due to the imposition of various other control measures by the Government of India.

After the cessation of hostilities, the markets at Chalisgaon, Pachora and Chopda were declared regulated in 1945, 1946 and 1948, respectively, regulating the sale and purchase of cotton and groundnut. Bodwad market was regulated in 1952; Bhusawal in 1957; and Jamner, Raver and Edlabad in October 1957.

The commodities listed below were regulated up to 1958:—

Cereals—jowar, bajri and wheat.

Pulses—*udid, mug, math,* chola, *tur* and gram.

Spices—chillies and coriander.

Fibre—cotton (ginned and unginned).

Other commodities—*gul.*

Oil-seeds—groundnut.

Trade in live-stock has also been regulated in Chopda market. Proposals for regulation of live-stock at Amalner and Chalisgaon were submitted.

Almost all the markets except Jalgaon have their own site for market yards. The Amalner and Chalisgaon market yards are well-provided with an office building, canteen, warehouse, water arrangement, rest-house, sheds, etc. The market committees

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Trade and Commerce.
REGULATED MARKETS.
Development of Regulated Markets.

at Chopda, Pachora and Bodwad have obtained Government loans for developing their markets. The Jalgaon market yard has been further extended by the addition of land measuring 3 acres and 18 gunthas granted by the municipality.

The Jalgaon market has a voluminous cotton trade. It also commands a large volume of the coriander trade. The Bhusawal market also trades in cotton, though of a superior quality.

The following table shows comparative arrivals of the regulated commodities in this district during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 6

ANNUAL ARRIVALS IN CART-LOADS OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES AT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEES IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1955—1958)

Commodities	Jalgaon			Chalisgaon			Chopda		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Cotton ..	10,005	11,808	12,592	14,483	13,069	7,794	17,180	20,456	23,371
2. Groundnut ..	8,097	7,235	8,537	26,380	27,168	15	4,397	5,298	6,593
3. Groundnut seed ..	105	128	..	74	66	25,823	..	35	1,462
4. Coriander ..	5,824	6,632	3,828	..	..	..	14	32	2,201
5. *Udid* ..	11,989	23,916	19,629	9,329	13	11,550	738	1,504	1,148
6. *Mug* ..	3,066	5,998	8,908	3,158	1,600	5,249	434	917	7
7. Chillies ..	203	244	16	7,910	12,439	8,797	..	..	..
8. Jowar ..	3,074	5,473	14,106	23,456	33,307	34,597	1,716	3,256	1,183
9. Bajri ..	807	1,945	2 399	19,256	21,306	20,259	124	135	5
10. Wheat ..	1,248	1,785	1,373	14,944	14,121	11,083	1,400	2,127	161
11. Sesamum ..	3,513	470	293	4,104	997	628	47	100	13
12. Gram ..	370	751	153	13,383	13,193	4,973	25	38	20
13. *Tur* ..	6,830	4,019	2,038	8,353	3,609	1,316	..	..	..
14. Bean ..	504	359	..	1,442	551	..	5	17	..
15. Linseed ..	133	287	121	505	556	1,601	..	..	..
16. *Math* ..	122	57	26	2,997	1,337	442	32	36	30
17. *Kulthi* ..	39	41	56	545	426	191	..	..	..
18. *Gul* ..	..	..	..	4,828	5,317	6,176	..	..	..
19. Castorseed ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,088	..	..	..
Total ..	57,929	71,148	74,075	1,55,147	1,49,075	1,42,582	26,112	33,951	36,194

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

ANNUAL ARRIVALS IN CART-LOADS OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES AT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEES IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1955—1958)—*contd.*

Commodities	Amalner			Pachora		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Cotton	1,180	1,152	22,654	25,370	25,552	27,162
2. Groundnut	4,143	3,785	12	36,548	33,158	21,628
3. Groundnut seed	..	9	24,632	..	..	..
4. Coriander	3	3	649	..	..	..
5. *Udid*	412	983	1,397	23,710	42,834	29,728
6. *Mug*	53	51	5,521	2,631	2,524	4,558
7. Chillies	1,852	2,302	2,886	..	..	..
8. Jowar	2,570	2,289	3,015	5,387	6,295	15,851
9. Bajri	493	321	634	6,523	2,763	6,080
10. Wheat	626	529	1,280	3,423	4,176	4,788
11. Sesamum	110	18	1,109	1,655	771	741
12. Gram	100	210	80	..	..	..
13. *Tur*	284	122	158	6,259	4,162	769
14. Bean	63	43	..	918	428	..
15. Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. *Math*	94	20	10	1,034	254	42
17. *Kulthi*	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. *Gul*	..	..	..	1,029	2,040	2,193
19. Castorseed	268	354	172	551	1,055	1,020
Total	12,241	12,191	64,209	1,15,038	1,26,012	1,14,560

REGULATED MARKETS.

Jalgaon.

Jalgaon is the oldest regulated market in the district where a large volume of trade in agricultural commodities is handled. The commodities regulated at this market are cotton, groundnut, *udid*, *mug*, chillies, jowar, wheat, bajri, *chavali*, gram, *tur*, *math*, sesamum, coriander, linseed, *kulthi*, etc.

The market area covers Jalgaon and Erandol talukas, and there is a sub-market yard at Dharangaon. The market proper covers the area within the radius of five miles from the market yards at Jalgaon as well as at Dharangaon. The Jalgaon market yard is situated one furlong away from the railway station and a shed is constructed where transactions take place during rainy season.

It is one of the largest cotton markets in the district and the largest centre of coriander trade.

The following table gives the volume of business transacted at the Jalgaon market during 1956-57 and 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 7

VOLUME OF TRADE IN JALGAON MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Mds.	Value	B. Mds.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton	141,696	45,34,272	154,008	50,82,264
Groundnut	86,820	18,23,220	102,444	20,46,880
Chillies	2,928	152,256	2,016	1,00,800
Mug	71,786	11,14,078	106,896	21,37,920
Sesamum	5,640	1,97,400	3,516	1,12,512
Chola	4,308	68,928	11,448	1,60,272
Math	684	7,182	312	4,680
Tur	48,228	5,78,736	24,456	3,17,928
Coriander	99,480	18,90,120	57,420	11,48,400
Udid	2,86,552	34,56,762	235,548	37,68,768
Jowar	65,696	8,54,048	169,272	16,92,720
Bajri	23,340	3,73,440	28,788	3,59,850
Wheat	21,420	3,85,560	16,476	3,29,520
Gram	9,012	1,26,168	1,836	2,22,032
Linseed	3,444	68,880	1,452	29,040
Safflower	468	6,552	24	312
Kulthi	480	5,280	672	8,400

CHAPTER 8. Trade and Commerce. REGULATED MARKETS. Bhusawal.

This market was brought under the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, from 31st October 1957. The Bhusawal market area constitutes the whole of Bhusawal revenue circle and some part of Yawal taluka. As the latter is not still served by a regulated market, it has developed connections with Bhusawal. The market yard covers an area of about 3 acres and 3 gunthas. The committee has its own office building and provides facilities such as fencing, sheds, drinking-water, lodging of carts, canteen, etc.

The market committee has adopted its own bye-laws with regard to its working with the approval of the Chief Marketing Officer and Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona.

The commodities handled on this market are cotton, groundnut, coriander, *udid*, *mug*, *chavali*, jowar and wheat. However, the market in cotton is prominent.

The following table shows the market charges levied in the market yard:—

MARKET CHARGES LEVIED IN BHUSAWAL MARKET

Commodity (1)	Market Cess (2)	Commission (3)	Weighing charges per maund (4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	0 3 0 (per maund)	0 12 0 (per sales-proceeds of Rs. 100).	0 0 4
Groundnut	0 3 0 (per cart)	0 12 0 (per sales-proceeds of Rs. 100).	0 0 4

The table below gives the volume of business done by the Market Committee during 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 8

VOLUME OF TRADE IN BHUSAWAL MARKET (1957-58)

Commodity (1)	B. Maunds (2)	Value (3)
		Rs.
Cotton (ginned)	1,575	1,73,250
Cotton (unginned)	153,372	53,63,020
Groundnut	40,530	7,29,540
Bajri	110	1,540
Udid	266	4,522
Mug	209	3,782
Tur	37	407
Chola	2	23
Wheat	121	2,420
Jowar	2,520	30,240

The Chopda market area embraces the whole of Chopda taluka. The market proper is within a radius of five miles with Chopda as centre. The sale and purchase of regulated commodities take place on the market yard at Chopda under supervision of the Market Committee which consists of 15 members, of which 11 are elected representatives and the rest are Government nominees.

The commodities regulated are cotton, groundnut, black-gram (*udid*), *math*, *mug*, sesamum, coriander, gram, *chavali*, jowar, bajri, wheat and cattle.

The Committee employs weighmen who are allocated to different traders and to different commodities in rotation to avoid foul ways.

The table below gives the volume of business done on the market yard during 1956—58:—

TABLE No. 9

VOLUME OF TRADE IN CHOPDA MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Maunds	Value	B. Maunds	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (unginned) ..	240,560	61,36,800	260,582	49,99,146
Groundnut (unshelled)	88,380	13,14,080	85,607	12,66,429
Groundnut (shelled) ..	4,512	63,168	4,185	67,680
Udid	2,751	33,012	3,326	44,016
Mug	108	972	21	1,080
Math	41	480	90	492
Chola	250	709	60	7,598
Sesamum	95	950	39	1,425
Gram	414	685	25	650
Coriander	8,140	97,680	7,002	97,680
Jowar	5,317	85,072	3,549	1,06,340
Wheat	3,852	34,608	483	53,228
Bajri	84	2,521	15	2,352

The commodities regulated at Pachora in 1958 were cotton, groundnut, *udid*, *mug*, sesamum, *gul*, *math*, castorseed, jowar, bajri, wheat, cattle, sheep and goats.

CHAPTER 8.

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REGULATED MARKETS.

Pachora.

The market yard at Pachora measures 11 acres. The area of operation of this market is comprised of the whole of Pachora taluka and the Bhadgaon peta.

The market is governed by the Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

There is a system of making heaps of agricultural produce which are sold by open auction. The following figures show the market charges recoverable in respect of regulated commodities in the Pachora market:—

MARKET CHARGES LEVIED IN PACHORA MARKET

Commodity (1)	Commission (2)	Hamali per maund (3)	Weighing charges per maund (4)	Market cess per cart (5)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton (unginned) ..	..	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3
Cotton (ginned)	0 12 0 (for Rs. 100 sale-proceeds from the seller).	0 0 6	..	0 6 0
Groundnut	Do.	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 3 0
Udid, *mug*, chola, *tur*, *math*, castorseed.	Do.	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 6 0
Jowar, bajri, wheat ..	Do.	0 0 6	0 0 6	..

Facilities such as temporary sheds, fencing, electric fitting, water arrangements, canteen, etc., are provided by the market committee.

The table below gives the volume of business done by the market committee during 1956—58:—

TABLE No. 10

VOLUME OF TRADE IN PACHORA MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity (1)	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Maunds (2)	Value (3)	B. Maunds (4)	Value (5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (unginned) ..	299,885	57,57,787	280,798	52,82,386
Groundnut (unshelled)	172,054	54,12,840	210,711	66,79,553
Gur	17,595	99,817	37,739	4,83,066
Udid	103,470	18,83,159	71,748	11,95,796
Mug	5,010	68,649	10,501	1,57,522
Math	429	5,051	90	1,185
Sesamum	1,527	54,900	1,468	48,811
Tur	9,902	18,826	1,906	25,142
Chola	707	9,898	1,785	26,022
Castorseed	1,552	30,510	1,101	20,813
Jowar	33,933	19,94,050	41,730	4,60,702
Bajri	5,859	96,674	15,392	2,07,795
Wheat	9,132	72,048	11,504	2,21,526

The commodities regulated at Amalner market are cotton, groundnut, *mug*, sesamum, *udid*, *tur*, *math*, castorseed, chillies, wheat, jowar, bajri and gram.

The market area covers the entire Amalner taluka. The area of the market yard is 14 acres and 21 gunthas. The Market Committee has its own office building. It has constructed a temporary shed. It provides facilities such as canteen, drinking-water, etc.

The table below shows the volume of business done by the Committee during 1956—58:—

TABLE No. 11

VOLUME OF TRADE IN AMALNER MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Maunds	Value	B. Maunds	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (ginned)	3,731	N. A. *	5,474	N. A.
Cotton (unginned) ..	190,122	57,17,908	315,597	96,12,017
Groundnut (shelled) ..	135	N. A.	180	N. A.
Groundnut (unshelled)	376,227	62,15,420	369,450	60,59,163
Chillies (wet)	95,832	11,04,829	27,429	2,62,239
Chillies (dry)	1,995	N. A.	1,080	N. A.
Mug	47,560	6,89,782	66,273	9,63,684
Sesamum	18,804	6,56,643	13,592	7,59,682
Chola	970	17,500	3,252	57,003
Math	662	6,851	103	1,458
Tur	9,222	1,11,933	1,308	15,336
Coriander	22,476	4,32,274	10,416	1,97,184
Udid	30,988	5,28,943	17,716	2,83,260
Jowar	66,615	9,90,624	36,180	4,89,539
Bajri	7,076	1,22,160	7,608	1,15,289
Wheat	17,232	3,19,496	14,614	5,58,847
Castorseed	3,468	76,398	2,052	37,601
Gram	4,226	55,056	963	12,417

*N.A.—"Not available".

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Trade and Commerce.

REGULATED MARKETS.

Chalisgaon.

The commodities regulated at Chalisgaon market are cotton, groundnut, *gul*, *mug*, *math*, sesamum, castorseed, jowar, bajri, wheat, gram, *tur*, *chavali*, *kulthi* and chillies.

The market area covers the entire Chalisgaon taluka and there is a sub-market yard at Mehunbare.

The market committee has provided drinking-water, rest-room, a canteen, lighting and other facilities. There is a godown where a producer desiring to withhold his produce can keep it in the godown.

The table below shows the volume of business done on the market yard during 1956—58:—

TABLE No. 12

VOLUME OF TRADE IN CHALISGAON MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Maunds	Value	B. Maunds	Value
(5)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (ginned)	1,247	98,000	1,235	88,200
Cotton (unginned) ..	113,622	33,71,044	73,588	23,33,943
Groundnut (shelled) ..	99	2,475	28	665
Groundnut (unshelled)	298,366	50,29,361	282,991	46,02,670
Chillies (wet)	13,810	1,63,223	8,971	95,977
Chillies (dry)	2,395	1,34,209	2,509	1,26,220
Udid	35,002	6,01,248	26,823	4,85,901
Mug	3,252	43,307	10,488	1,45,288
Math	2,674	28,231	834	12,541
Wheat	30,102	5,65,179	26,821	4,82,334
Jowar	62,637	9,38,224	83,368	2,62,989
Bajri	37,230	6,21,749	51,058	7,38,357
Gram	22,289	2,00,103	11,075	1,39,932
Tur	7,218	88,361	2,625	32,106
Chola	826	11,308	546	8,326
Kulthi	852	7,631	408	4,075
Sesamum	1,994	67,964	1,007	35,372
Castorseed	6,663	1,49,880	3,833	74,272
Linseed	1,112	22,195	3,202	71,369
Safflower	473	7,080	80	1,077

REGULATED MARKETS.
Bodwad.

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Bodwad, was constituted in April 1951. However, the actual working commenced in February 1952.

The area of operation of this market covers three revenue circles, *viz.*, Bodwad, Varangaon and Gotegaon.

The commodities in which trade is transacted on this market are cotton (ginned and unginned), groundnut jowar, wheat, bajri, *udid, mug, tur*, sesamum and chillies (wet and dry). Cotton is the most important commodity handled at this market.

The table below gives the volume of business done by the Market Committee during 1956-57 and 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 13

VOLUME OF TRADE IN BODWAD MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Maunds	Value	B. Maunds	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (unginned) ..	156,981	42,78,337	313,464	87.76,992
Groundnut (unshelled)	27,280	3,67,976	39,336	6,13,376
Jowar	4,554	69,912	6,683	73,512
Bajri	237	5 058	15	210
Udid	11,937	7,46,149	4,629	69,435
Mug	12	195	18	234
Tur	2,001	75,104	120	1,329
Sesamum	15	315	..	..
Chillies (wet)	12,869	18,096	3,999	51,967
Chillies (dry)	587	11,705	110	6,050
Wheat	789	8,094	226	4,725
Chola	15	210	12	156

Raver

The Raver Market Committee was constituted in 1958. It uses the weekly bazar site as the market yard. The area of operation of this market covers Raver taluka. The important commodities handled at this market are cotton, groundnut, jowar, bajri, *udid, mug, tur*, coriander, etc.

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Trade and Commerce.

REGULATED MARKETS.

Parola.

There is a sub-market yard at Parola. Land measuring 2 acres and 18 gunthas covers the market yard. The operation of this market extends over the Parola taluka. The commodities handled at this market are cotton, groundnut, jowar, bajri, wheat, *udid, mug, tur, chavali,* sesamum and castorseed.

The table below gives the volume of business done on the market during 1956-57 and 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 14

VOLUME OF TRADE IN PAROLA MARKET DURING 1956—58

Commodity	1956-57		1957-58	
	B. Maunds	Value	B. Maunds	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton (unginned) ..	8,790	1,72,415	6,356	2,29,877
Groundnut	50,540	5,00,222	44,950	8,12,772
Chillies (wet)	20,397	1,60,192	7,617	77,504
Mug	398	4,360	1,204	16,868
Sesamum	140	3,194	81	3,992
Math	147	1,616	17	215
Chola	353	4,670	1,466	25,183
Tur	1,135	9,923	130	1,538
Coriander	6	148	..	..
Udid	7,528	96,887	5,660	1,02,806
Jowar	31,436	4,31,185	5,313	55,946
Bajri	3,923	69,787	4,682	54,080
Wheat	3,679	62,259	2,530	44,885
Gram	2,804	33,560	383	3,950
Castorseed	1,671	28,470	2,229	37,672

In 1957-58, there were 28 co-operative marketing societies dealing in various commodities. The statement below shows the volume of work done by co-operative organisations operating in the regulated markets in 1957-58:—

TABLE No. 15

VOLUME OF WORK DONE BY CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1957-58)

Market Committee	Commodity	Quantity	Value	Percentage of trade handled by co-operatives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		B. Maunds	Rs.	
1. Amalner ..	Groundnut ..	46,020	7,61,105	3
	Cotton	36,960	11,31,382	9
	Mug	3,900	54,356	18
	Udid	1,140	19,095	16
	Sesamum	1,668	57,546	8
	Chola	240	4,290	13
	Castorseed ..	240	4,380	9
	Tur	108	1,283	12
	Chillies	2,540	23,331	11
	Jowar	2,532	30,067	14
	Bajri	324	3,880	23
	Wheat	1,248	22,386	12
	Gram	84	1,071	12
	Coriander .. .	570	10,688	18
2. Sub-Market, Parola	Groundnut ..	15,382	3,31,369	20
	Cotton	2,641	62,039	30
	Mug	198	6,386	20
	Udid	1,498	36,441	21
	Chola	198	6,255	40
	Sesamum	34	1,315	30
	Tur	64	760	40
	Castorseed ..	576	9,010	40
	Jowar	1,060	15,335	30
	Bajri	945	10,556	30

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Trade and Commerce.
REGULATED MARKETS.
Co-operative Marketing.

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

VOLUME OF WORK DONE BY CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS IN JALGAON DISTRICT (1957-58)—*contd.*

Market Committee (1)	Commodity (2)	Quantity (3)	Value (4)	Percentage of trade handled by co-operatives (5)
		B. Maunds	Rs.	
2. Sub-Market—Parola—*contd.*	Wheat	705	12,552	30
	Gram	68	426	40
	Chillies	4,621	30,363	20
	Math	2	37	50
3. Bhusawal ..	Groundnut ..	3,435	70,203	9
	Cotton	11,869	4,39,524	6
4. Chalisgaon ..	Cotton	14,253	5,04,691	21
	Groundnut ..	66,860	11,73,088	10
	Others .. .	27,682	4,25,252	10
5. Chopda .	Cotton	43,047	14,90,850	30
	Groundnut ..	17,619	2,97,123	30
	Bhusar	779	11,557	30
6. Bodwad ..	Groundnut ..	8,615	1,57,437	23
	Cotton	29,376	9,87,622	14
	Others	469	5,223	3
7. Sub-Market, Varangaon.	Groundnut ..	185	2,694	8
	Cotton	7,537	3,29,437	9
8 Jalgaon	Cotton	69,041	14,32,088	54
	Groundnut ..	40,501	7,05,929	56
	Others	35,694	5,29,558	27
9. Pachora ..	Cotton . ..	1,09,575	32,66,566	50
	Groundnut ..	1,41,502	26,46,567	57
	Bhusar .. .	56,249	8,29,709	37

Of the total produce marketed in 1957-58 in Jalgaon district. 12 per cent was dealt in by co-operative marketing societies, while the target during the Second Five-Year Plan was fixed at 30 per cent.

REGULATED MARKETS.
Co-operative Marketing.

Efforts are being made to improve the economic position of the agriculturists by providing adequate finance through credit societies. In a detailed survey conducted under the auspices of the Co-operative Department, it was pointed out that the agriculturist should be assured fair prices for his produce and that adequate finance should be made available to him. In Jalgaon district, the work of linking credit with marketing has been undertaken by a few societies.

There are 17 cotton sale societies in this district of which 13 are operating in the areas served by regulated markets. They are distributed as follows: 3 in Chalisgaon taluka, 4 in Pachora, 3 in Jalgaon, 2 in Bhusawal and one each in Chopda, Parola, Jamner, Raver and Edlabad sub-divisions of the district.

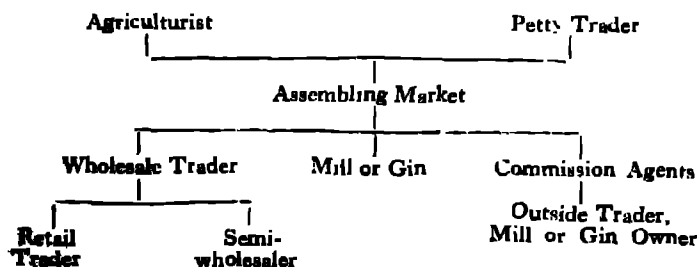
There is a growing tendency amongst producers to sell the produce through co-operative societies. For instance, there are 13 co-operative societies selling bananas at Jalgaon, Jamner, Shendurni, Bhusawal, Edlabad, Varangaon, Waghoda, Amoda, Amalner, Kajgaon, Parola, Chalisgaon, Nimbhora and Erandol. They account for one-third of the total export trade of bananas in this district.

The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, which is the central financing agency of the district, has been playing a leading role in fostering the co-operative movement. It has started an *adat* shop in the Amalner market.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Cotton, groundnut and banana are the important commercial crops in Jalgaon district, while *mug*, *udid*, coriander, chillies, *gul*, jowar and bajri are supplementary cash crops. Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Pachora, Bhusawal and Bodwad are the important wholesale markets for groundnut and cotton, Savda, Nimbhora, Bhusawal and Shendurni are large exporting centres of banana. Jalgaon, Amalner and Pachora are famous for wholesale trade in *mug*, *udid* and coriander, while Amalner, Varangaon, Bodwad and Mehunbare are markets for chillies.

Agricultural produce is generally brought by the agriculturist in the assembling markets wherein commission agents purchase it on behalf of outside traders or local traders, owners of oil-mills and gins.

The following chart shows the way in which transactions in agricultural produce in this district take place:—

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WHOLESALE TRADE

The table below shows the volume of various commodities handled at important trade centres in the district in 1956-57:—

TABLE No. 16

VOLUME OF TRADE HANDLED AT WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES

Name of the wholesale trade centre (1)	Chief commodities handled (2)	Turnover (3)	Value (4)
		B. Maunds	Rs.
1. Jalgaon	Cotton	141,696	25,93,899
	Groundnut	86,820	16,70,163
	Coriander	81,384	15,58,311
	Mug	71,876	11,03,330
	Udid	286,852	50,02,491
	Jowar	65,696	8,73,270
	Bajri	23,340	3,97,082
2. Amalner	Cotton	676,828	62,16,420
	Groundnut	190,122	57,17,908
	Coriander	22,476	4,32,274
	Mug	47,560	6,89,782
	Udid	30,988	5,28,943
	Jowar	66,615	9,90,626
	Bajri	7,076	1,22,160
	Chillies	85,832	11,04,829
3. Chalisgaon	Cotton	113,622	33,71,044
	Groundnut	298,465	50,41,856
	Chillies (Wet)	13,810	1,68,223
	Chillies (Dry)	20,355	1,34,209
	Gul	63,804	8,25,171
	Jowar	62,837	9,38,224
	Bajri	37,230	6,21,749
4. Pachora	Cotton	172,055	54,12,840
	Groundnut	299,884	56,57,787
	Mug	5,011	68,649

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

VOLUME OF TRADE HANDLED AT WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES—*contd.*

Name of the wholesale trade centre (1)	Chief commodities handled (2)	Turnover (3)	Value (4)
		B. Maunds	Rs.
4. Pachora—*contd.*	*Udid*	103,470	18,83,160
	Jowar	13,933	1,95,552
	Bajri	5,859	96,674
	Gul	17,596	99,817
5. Chopda	Cotton	204,560	61,36,800
	Groundnut	88,464	13,16,601
6. Bodwad	Cotton	156,982	42,78,337
	Groundnut	27,280	3,67,976
	Chillies	216,792	1,80,096
7. Varangaon	Chillies	40,135	6,02,287
8. Mehunbare	Chillies (wet)	10,014	1,276
9. Bhusawal	Cotton	575,828	50,10,420
	Groundnut	201,017	60,75,340
	Mug	40,560	3,68,702
	Udid	30,750	5,01,743
	Jowar	60,175	8,70,527
	Total ..	4,594,539	7,94,26,628

Periodical bazars are held at the places mentioned below. These bazars are usually attended by villagers from the neighbouring villages and commodities such as grains, spices, vegetables, etc., are exchanged. The following list shows the taluka-wise distribution of places where periodical bazars are held:—

Taluka or peta	*Names of the places where periodical bazars are held*
Amalner ..	Amalner, Amalgaon, Amalner (non-municipal area), Marvad, Nanded, Patonda, Shirsale Bk.
Bhadgaon ..	Bhadgaon, Kajgaon, Kolgaon.
Bhusawal ..	Bhusawal, Bodwad, Varangaon, Harankhede, Jamathi, Kurhe Pra. Nashirabad, Varad Seem.

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Taluka or peta	*Names of the places where periodical bazars are held*
Chalisgaon ..	Chalisgaon, Bahal, Hirapur, Khedgaon, Mehunbare, Saygaon.
Chopda ..	Adavad, Chopda, Dhanora Pra. Adavad, Lasur, Vardi, Velode.
Edlabad ..	Anturli, Charathane, Dui, Edlabad, Ghodasgaon, Kurhe, Tarode, Wadhode.
Erandol ..	Erandol, Kasoda, Dharangaon, Sonwad Bk., Paldhi Kh., Zurkhede, Kadholi, Ringangaon, Utran.
Jalgaon ..	Asoda, Bhadli Bk., Jalgaon, Kanalde, Nandre Bk., Shirsoli Pra. Borner, Nashirabad, Mhasawad.
Jamner ..	Jamner, Pahur, Shendurni, Deulgoan, Garkhede Bk., Garkhede Kh., Maldabhadi, Neri Bk., Phatepur, Talegaon, Tondapur, Digar, Wakadi, Wakod Digar.
Pachora ..	Lohare, Nagardevale, Pachora, Pimpalgaon Bk., Kurangi, Nandra, Shindad, Tarkhede Kh., Varkhedi Bk.
Parola ..	Parola, Bahadarpur, Tamaswadi.
Raver ..	Raver, Savda, Ainpur, Chinawal, Khanapur, Khirdi Bk., Khirdi Kh., Nimbhore Bk., Tandalwadi, Thorgavhan, Wivare Bk., Wivare Kh.
Yawal ..	Bhalod, Faizpur, Nhavi, Yawal, Bamnod, Hingone, Kingaon Bk., Malod, Sakali.

VILLAGE TRADERS.

Most of the trade in rural areas is handled by village shopkeepers. Every village has more than one shopkeeper supplying day-to-day necessaries of villagers. The table below shows the estimated number of shops in the district:—

TABLE No. 17

TALUKA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RETAIL SHOPS IN RURAL AREAS OF JALGAON DISTRICT

Taluka or peta	No. of Villages	Type of Shops					Total
		Grocery	Cloth	Cutlery	Hotels	Miscellaneous	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Amalner	154	237	44	3	35	42	36
2. Bhadgaon	59	162	10	..	26	8	206
3. Bhusawal	103	304	7	..	33	20	364
4. Chalisgaon	125	435	82	2	108	145	772
5. Chopda	110	258	35	..	48	44	385
6. Edlabad	70	184	17	..	25	12	238
7. Erandol	150	384	57	..	150	79	670
8. Jalgaon	85	222	14	..	44	11	291
9. Jamner	141	484	45	..	100	47	676
10. Pachora	115	416	65	..	51	98	630
11. Parola	107	146	..	..	..	..	146
12. Raver	113	355	39	..	222	72	688
13. Yawal	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,412	3,587	415	5	842	578	5,427

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Trade and Commerce.

VILLAGE TRADERS.

Chalisgaon taluka with a total of 772 shops has the highest number. Next comes Yawal taluka with 688 shops. The average for the district comes to about 4 shops per village. Yawal taluka has an average of 8.6 shops per village which is the highest in the district. Raver has the lowest average of 1.2 shops per village.

Except grain, which he buys from local producers, the village shopkeeper draws his stock-in-trade from the neighbouring towns on credit basis. His stock-in-trade includes grain, spices, cocoanuts, washing soap, tea, coffee, tobacco, betel-nut, chillies, *gul*, sweet oil, cocoanut oil, salt, match-boxes, bidis, kerosene, petty medicines and other miscellaneous commodities. Shops in larger villages sell cloth, medicines, stationery and cutlery goods. Transactions are generally made on a cash basis. But credit facilities are also given. Dues are usually paid at harvest time. Village shopkeepers also act as moneylenders.

SHOPS REGISTERED UNDER THE SALES TAX ACT.

The following tables show the commodity-wise distribution of dealers registered under the Bombay Sales Tax Act of 1946 together with total turnover thereof in the rural and urban areas of the district:—

TABLE No. 18

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS IN TOWNS AND THEIR TOTAL TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

(Figures of gross turnover in thousands)

Name of the town	Food-stuffs and Hotels		Clothing and Consumers goods		Building Materials		Transport and Vehicle goods	
	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Jalgaon	49	3,415	122	44,919	19	2,358	7	2,769
2. Bhusawal	10	674	27	3,955	2	84	2	71
3. Chalisgaon	25	10,509	31	6,370	8	429	..	..
4. Chopda	1	18	18	435	3	213	..	..
5. Erandol	..	..	5	433	..	..	..	..
6. Jamner	2	543	12	1,323	11	83	..	..
7. Pachora	14	3,412	25	6,022	5	382	..	..
8. Raver	..	..	8	544	..	..	..	..
9. Yawal	2	69	10	455	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	18,640	258	64,456	38	3,549	9	2,840

TABLE No. 18—*contd.*

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS IN TOWNS AND THEIR TOTAL TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

(Figures of gross turnover in thousands)

Name of the town	Machinery and capital goods		Fuel and Power		Industrial Commodities		Miscellaneous		Total of all Commodities	
	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-Over
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Jalgaon	8	706	4	2,016	4	1,063	150	20,557	363	77,793
2. Bhusawal	..	..	3	2,048	2	2,032	38	7,679	84	16,543
3. Chalisgaon	2	28	1	276	3	241	39	13,005	109	30,858
4. Chopda	..	..	1	31	1	74	30	4,353	54	5,124
5. Erandol	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	639	10	1,072
6. Jamner	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	14,814	33	16,763
7. Pachora	3	327	..	..	1	58	33	32,673	81	42,874
8. Raver	..	..	..	..	3	1,423	20	4,768	31	6,735
9. Yawal	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2,128	26	2,652
Total ..	13	1,061	9	4,371	14	4,891	347	100,616	791	200,414

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Trade and Commerce.
SHOPS REGISTERED UNDER THE SALES TAX ACT.

TABLE No. 19

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS IN THE RURAL AREAS AND THEIR TOTAL TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

(Figures of gross turnover in thousands)

Taluka or Peta	Food-stuffs and Hotels		Clothing and Consumers goods		Building Materials		Transport and Vehicle goods	
	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Amalner	20	3,768	51	24,636	4	260	..	..
2. Bhadgaon	1	210	4	2,271	2	53	..	..
3. Bhusawal	11	1,501	22	2,318	4	127	..	..
4. Chalisgaon	..	.	2	56	.	..	..	..
5. Chopda	..	..	2	3,598	..	..	..	..
6. Edlabad	1	202	2	73	..	..	..	..
7. Erandol	3	158	17	2,189	2	76	..	..
8. Jalgaon	2	100	5	533	.	..	..	..
9. Jamner	1	1,134	17	3,033	1	26	..	..
10. Pachora	1	47	3	225	..	..	.	..
11. Parola	..	..	4	1,766	..	..	..	..
12. Raver	21	1,407	11	1,850	..	..	..	..
13. Yawal	3	107	15	1,922	3	204	.	..
Total ..	64	8,634	155	44,470	16	746	..	..

CHAPTER 8. Trade and Commerce. SHOPS REGISTERED UNDER THE SALES TAX ACT.

TABLE No. 19—*contd.*

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS IN THE RURAL AREAS AND THEIR TOTAL TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

(Figures of gross turnover in thousands)

Taluka or Peta	Machinery and Capital goods		Fuel and Power		Industrial Commodities		Miscellaneous		Total of all Commodities	
	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over	Number	Gross turn-over
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Amalner	..	..	5	4,832	..	..	61	28,550	141	62,046
2. Bhadgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,532	16	4,066
3. Bhusawal	2	280	4	2,256	3	4,062	32	3,590	78	14,134
4. Chalisgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	263	8	319
5. Chopda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,598
6. Edlabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	891	15	1,166
7. Erandol	..	..	1	57	..	..	36	7,428	59	9,908
8. Jalgaon	..	..	..	..	2	4	12	1,076	21	1,713
9. Jamner	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2,671	29	6,864
10. Pachora	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,479	11	1,751
11. Parola	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,165	14	2,931
12. Raver	..	..	1	95	2	63	10	2,055	45	5,470
13. Yawal	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6,737	49	8,970
Total ..	2	280	11	7,240	7	4,129	233	57,437	488	1,22,936

FAIRS.

Fairs are a typical feature of rural economy. Most of the fairs held at different places are associated with important deities and religious festivals. They attract a large number of traders and, during festivities, a variety of commodities including cloth, ready-made clothes, brass-wares, iron-wares, copper-wares, aluminium goods, toys, sweetmeats, eatables, fruits, sugar, sugarcane juice, foodgrains, perfumes, etc., are sold.

The following table shows the taluka-wise distribution of important fairs in the district:—

Taluka or peta	Number of fairs
Amalner	13
Bhadgaon	10
Bhusawal	12
Chalisgaon	26
Chopda	7
Edlabad	2
Erandol	10
Jalgaon	31
Jamner	10
Pachora	4
Parola	4
Raver	8
Yawal	31
Total ..	168

From the commercial point of view, the following fairs are important: Faizpur, Hingone, Bhalod, Yawal, Jalgaon, Nanded and Amalner in Amalner taluka; Chorawad in Parola taluka; Erandol in Erandol taluka; Ranjangaon and Mehunbare in Chalisgaon taluka; Chopda and Chahardi in Chopda taluka; Raver, Ainpur and Rozoda in Raver taluka; Changdev in Edlabad peta, and Maheji and Pimpalgaon in Pachora taluka.

These fairs are usually attended by itinerant merchants, hawkers, village shopkeepers and a fairly large number of village populace. Wholesale transactions generally do not take place.

The value of average turnover at the Faizpur fair is estimated to be Rs. 59,000; at Atrawal Rs. 10,000; at Chopda Rs. 6,500 and at Changdev Rs. 5,000.

PEDLARS.

Pedlars go from place to place to dispose of the merchandise in their possession. The growth of weekly bazars and fairs has limited their activity. Villagers who formerly used to patronize them now show a definite bias for the periodical markets and consequently the number of pedlars has dwindled considerably. Goods are carried by a pedlar either on a bicycle or in a bullock-cart or with the help of domestic animals such as ponies and asses or on his own shoulder, and at times, by State Transport buses or railways. They obtain their stock-in-trade from Jalgaon, Bhusawal and other nearby towns and sell the same in villages,

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Trade and Commerce.

PEDLARS.

market towns and fairs within their circuit. They are usually known to their customers. Every pedlar carried trade in specific goods and articles. Grocers usually handle groceries and spices; gardeners fruits and vegetables; copper-smiths copper and brass-wares; gold-smiths cheap ornaments; betel-leaf vendors betel-leaves; and oilmen oil. The other commodities sold are sweet-meats, tea, ice-cream, bread and biscuits; tobacco, *bidis* and snuff: handloom and ready-made clothes, sarees, dhotis and blouse pieces; utensils of brass, copper and aluminium; blankets, carpets and mats; earthen potteries; clay and wooden toys; kerosene, bangles, *agarbatties*, etc. Most of the transactions are on cash basis, though barter cannot be regarded as entirely absent.

The business of pedlars in this district is brisk from October to May and dull from June to September.

TRADE IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

Detailed statistical information about the total volume of trade in various municipal towns of the district cannot be presented in the absence of full official or non-official data. Information obtainable from returns of octroi duty levied by various municipalities gives only partial trends thereof. The method of levying octroi duty is not uniform with the result that in some cases, either the quantity of exports or that of imports may not be available, while in others, either the value of exports or that of imports may not be available.

The following table contains data regarding the volume of trade at municipal towns in the district:—

TABLE No. 20

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1953-54

(Quantity in Bengali maunds and value in rupees)

Commodity Group	Amalner		Bhusawal		Chalisgaon		Chopda		Dharangaon	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Cereals—										
Imports	462,500	..	327,708	..	217,776	..	112,303	..	80,594	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,309	..	226,048	..
2. Sugar—										
Imports	55,632	..	22,181	..	31,521	..	28,172	..	9,477	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256	..	563	..
3. Firewood—										
Imports	..	..	107,420	..	..	..	49,467	..	71,840	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	256	..
4. *Petrol—										
Imports	..	..	114,116	..	..	..	24,558†	..	..	38,632
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	953†	..	..	20,464
5. Cement—										
Imports	6,151	..	10,940	..	5,698	..	2,920 (cwt.)	..	3,280	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,368	..
6. Building Materials—										
Imports	58,903	..	374,189	..	68,701	..	89,307	..	69,978	50,884
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,659	..	9,795	55,772

* Figures of quantity in gallons.
† Includes Kerosene.

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TABLE No. 20—*contd.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1953-54

(Quantity in Bengali maunds and value in rupees)

Commodity Group	Amalner		Bhusawal		Chalisgaon		Chopda		Dharangaon	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7. Cattle goods*—										
Imports	..	..	3,760	3,03,900	138,790	..	17,221	..	..	31,091
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	2,580
8. Tea—										
Imports	2,317	3,47,557	2,421	..	1,691	..	..	1,45,607	1,731	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,486	583	..
9. Tobacco—										
Imports	5,202	66,525	2,092	..	2,937	..	2,665	2,45,622	..	1,69,896
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	988	26,049	..	21,224
10. Piece-goods—										
Imports	172,639	10,51,209	..	16,22,800	10,758	..	..	4,10,810	..	4,42,539
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,976	..	2,22,605
11. Brass, Copper, Iron, etc.—										
Imports	16,595	15,59,515	9,005	10,71,100	16,135	..	..	2,13,356	..	2,12,854
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	21,962	..	..
12. Kerosene†—										
Imports	..	..	20,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,74,745
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,120

*Figures of quantity in numbers.

†Figures of quantity in gallons.

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TRADE IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

Commodity Group (1)	Erandol Quantity (2)	Erandol Value (3)	Faizpur Quantity (4)	Faizpur Value (5)	Jalgaon Quantity (6)	Jalgaon Value (7)	Pachora Quantity (8)	Pachora Value (9)
1. Cereals—								
Imports	75,535	..	72,902	2,459	994,999	..	..	4,74,198
Exports	6,928	..	..	..	103,030	..	..	2,02,758
2. Sugar—								
Imports	6,600	..	8,196	2,048	1,070	..	..	1,24,528
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,08,493
3. Firewood—								
Imports	9,600	..	21,460	168	11,758†	..	..	37,87,833
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,19,380
4. Petrol*—								
Imports	3,600	..	2,164	68	1,45,485	..	..	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Cement—								
Imports	6,720	..	6,897	308	21,2061	..	4,945‡	..
Exports	2,980	..	..	..	32‡	..	335‡	..
6. Building Materials—								
Imports	1,200	..	44,209	2,014	149,452	10	840	1,85,603
Exports	..	..	..	..	44,530	..	..	15,533

* Figures of quantity in gallons.
† Figures of quantity in carts.
‡ Figures of quantity in bags.

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TABLE No. 20—*contd.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1953-54.

(Quantity in Bengali maunds and value in rupees)

Commodity Group	Erandol		Faizpur		Jalgaon		Pachora	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7. Cattle goods—								
Imports	5 400	..	20,947	280	13,842†	..	9,010‡	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,320	..
8. Tea—								
Imports	..	41,600	..	99,229	..	6,09,606	..	2,04,859
Exports	..	6,400	..	..	..	..	..	53,860
9. Tobacco—								
Imports	800	..	..	27,333	4,164	..	..	8,15,250
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49,681
10. Piece-goods—								
Imports	..	1,01,120	..	1,28,686	..	39,11,293	23,991	2,09,514
Exports	..	83,200	..	..	..	1,39,558	..	..
11. Brass, Copper and Iron, etc.—								
Imports	..	97,280	4,777	..	654,727	..	..	7,42,332
Exports	..	32,000	..	..	46,015	20	..	75,686
12. Kerosene*—								
Imports	14,000	..	..	59,499	4,770,622	..	..	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	1,406,749	..	..	..

* Figures of quantity in gallons.
† Figures of quantity in carts.
‡ Figures of quantity in numbers.

Commodity Group	Parola		Raver		Savda	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cereals—						
Imports	109,518	..	166,143	..	120,275	..
Exports	..	..	5,117	..	72,165	..
2. Sugar—						
Imports	7,813	..	4,514	..	11,510	..
Exports	..	..	12	..	2,845	..
3. Firewood—						
Imports	5,615	..	40,167	..	432	..
Exports	..	..	2,276	..	..	..
4. Petrol*—						
Imports	..	38,312	..	..	..	7,525
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	4,575
5. Cement—						
Imports	644	..	5,113	..	7,207	..
Exports	..	..	48	..	3,479	..
6. Building Materials—						
Imports	16,485	..	58,739	..	17,427	..
Exports	..	..	41,680	..	11,748	..

*Figures of quantity in gallons.

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TRADE IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

TABLE No. 20—*contd.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN JALGAON DISTRICT IN 1953-54.

(Quantity in Bengali maunds and value in rupees)

Commodity Group	Parola		Raver		Savda	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Cattle-goods—						
Imports	63,894†	..	..	20,46,900	9,060	..
Exports	..	..	..	8,400	3,636	..
8. Tea—						
Imports	831	..	520	..	2,153	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	1,298	..
9. Tobacco—						
Imports	996	..	1,619	..	4,194	..
Exports	..	..	252	..	1,544	..
10. Piece-goods—						
Imports	6,108	..	..	2,39,346	..	5,32,295
Exports	..	..	..	684	..	2,49,525
11. Brass, Copper and Iron, etc.—						
Imports	4,240	..	..	2,31,629	..	7,39,324
Exports	..	..	..	24,194	..	3,23,349
12. Kerosene*—						
Imports	5,200	..	..	..	112,500	..
Exports	..	..	..	..	93,780	..

* Figures of quantity in gallons.

† Figures of quantity in numbers.

Since the beginning of this century, there has been a considerable increase in the volume of retail trade and number of retail shops. Formerly, there were a few retail shops selling the necessaries of life. However, with changes in the economic condition of the society, needs of the people assumed a varied nature and, consequently, retail shops began to deal in varied goods in a larger volume. The change was, however, more glaring in the urban and semi-urban areas of the district. With a higher degree of urbanisation and increase in the population of towns like Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Amalner and Pachora, the number of retail shops dealing in various commodities has gone up. The number of retail shops registered under the Shops and Establishments Act of 1946 in the important municipal towns of the district is shown in the table below*:—

TABLE No. 21

NUMBER OF RETAIL SHOPS REGISTERED UNDER SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1946, IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS

Name of town (1)	Number of shops (2)	Employment in the shops (3)
Jalgaon	2,298	4,994
Bhusawal	1,929	2,439
Amalner	1,430	1,799
Chalisgaon	642	1,149
Pachora	418	948
Faizpur	284	460
Yawal	172	232
Erandol	162	342
Savda	137	184
Chopda	103	203

Dispersion of Shops. *Groceries.*

Among retail shops the grocery group is the most important in view of its number and employment. They sell cereals, pulses, *gul*, sugar, oil, ghee, spices, tea, coffee and other items of grocery. Their stock-in-trade varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. The shopkeepers buy their goods from larger towns like Jalgaon, Bhusawal, etc., usually in cash. But those with a good reputation and standing get credit facilities.

*This account is exclusive of the retail shops not registered under the Shops and Establishments Act of 1946.

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RETAIL TRADE.

Dispersion of Shops.

Pan, Bidi, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Next in order are *pan, bidi,* cigarette and tobacco shops. They are small units managed by one or two persons.

Cloth and Hosiery.

Cloth and hosiery shops come next. The value of their total stock varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 60,000. They sell all varieties of cloth, such as cotton, silk, nylon, woollen, etc.; shirting, coating, sarees, blouse-pieces, Banarasi *shalu, paithani, chadars* and so on. Some of the shops at Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon and Faizpur deal in selected varieties of cloth. These shops are either organised on partnership basis or are individually owned and managed with the help of three or four servants.

Hosiery products are mainly sold during the months of November, December and January.

Cloth trade is brisk between October and May. For the rest of the year it is dull.

Wood, Fuel and Timber.

Wood and fuel shops deal in firewood, wood, fuel, timber, charcoal and coal. Firewood is brought from the Satpuda and Ajanta mountains. Timber comes from Satpuda mountains, Nasik and Malabar. Malabar timber (*sag*) fetches a high price. Chopda, Kingaon and Faizpur are famous for retail trade in timber.

Stationery, Cutlery, Bangles and Provision.

The number of stationery, cutlery and provision stores is quite large. These shops specialise in the sale of stationery, toilet articles, pencils, fountain-pens, ink, nibs, cutlery and provision goods. All these articles are purchased from Bombay.

Bicycle Shops.

There are quite a few shops trading in bicycles at Jalgaon and Bhusawal. These shop-keepers have business connections with wholesale merchants in Bombay. Bicycles are given on hire also.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Most of the shops dealing in fruits and vegetables are small units. They obtain their stock-in trade from the adjoining rural areas. The fruits sold are bananas, oranges, *mosumbis*, apples, grapes, *papai, chiku* and mangoes. The trade in fruits and vegetables is seasonal.

Hardware and Building Materials.

Recently there has been an increase in shops dealing in hardware and building materials due to the expanding building activity. They are to be found in all towns. They sell iron and steel bars, nails, screws, metal sheets, etc. The value of their stock usually ranges from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

Medicines and Drugs.

Medicine and drug shops deal in a variety of medicines and drugs, allopathic, homoeopathic, ayurvedic and other indigenous and foreign medicines. Jalgaon has the maximum number of these stores. Most of the dealers in the smaller towns purchase their stock-in-trade from Jalgaon. There is also an Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jalgaon. The medical stores in Jalgaon are situated in Navi Peth and Polan Peth.

HAWKERS.

Hawkers could be regarded as counterparts of retail traders in the city. They are distributed in the municipal towns as under—Jalgaon 81, Bhusawal 35. Amalner 6, Chopda 10, Savda 10

and Parola 6. They move from place to place and go on hawking merchandise. They carry their goods either in their handcarts or on their person. The commodities which they handle include milk, vegetables, fruits, sprouted grains, groundnuts, sweets, ready-made clothes, hosiery, ice-creams, sugarcane juice, utensils, toys, stationery, cutlery, grocery, tea, soap, oils, *agarbattis, bidis* and other miscellaneous articles.

With a view to regulating the activities of the hawkers, the municipalities at Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner and Chopda have introduced the system of licensing hawkers. Jalgaon municipality which has the largest number of hawkers collects from them a licence fee of Rs. 5 per annum. In addition, a wheel tax amounting to Rs. 6 per annum is also recovered. The Bhusawal municipality imposes a licence fee of Rs. 2 for those hawkers who sell articles of food and drink. If a hawker uses a vehicle he has to pay a wheel tax of Rs. 2 per annum. The Amalner and Chopda municipalities impose a licence fee of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, respectively.

Most of the hawkers in Bhusawal are found in ward Nos. II, IV, VII and X. Within the limits of the Jalgaon Municipal Borough, 70 hawkers deal in eatables and 11 in cutlery. The following is the number of hawkers in each of the wards of this Municipal Borough—Bhavani 11, Polan 14, Balaji 8, Shani 12, Joshi 5, Maruti 9, Vithal 3, Navi 3, Baliram 5, Jilha 8, Poona File 2 and Nava File 1.

In Parola, of the six hawkers, four sell sweetmeats, one sells stationery and one sells sugarcane juice.

ASSOCIATIONS OF TRADERS.

There are a few associations of traders and merchants connected with different trades and business at the various trade centres of the district. They are as follows:—

(1) The Medicine Dealers' Association, Jalgaon.

(2) The Cotton Merchants' Association, Jalgaon.

(3) Ginning Factory Owners' Association.

(4) Nimbhora Station Falbagayatdar Sahakari Falvikri Karnari Society, Ltd., Nimbhora.

The first three have been formed with a view to bringing about closer co-operation amongst the members of the business community.

The Nimbhora Station Falvikri Society is a society formed by fruit growers and sellers. Its objective is to make banana plantation a profitable business, to help the growers to get fair prices and to put forth before Government authorities the problems confronting the growers. It provides manures, mobile oil, crude oil and spare parts of oil engines to the fruit growers.

CHAPTER 9—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 9.

Transport and Communications.

INTRODUCTION.

THE EARLY ROCK-CUT REMAINS AT AJANTA, at Patna near Chalisgaon, at Chandor, and at Nasik, make it probable that, as far back as the second and first centuries before Christ, road routes between north and south India passed close to those places. Probably there was also during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a line of traffic to north Gujarat and the coast along the north bank of the Tapi*. Two other lines were of special importance when Asirgad was the capital of Khandesh. Of these one ran north and south, from north and central India through the Simrol pass by Asirgad to Ajanta and the south ; the other ran west to the coast, the route known as the Asirgad road, through Burhanpur, Savda, Jalgaon, Paldhi and Borkhand, to Nasik and the Thal pass[1].

At the beginning of the British rule there were no made roads. 'The tracks were ill-appointed and deficient in everything but discomfort and danger. Few and far between were the miserable hamlets, and the mountain passes were as rugged and impracticable as their fierce possessors'[2]. By the thirties of the nineteenth century a number of roads emanated from Dhulia, the chief among them being: Amalner-Chopda-Bhulkot, Parola-Erandol-Savda-Burhanpur, Bhadgaon-Pachora-Ajanta and Mehunbare-Aurangabad *via* Gavtala pass, etc. For many years the only one track which received the attention of the Government was the great Bombay-Agra trunk road which passed through the western part of Khandesh (present Dhulia district). In 1853-54 some progress was made in improving the cross-roads of the district. About 100 miles of fair weather roads were made at a cost of Rs. 9,880[3]. A gravelled and unbridged road maintained out of local funds ran through Parola and Erandol to Mhasawad railway station. From this route a gravelled and unbridged branch road ran. 22 miles south to Kajgaon railway station, and another one passed 6 miles north-west from Erandol to Dharangaon. A gravelled, drained and bridged (except over the Girna) road ran to Chalisgaon station, and from Chalisgaon it ran, through the Outram pass, to the border of the Nizam's territory. The road to Neri, gravelled, and bridged, and another road to Dharangaon emanated from Jalgaon. From Pachora station a gravelled and drained road ran 8 miles west to Bhadgaon. Since the opening of the railway (1865), the old

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* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XII, 1880, p. 206.

[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 206-7.

[2] Graham's Bhil Tribes, 1.

[3] Bom. Rev, Rec. XXVI of 1858, Part X.

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INTRODUCTION.

Asirgad road, running east from Jhodga on the Bombay-Agra road up to Burhanpur, was deserted and left to fall into decay. Besides these some short gravelled roads ran between the respective towns and railway stations of Maheji, Savda, Raver, Varangaon and Bodvad, which were mainly fair weather cart-tracks[1].

The condition of transport and communications even at the beginning of this century was far from satisfactory. The roads existing then were earthen passes hardly passable during the rainy season and strewn with dust sometimes one foot deep in the hot season. They were mainly suitable to bullock-carts. A person forced to travel along with his goods in the rainy season was confronted with numerous difficulties. Attempts were made at constructing new roads. But they were mainly earthen and *murum*. The occurrence of famines, and especially the one in 1918-19, prompted the Government to improve the roads and accordingly many a road was metalled and some bridges were constructed. Even with a slow process of development, the condition of roads was somewhat better in 1940 when the Dhulia-Jalgaon-Nagpur Road, Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road, Jalgaon-Ajanta Road and Shirpur-Raver Road were improved upon.

In 1960, there were, in the district, one National Highway, 88 miles and 4 furlongs in length, four State Highways with a total length of 240 miles and a furlong and a number of Major District Roads. Total length of the important Major District Roads was 198 miles and 6 furlongs. In spite of considerable total mileage in this district, there remains much to be done in regard to the surface of the road. Jalgaon is a commercially advanced district, and hence, improved road communications are calculated to bring prosperity to the district.

As regards railways, this district is served well by them since the latter half of the 19th century. Portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway falling in this district was begun in 1852 and opened for traffic between 1861 and 1865. There are four junctions, namely, Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Pachora and Chalisgaon. From Bhusawal emanate the broad gauge Bhusawal-Nagpur-Howrah line and the Bhusawal-Itarsi-Delhi line, from Jalgaon the Surat-Bhusawal line, from Pachora the Pachora-Jamner line, and from Chalisgaon, the Chalisgaon-Dhulia line. This district is linked with important cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur and Allahabad.

Railways have facilitated transport of a huge amount of goods and passengers in this district. It is necessary, however, that motorable roads linking the towns with the railway stations should be constructed. In the context of railway development in this district, the proposed electrification of the Igatpuri-Bhusawal line will assume significant dimensions.

As a war strategy, an aerodrome was established at Chalisgaon during World War II. It was, however, closed with the cessation of hostilities.

[1] Based on the account of communications in the Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. XII, 1880.

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Transport and Communications.

INTRODUCTION.

The following table gives the number of persons engaged in transport and communications in Jalgaon district:—

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Category	Number of persons engaged in			
	1911	1921	1931	1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Air Transport	..	..	..	1
Railway Transport	4,8°6	6,777	5,245	7,935
Road Transport	3,493	1,880	1,068	1,364
Water Transport	32	68	41	25
Post and Telegraphs	390	879	263	744
Total ..	8,811	9,604	6,617	10,069

The statement reveals that railway transport engaged the largest number of persons since the census of 1911. This was so even at the time of publication of the Old Khandesh District Gazetteer. This might be related to the fact that Bhusawal is a junction and headquarters of the Bhusawal Division of the Central Railway, formerly the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The ratio of the change in employment in railway with that in population tended more to unity. The employment in road transport was larger than in the following census years. Water transport engaged a very small number of persons. This might be due to the fact that Jalgaon is an inland district and there are also no big navigable rivers in it.

As for air transport, the above statement does not give the employment at the airport at Chalisgaon which was established as a war strategy during World War II. The 1951 census did not take account of the number of youths emploved in the Indian Air Force.

Composition of the employment in road transport has undergone considerable changes since the beginning of this decade. Formerly, the persons employed in road transport were mainly engaged in construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, bullock-carts, horse-drawn tongas and a few automobile vehicles. There were a few motor trucks, and the number of motor buses was also small. Recently, the number of trucks, buses and taxis has gone up. Bullock-carts have lost their former importance as a means of passenger transport. With the nationalisation of road transport and the establishment of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation in 1948, the persons engaged in passenger transport became employees of the Corporation.

Such a table, however, fails to describe the historical picture, as the basis of the censuses was never uniform and faultless. The occupational data furnished in them was not perfectly representative. Also, employment figures do not reveal the true nature and the correlation of facts. Nevertheless, this is calculated to serve as a partial presentation of occupational trends.

CHAPTER 9.

Transport and Communications.

RAILWAYS.

Jalgaon district takes a place of pride as being served by railways from 1861—65. *The portion of the line, about 142 miles, within limits of this district was begun in 1852, and opened for traffic between 1861 and 1865. The present route mileage of railways in the district is about 232, of which 186 miles are under the Central Railway and about 46 under the Western Railway. As a result of the re-grouping of the Indian railways, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was grouped in 1952 under the Central Railway and the Tapi Valley Railway under the Western Railway.

ROUTES. Central Railway.

The routes under the Central Railway are: (1) Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi, (2) Bhusawal-Nagpur, (3) Chalisgaon-Dhulia and (4) Pachora-Jamner.

Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi Railway.

The Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi is the main line of the Central Railway which emanates from Bombay, runs north-east through the Thana and Nasik districts and enters this district at its south-west corner near the Rohini railway station, 193 miles away from Bombay. It then runs through the heart of the district, a distance of about 111 miles upto Waghod station, 304 miles from Bombay. This line traverses the Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon, Pachora, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Yawal and Raver talukas and keeps near the course of the Girna as far as Jalgaon. The topography of the countryside through which this line passes is plain with a few hills and is more dry than green. There is a T. B. Sanatorium by the line near Jalgaon. The line crosses the Vaghur between Bhadli and Bhusawal. Soon after leaving the junction station at Bhusawal, the line crosses the Tapi. The river* is nearly 590 yards wide and subject to sudden and severe floods rising at times to a height of seventy-eight feet. It was at first spanned by a bridge, 875 yards long, consisting of five openings of 138 feet and fourteen of 60 feet covered iron girders. and twenty arches of 40 feet each. The beds of the Tapi and the Vaghur as well as the small rivers are of solid rock, and for the bridges good foundations were obtained with ease. But the masonry was in some cases unsatisfactory and it was found necessary to build them on a new design with piers of iron cylinders filled with concrete. The Tapi bridge was in 1872 replaced by a new one on this principle. about 852 yards long and consisting of twenty-eight spans of 66 feet and five of 150 feet girders[1]. The bridge at present has become loose in its design.

From Bhusawal onwards the line passes through a countryside rich with mango groves and banana plantation. The ancient and famous Ajanta Caves are only 33 miles away from Jalgaon and this has added to its importance as a station of tourist traffic from all over India and abroad. Tourists from India and abroad daily visit the caves. After crossing Jalgaon district, it enters Madhya Pradesh and touches the famous paper mill at Nepa Nagar 327 miles away from Bombay.

* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XII, 1880.

[1] *Ibid*

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Transport and Communications.

RAILWAYS.
Central Railway.
Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi Railway.

The stations on this route (with their distance from Bombay) are; Rohini 193, Hirapur 199, Chalisgaon 204, Vaghli 210, Kajgaon 216, Nagardevla 220, Galan 225, Pachora 232, Pardhade 237, Maheji 241, Mhasawad 248, Shirsoli 254, Jalgaon 261, Bhadli 269, Bhusawal 276, Duskheda 281, Savda 286, Nimbhora 292, Raver 298 and Waghod 304.

This is a broad gauge (5′—6″) line. * The Chalisgaon to Jalgaon portion of it was opened for traffic in 1862, Jalgaon to Bhusawal in 1863, and from Bhusawal to Burhanpur in 1865. The double line in this district was constructed and opened for traffic between 1869 and 1889.

All the stations on this line in the district are provided with buildings, booking offices and quarters for the staff. Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Pachora and Chalisgaon are junction stations and provided with spacious modern buildings, waiting rooms for I, II and III classes, refreshment rooms, tea stalls, etc. There are vegetarian, non-vegetarian and light refreshment rooms at Bhusawal. Savda and Raver stations also have light refreshment rooms.

Bhusawal is the headquarters of the Bhusawal Division and from here emanates the Bhusawal-Nagpur route. There are five spacious platforms and modern quarters for staff. The workshop at Bhusawal is very big. From Jalgaon emanates the Bhusawal-Surat route of the Western Railway. Tourist traffic to Ajanta caves has added to the importance of Jalgaon. It is a centre of education and headquarters of the district. From Chalisgaon emanates the Chalisgaon-Dhulia line. It had assumed an added importance, when an aerodrome was established here during World War II.

The passenger trains running daily on this line are: (1) Punjab Mail, (2) Calcutta Mail *via* Allahabad, (3) Calcutta Mail *via* Nagpur, (4) Pathankot Express, (5) Kashi Express, (6) Bombay-Howrah Express, (7) Bombay-Bhusawal Passenger-351, (8) Bombay-Bhusawal Passenger-353, (9) Bombay-Nagpur Express, and (10) Bombay-Howrah Janata Express *via* Allahabad.

The following is the statement showing the number of passengers booked at the stations within limits of Jalgaon district during the year ending 31st March 1957:—

TABLE No. 2

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BOOKED AT VARIOUS STATIONS IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Station	Number of passengers booked
Chalisgaon	583,099
Vaghli	43,766
Kajgaon	120,607
Nagardevla	98,588
Galan	56,444
Pachora	501,110
Pardhade	57,416

*History of Indian Railways: Ministry of Railways.

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Transport and Communications.
RAILWAYS.
Central Railway.
Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi Railway.

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

Station	Number of passengers booked
Maheji	91,851
Mhasawad	90,194
Shirsoli	56,858
Jalgaon	769,463
Bhadli	81,347
Bhusawal	972,224
Duskheda	27,405
Savda	179,312
Nimbhora	174,866
Raver	223,462
Waghod	85,364

The following is the statement showing the quantity of chief items of exports from the various stations within the limits of Jalgaon district during the year ending 31st March 1957:—

TABLE No. 3

COMMODITY-WISE EXPORTS FROM VARIOUS STATIONS ON THE BOMBAY-BHUSAWAL-ITARSI ROUTE IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Station (1)	Commodity (2)	Quantity in Mds. (3)	Principal Destinations (4)
Waghod ..	Fresh fruits and vegetables	28,877	Khandwa, Bhopal, Mathura, Delhi, N. Rly. *via* Agra Cantonment.
Raver ..	Cotton	36,254	Cotton Depot, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Cottonseed	30,001	W. Rly. *via* Khandwa, N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Fresh fruits and vegetables	48,790	Khandwa, Agra, New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.
	Pulses	6,902	Khandwa, S. Rly. *via* Raichur, S. E. Rly. *via* Nagpur, Kanpur.
	Groundnut Oil	8,789	B. P. T. (Stores Depot), B. P. T. (Alexandra Dock), Kurnool Town, N. Rly. *via* New Delhi.
	Groundnuts	8,955	Wadi Bunder, Akola, Pachora, Khamgaon.
Nimbhora ..	Cotton	16,963	Chalisgaon, Cotton Depot, S. E. Rly. *via* Nagpur, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.
	Fruits and vegetables ..	168,168	Agra, Mathura, Naini, New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

COMMODITY-WISE EXPORTS FROM VARIOUS STATIONS ON THE BOMBAY-BHUSAWAL-ITARSI ROUTE IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Station (1)	Commodity (2)	Quantity in Mds. (3)	Principal Destinations (4)
Savda ..	Fruits and vegetables ..	27,405	Bhopal, Jhansi, Agra, New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa and Byculla (Bombay).
	Groundnut	6,995	Akola, Pachora, B. P. T. A. (Alexandra Dock), B. P. T. G. (Grain Depot).
	Pulses	7,680	Belaganj, S. Rly. *via* Raichur, N. Rly. *via* Agra Cantonment.
	Cottonseed	7,450	N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.
	Cotton	5,497	B. P. T. G. (Cotton Depot).
Dusukheda	Fruits and vegetables ..	33,696	New Delhi, Agra Cantonment, Bhopal, Nagpur.
Bhusawal ..	Cotton	86,551	B. P. T. Cotton Depot, Sholapur, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Cottonseed	51,835	Wadi Bunder, N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.
	Groundnuts	21,850	B. P. T. G., Akola, Wadi Bunder.
	Groundnut Oil	30,052	B. P. T. A., N. Rly. *via* New Delhi.
	Pulses	3,293	S. Rly. *via* Raichur.
	Fruits and vegetables ..	48,016	Amraoti, Naini, Byculla.
Jalgaon ..	Cotton	27,584	B. P. T. Cotton Depot, Chalisgaon, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.
	Cotton Piece-goods ..	4,489	Wadi Bunder, N. Rly. *via* Naini, Nagpur.
	Cottonseed	41,308	Belanganj, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa, N. Rly *via* Agra Cantonment.
	Grain and Pulses ..	357,787	Wadi Bunder, Belanganj, N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, S. Rly. *via* Bezwada and *via* Raichur, Kanpur, S. E. Rly. *via* Nagpur.
	Provisions	16,652	Wadi Bunder, S. Rly. *via* Nagpur.

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Transport and Communications.
RAILWAYS.
Central Railway.
Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi Railway.

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

COMMODITY-WISE EXPORTS FROM VARIOUS STATIONS ON THE BOMBAY-BHUSAWAL-ITARSI ROUTE IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Station	Commodity	Quantity in Mds.	Principal Destinations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jalgaon-*contd.*	Groundnut Oil	8,402	B. P. T. A., N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, S. E. Rly. *via* Nagpur.
	Groundnut Cake.. ..	22,769	Lasalgaon, Nasik, Belapur, Nizamabad.
Pachora ..	Hydrogenated Oils ..	99,459	Belanganj, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa, N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, Agra Cantonment, S. E. Rly. *via* Nagpur.
	Groundnut Cake	1,71,657	Lasalgaon, Belapur, Nizamabad, S. Rly. *via* Raichur Nasik.
	Groundnut Oil	25,779	B. P. T. Stores, B. P. T. A., B. P. T. G., N. Rly. *via* Naini.
	Cottonseed	42,692	Wadi Bunder, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Pulses	6,446	Wadi Bunder, S. Rly. *via* Raichur.
Kajgaon ..	Fruits and Vegetables ..	11,671	Byculla and Wadi Bunder.
	Groundnut Cake.. ..	1,890	Belapur, Nizamabad.
	Groundnuts	2,568	Pachora, Akola.
	Groundnut Oil	2,244	B. P. T. A., Akola.
Chalisgaon ..	Cotton Piece-goods ..	38,299	Wadi Bunder, Belanganj, N. Rly. *via* Agra Cantonment, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Groundnut Cake	62,033	Nizamabad, Shakernagar, S. Rly. *via* Raichur, Kopergaon.
	Oil-seeds	4,030	Wadi Bunder.

Bhusawal-Nagpur Railway.

The Bhusawal-Nagpur route emanates from the Bombay-Bhusawal-Itarsi route at Bhusawal, and runs in the eastern direction to enter, near Kahmkhed station, Buldhana district of Vidarbha region. The *prima facie* importance of this route lies in that it connects Bhusawal with the very rich Berar region, Nagpur and Calcutta cities and eastern India.

Portion of the route falling in this district was opened for traffic in 1863 and the double line was laid in 1889*. This is a broad gauge (5'—6") line about 24 miles long with good foundation. The countryside through which it passes is [illegible] and plain and consists of black alluvial soil suitable for [illegible] cultivation There is no major bridge on this route.

* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XII, 1880.

The stations on this route (with their distance from Bombay) are: Varangaon 284 and Bodwad 295. These are small stations provided with common facilities like buildings, waiting-rooms, staff quarters, etc.

During the year ending 31st March 1957, 202,059 passengers were booked at Varangaon and 2,06,005 passengers at Bodwad. The following table shows the quantity of chief items of exports at Varangaon and Bodwad, during the year ending 31st March 1957:—

TABLE No. 4

Station	Commodity	Quantity in Mds.	Principal Destinations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Varangaon ..	Cotton	18,585	B. P. T. Cotton Depot, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Cottonseed	15,238	Akola, New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Groundnut Cake.. ..	3,131	Nimbhora, Belapur.
	Groundnut Oil	1,464	Akola, B. P. T. Godown, Shegaon.
Bodwad ..	Cotton	42,901	B. P. T. Cotton Depot, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Cottonseed	22,086	Wadi Bunder, Akola, N. Rly. *via* New Delhi, W. Rly. *via* Khandwa.
	Grains and Pulses ..	19,071	Wadi Bunder, Belanganj, S. Rly. *via* Raichur.
	Groundnut	4,096	Wadi Bunder, Akola, Khamgaon.
	Groundnut Cake..	17,511	Belapur, Nasik, Nizamabad.

Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railway Route.

The Chalisgaon-Dhulia branch line emanates from the Bombay-Bhusawal route at Chalisgaon, and runs in the northern direction to enter Dhulia district wherein it terminates at Dhulia.

This line was opened for traffic in 1900. It is a broad gauge (5'—6") single line and has about 17 miles length in the district. Jamda and Rajmane, respectively 9 and 15 miles away from Chalisgaon are the only two stations in the district on this route. During the year ending 31st March 1957, the number of passengers booked from Jamda was 95,175 and from Rajmane 71,292. Three Up and Down passenger trains run on this line daily.

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Transport and Communications.

RAILWAYS.

Central Railway.

Pachora-Jamner Railway.

The Pachora-Jamner railway line was constructed by Messrs Shapoorji Godbole and Co. of Bombay. The Pachora-Pahur section was opened up in 1918 and the rest of the sections in 1919*. On termination of the contracts with the former Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the line was brought under direct State management with effect from 1st July 1925.

This is a narrow gauge (2′—6″) line with a length of 34.62 miles. It passes through more or less plain countryside with banana orchards at many a place.

The stations on this line (with their distance from Pachora) are: Varkhedi 7, Pimpalgaon 13, Shendurni 18, Pahur 25, Bhagdara 30 and Jamner 35. The number of passengers booked at the stations in the year ending 31st March 1957 was as follows: Varkhedi 1,00,946; Pimpalgaon 56,445; Shendurni 1,36,055; Pahur 99,750; Bhagdara 31,249 and Jamner 76,618. The following table gives the quantity of chief commodities exported from various stations during the year ending 31st March 1957:—

TABLE No. 5

COMMODITY-WISE EXPORTS AT VARIOUS STATIONS ON THE PACHORA-JAMNER ROUTE IN JALGAON DISTRICT

Station (1)	Commodity (2)	Quantity in Mds. (3)	Principal Destinations (4)
Varkhedi ..	Firewood	11,980	Deolali, Ahmadnagar, Belapur.
Shendurni ..	Cotton	24,882	B. P. T. Cotton Depot, S. E. Rly. *via* Nagpur.
	Cottonseed	4,800	Wadi Bunder, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Grains and Pulses ..	9,300	Wadi Bunder, S. Rly. *via* Raichur.
Pahur ..	Bones	2,385	Lahavit.
	Pulses	669	Chalisgaon, Manmad, Nasik.
Jamner ..	Cotton	44,607	B. P. T. Cotton Depot, W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon.
	Cottonseed	32,069	W. Rly. *via* Jalgaon, Wadi Bunder, N. Rly. *via* Delhi.
	Pulses	13,671	S. Rly. *via* Raichur, Wadi Bunder, S. Rly. *via* Nagpur.
	Groundnut Cake	5,853	Nimbhora, Raver.
	Groundnut	6,390	B. P. T. G., Akola, Shegaon.

There is a large quantum of banana trade carried through Shendurni, Jamner and Pahur which is not enumerated in the above account.

* History of Indian Railways: Ministry of Railways.

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RAILWAYS.
Western Railway.
Surat-Bhusawal Railway.

*The Tapi Valley Railway was originally constructed by Killick Nixon Co. and taken over by the former B.B. and C.I. Railway, on 31st April 1942. Section from Udha to Vyara was constructed in 1898, from Vyara to Nandurbar in 1899 and from Nandurbar to Jalgaon in 1900. Track is laid with 75 lbs. R. rail on CST 9 sleepers with the density of N. plus 2. The entire line is ballasted with stone ballast. Maximum ruling gradient on this section is 1 in 200 and the sharpest curve is of 1,910 feet radius. The terrain from where the line is passing is a flat one, it being taken generally parallel to the Tapi river. The entire line is broad gauge with single line up to Jalgaon. There are two important bridges on this line in the district, one near mile 157 on the Bori river and another near mile 186 on the Girna river. Length of the former is about 60′ and that of the latter about 170′.

It enters Jalgaon district from Dhulia district just after Betawad station at mile 147. The total route mileage under this section is about 46. Jalgaon station is not under Western Railway whose limit terminates at mile 189. From Jalgaon to Bhusawal it runs common with the Bombay-Bhusawal Railway line.

There is no important station on this section except Amalner. The stations on this route (with their distance from Surat) are: Padse 150, Bhortek 155, Amalner 160, Tarkhede 167, Dharangaon 176, Chavalkhede 180, Paldhi 187 and Jalgaon 194.

All the stations are provided with waiting-halls, benches, booking offices and other common amenities to the public. Three passenger trains run on this line daily.

ROADS.
Classification.

Roads in Jalgaon district are classified according to their importance into five categories: —

(1) National Highways, (2) State Highways, (3) Major District Roads, (4) Other District Roads and (5) Village Roads.

"National Highways" have been defined as "main highways serving predominantly national as distinct from state purposes, running through the length and breadth of India, which together form a system connecting (by routes as direct as practicable) major ports, foreign highways, capitals of States, and including highways required for strategic movements for the defence of India". The National Highways are maintained by the Buildings and Communications Department of the State from Central Government funds and are generally fully metalled and bridged. Presently, they are being black-topped.

"State Highways" have been defined as "all other main, trunk or arterial roads of a State connecting up with National Highways or State Highways of adjacent States, district headquarters and important cities within the State and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from district roads". These roads, which are usually maintained by State Government, are generally metalled and bridged and are motorable throughout the year, except that

* As per information received from General Manager, Western Railway.

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Transport and Communications.
ROADS.
Classification.

sometimes where they have causeways or submersible bridges, traffic may be interrupted in monsoon for very short periods. The State Highways usually have connections with National Highways.

"Major District Roads" are roughly of the same specifications as State Highways. These roads connect important market centres with railways, State Highways and National Highways.

"Other District Roads" are also of the same type as "Major District Roads" except that they are subject to more frequent interruptions of traffic during the rainy season. They also serve market places. These are generally unmetalled.

The State Highways and, in most cases, the Major District Roads are constructed by the State's Buildings and Communications Department, but the cost, unlike in National Highways, is met out of State funds. Other District Roads are constructed and maintained by District Local Board.

"Village Roads" are generally approach roads which link up main roads to villages. They have generally unmetalled surface and are constructed and maintained by District Local Board.

Below is given a running account of the important roads in the Jalgaon district:—

National Highway.
Surat-Dhulia-Jalgaon-Nagpur Road.

This road is a State Highway up to Dhulia (mile 136) and a National Highway from mile 136. It enters the Jalgaon district at mile 148/6 and runs from west to east through the heart of the district. It leaves this district at mile 237/2 and enters Buldhana district. Its total length in this district is 88 miles and 4 furlongs. During its course in the district, it passes through Parola, Erandol, Jalgaon and Bhusawal talukas.

In its stretch from west to east, it touches the following places at mile numbers given against each:—

Dalvel	(m. 151)
Mondala	(m. 153)
Karanji Bk.	(m. 154)
Parola	(m. 159 : I. B.*)
Mhaswa	(m. 161)
Sewa Bk.	(m. 165)
Savkheda	(m. 168)
Erandol	(m. 172 : I. B.*)
Pimpalkota	(m. 179)
Musai	(m. 182)
Paldhi Bk.	(m. 187)

*I. B stands for Inspection Bungalow.

ROADS.
National Highway.
Surat-Dhulia-Jalgaon-Nagpur Road.

Jalgaon ... ... (m. 192 : I. B.* & T.B.†)
Bhusawal ... ... (m. 209 : D. B.‡)
Varangaon ... ... (m. 218 : I. B.*)
Edlabad ... ... (m. 229 : I. B.*)

Running from west to east, the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by this road:—

Place or Point of Junction (1)	Name of Road (2)	Class (3)
Parola	Parola-Kajgaon	Other District Road.
Parola	Parola-Bhadgaon	Major District Road.
Erandol	Mhasawad-Chopda	Do.
Jalgaon	Jalgaon-Idgaon	Do.
Jalgaon	Jalgaon-Mhasawad	Do.
Bhusawal	Yawal-Bhusawal	Do.
Bhusawal	Bhusawal-Jamner	Do.
Edlabad	Chalisgaon-Bhusawal-Nagpur Road.	State Highway.

From mile 148/6 to 211/5, it has a black-topped surface, and the length beyond it has a water-bound macadam surface.

This National Highway crosses the following rivers and bridges:—

(1) Bori ... ... (m. 159) ... Causeway.
(2) Anjan ... ... (m. 176) ... Causeway.
(3) Girna ... ... (m. 189) .. Causeway.
(4) Vaghur ... ... (m. 206) .. Bridge.
(5) Mahmadpur ... (m. 216) ... Bridge.

This road is motorable throughout the year.

State Highways.
Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road

This road enters the district at mile 197/5. However, the length of the road between 197/5 and 201 is under the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer, Nasik Division. The jurisdiction of P.W.D., Jalgaon, extends to its length between mile 201 and 318/1. It runs in the north-east direction, a distance of 110 miles

* I. B. Stands for Inspection Bungalow
† T. B. Stands for Travellers' Bungalow.
‡ D. B. Stands for District Bungalow.

CHAPTER 9. Transport and Communications. ROADS. State Highways. *Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road.*

and 3 furlongs up to Edlabad where it joins the Surat-Dhulia-Nagpur National Highway at mile 230 and runs along with it up to the eastern border of the district, a distance of about 8 miles up to the village Ruikheda.

The section between Edlabad and Icchapur has a length of 10.25 miles and a water-bound macadam surface. It passes through Edlabad peta only.

The highway touches the following places on its way:—

Chalisgaon	... ...	(m. 215 : D. B.*)
Kajgaon	... ...	(m. 228)
Bhadgaon	... ...	(m. 23[illegible])
Pachora	... ...	(m. 247 : I. B.†)
Shendurni	... ...	(m. 263)
Pahur	... ...	(m. 271 : I. B.†)
Jamner	... ...	(m. 280)
Bodwad	... ...	(m. 295 : I. B.†)
Edlabad	... ...	(m. 308 : I. B.†)

It crosses the railway line (Central Railway) at miles 214, 234, 245 and the Pachora-Jamner railway line at miles 253, 262 and 277 and then the bridge over the river Purna at mile 309/4.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by this State Highway:—

Name or Point of Junction (1)	Name of Road (2)	Class (3)
Chalisgaon	Dhulia-Aurangabad Road ..	State Highway.
Kajgaon	Parola-Kajgaon Road ..	Other District Road.
Bhadgaon	Parola-Bhadgaon Road ..	Major District Road.
Pachora	Jalgaon-Pachora Road ..	Do.
Jamner	Bhusawal-Yawal Road ..	Do.
Jamner	Jamner Tondapur Road ..	Other District Road.
Bodwad	Varangaon-Bodwad Road ..	Do.
Edlabad	Surat-Dhulia-Nagpur Road	National Highway.

It traverses Chalisgaon, Pachora, Jamner and Bhusawal talukas and Bhadgaon and Edlabad petas.

It has a water-bound macadam surface except for its length lying within the municipal limits of Chalisgaon and Pachora.

It is motorable throughout the year.

* D. B. Stands for District Bungalow.
† I. B. Stands for Inspection Bungalow.

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Transport and Communications.

ROADS.

State Highways.

Jalgaon-Ajanta Road.

This State Highway connects the Marathwada region with Jalgaon and passes through Jalgaon and Jamner talukas.

It starts from Jalgaon railway station and runs 1 mile and 3 furlongs along the Surat-Dhulia-Jalgaon-Nagpur road (National Highway) and then emanates from the latter at mile 194/3. It runs towards the south, a distance of 31 miles and 1 furlong up to the border of this district and enters the Aurangabad district to reach the Ajanta caves.

It crosses the Kag and Waghur rivers at miles 14 and 31, respectively.

In its course, it touches the following places:—

Kusambe	... ...	(m. 4)
Chincholi	... ...	(m. 7)
Umrala	... ...	(m. 9)
Gadagaon	... ...	(m. 12)
Neri ...	... ...	(m. 14)
Paldhi...	... ...	(m. 20)
Pahur	... ...	(m. 24)
Wakad	... ...	(m. 29)

Going from north to south, the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Place or Point of Junction (1)	Name of Road (2)	Class of Road (3)
Umrala	Kandari Road	Village Road.
Neri	Mhasawad-Jamner Road ..	Major District Road.
Pahur	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road.	State Highway.

From its starting point to mile No. 13/4 it has a cement concrete surface; from mile 13/4 to mile 25 water-bound macadam 26th and 27th miles are asphalted and the rest of the road is water-bound macadam.

This road is motorable except during days of heavy rains.

Raisingpur-Taloda-Shahada-Shirpur-Raver-Burhanpur Road.

This State Highway enters the district at mile 17/4 near Galangi village (Chopda taluka) on the bank of the Aner river and passes through the entire length of the district in the eastern direction until Khanapur and enters Burhanpur taluka in Madhya Pradesh. Its length in the district is 71/4 miles. It traverses Chopda, Yawal and Raver talukas.

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Transport and Communications.
ROADS.
State Highways.
Raisingpur-Taloda-Shirpur-Raver-Burhanpur Road.

In its stretch from west to east, it touches the following places:—

Galangi	... ...	(m. 17/4)
Galvada	... ...	(m. 21)
Hated	... ...	(m. 22)
Akulkheda	... ...	(m. 27)
Chopda	... ...	(m. 30 : R. H.*)
Koutal	... ...	(m. 36)
Adawad	... ...	(m. 40)
Loni	... ...	(m. 42)
Panchak	... ...	(m. 43)
Dhanora	... ...	(m. 46 : I. B.†)
Chincholi	... ...	(m. 47)
Kingaon	... ...	(m. 49)
Giradgaon	... ...	(m. 51)
Vadgaon	... ...	(m. 52)
Sakli	... ...	(m. 54)
Tawal	... ...	(m. 58 : I. B.†)
Chitora	... ...	(m. 60)
Sangwi	... ...	(m. 62)
Hingona	... ...	(m. 64)
Hambardi	... ...	(m. 66)
Faizpur	... ...	(m. 69 : R. H.*)
Savda	... ...	(m. 72 : I. B.†)
Vaghoda	... ...	(m. 74)
Vivara	... ...	(m. 80)
Raver	... ...	(m. 82 : I.B.†)

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Place or Point of Junction (1)	Name of Road (2)	Class of Road (3)
Chopda	Mhasawad-Chopda Road ..	Major District Road.
Yawal	Bhusawal-Yawal Road ..	Do.
Faizpur	Bhusawal-Savda Road ..	Other District Road.
Savda	Savda-Station Road ..	Major District Road.
Savda	Savda-Khirda Road ..	Other District Road.
Raver	Raver-Station Road ..	Do.

This road crosses the Mor river at mile 67 and the Suki river at mile 75.

The road is motorable except when heavy rains temporarily interrupt traffic. It has a water-bound macadam surface.

*R. H. stands for Rest House.
† I. B. stands for Inspection Bungalow.

Dhulia-Aurangabad Road.

This State Highway passes through Dhulia district and enters Jalgaon at mile 19/6. It runs in the south-east direction until it reaches the border of the district and enters Aurangabad. Its total length is 27 miles and 4 furlongs. It passes only through Chalisgaon taluka.

It touches the following places:—

(1) Mehunbare ... (m. 27)
(2) Dasegaon Pr. Bahal (m. 28)
(3) Bhokar ... ... (m. 31)
(4) Chalisgaon ... (m. 36 : D. B.*)
(5) Bodra ... ... (m. 43)

Going from north-west to south-east, the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Place or Point of Junction	Name of Road	Class of Road
(1)	(2)	(3)
Mehunbare	Mehunbare-Jamda Road ..	Other District Road.
Chalisgaon	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road.	State Highway.

It crosses the river Girna over a bridge at mile 28. The surface of this road is water-bound macadam. It is motorable throughout the year.

Major District Roads.
Savda Railway Station Road.

This road starts from Savda and runs from north to south till the Savda railway station, a distance of 2 miles and 6 furlongs.

In its course it touches the village Vaghoda (smaller). It has a metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year. It carries a heavy load of passenger and goods traffic by bus, lorries and bullock-carts and is important in view of the increasing trade in commodities such as bananas, ginned cotton, groundnut, oil, etc.

The road connects the rich hinterland with the Savda railway station.

Kajgaon-Parola Road.

This road starts from Kajgaon and runs north till Parola. It traverses Bhadgaon peta and Parola taluka. Its total length is 23 miles and it touches the following places:—

Gondgaon ... ... (m. 3)
Kolgaon ... ... (m. 6)
Talwade ... ... (m. 12)
Adgaon ... ... (m. 14)
Mundane ... ... (m. 15)
Hanmantkhede ... ... (m. 17)

* D. B. stands for District Bungalow.

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Transport and Communications.

ROADS.
Major District Roads.
Kajgaon-Parola Road.

It crosses the river Girna near Gondgaon over a bridge.

The road has a metalled surface and is motorable throughour the year.

Jalgaon-Shirsoli-Wavarda-Nandra-Bildi Road.

This road starts from Jalgaon and runs through Jalgaon and Pachora talukas for a total length of 27 miles. It terminates at Pachora and in its course touches the following places:—

Shirsoli	...	...	...	(m. 5)
Wavarda	...	...	...	(m. 10)
Wadti	...	...	...	(m. 12)
Pathari	...	...	...	(m. 14)
Jamne	...	...	...	(m. 16)
Nandra	...	...	...	(m. 20)
Hadsan	...	...	...	(m. 22)
Khedgaon	...	...	...	(m. 25)
Bildi	...	...	...	(m. 27)

It crosses—

(1) Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road (State Highway), and

(2) Mhasawad-Jamner road (Major District Road).

It joins the Pachora-Lohara road at mile No. 27.

A section of the road, about 6 miles, is metalled and the rest of it is a murum road.

It is motorable throughout the year except during heavy rains.

Chalisgaon-Nandgaon Road.

This road starts at Chalisgaon. It runs from north-east to south-west and passes through Chalisgaon taluka and extends over a length of 11 miles 4 furlongs.

It touches the following places:—

Khadki	...	...	...	(m. 3)
Hirapur	...	...	...	(m. 6)
Talegaon	...	...	...	(m. 8)
Rohini	...	...	...	(m. 11)

Length of eight miles of this road is metalled and the rest is unmetalled.

It is motorable throughout the year except during the period of heavy rains.

Bhusawal-Jamner Road.

This road starts at Bhusawal and runs north to south till Jamner and covers a distance of 18 miles. It passes through Bhusawal and Jamner talukas.

In its stretch, it touches the following places:—

Chorwad	...	...	...	(m. 3)
Kurhe	...	...	...	(m. 7)
Garkhede	...	...	...	(m. 13)

Major District Roads.
Bhusawal-Jamner Road.

It crosses—

(1) Surat-Dhulia-Nagpur road—National Highway and

(2) Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road—State Highway.

It is motorable throughout the year except during heavy floods.

Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi Road.

This road starts from Dhulia in Dhulia district and enters Jalgaon district at mile No. 10/4 and terminates at the Tapi river. Its length is 25 miles.

In its stretch, it touches the following places:—

Danger, Janwe, Mangrul, Amalner, Gadkhamb, Nagaon and Patonda.

It crosses the Bori river at the causeway point near Amalner and also crosses—

(1) Mhasawad-Chopda Road, and

(2) Parola-Amalner road.

It has metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year.

Bhusawal-Yawal Road.

This road starts from Bhusawal and runs south to north up to Yawal where it terminates. Its total length is 11 miles and 4 furlongs. It passes through Bhusawal and Yawal talukas.

In its stretch, it touches the following places:—

Anjale	...	...	...	(m. 4)
Yawal	...	...	...	(m. 11/4)

There are two bridges across the road, one over Tapi and the other over Mor river. It meets the Raisingpur-Taloda-Shahada-Shirpur-Raver Road (State Highway) at Yawal and crosses the Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road at Bhusawal.

It has metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year except for a few days in monsoon.

Parola-Amalner Road.

This road starts at Parola and runs from south to north up to Amalner, where it ends. Its total length is 12 miles. It passes through Parola and Amalner talukas.

It crosses or joins—

(1) the Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi Road, and

(2) the Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road at Parola.

The road has a metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year except during heavy monsoon.

Mhasawad-Chopda Road.

It starts at Mhasawad and runs from south to north till Chopda, where it ends. Its total length is 35 miles. It passes through Erandol and Chopda talukas.

CHAPTER 9.

Transport and Communications.
ROADS.
Major District Roads.
Mhasawad-Chopda Road.

In its stretch, it touches the following places:—

Nagduli	... ...	(m. 1)
Erandol	... ...	(m. 9)
Dharangaon	... ...	(m. 16)
Rotwad	... ...	(m. 22)
Savkheda	... ...	(m. 27)
Vele	... ...	(m. 33)

There is a prestressed cement concrete bridge over the river Tapi between mile Nos. 26 and 27.

It crosses the following roads:—

(1) Dharangaon-Musali Road	...	Other District Road.
(2) Dharangaon-Parola Road	...	Do.
(3) Shirpur-Raver Road ...	...	State Highway.

The road has metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year except during heavy rains.

Mhasawad-Jamner Road.

This road starts from Mhasawad and runs west to east till Jamner. It traverses Jalgaon and Jamner talukas. Its total length in the district is 23 miles.

In its stretch, it touches the following places:—

Wavarda	... ...	(m. 3)
Jalke	... ...	(m. 5)
Vitner	... ...	(m. 7)
Palaskhede	... ...	(m. 11)
Neri	... ...	(m. 14)
Kekat Nimbhore	... ...	(m. 18)

It crosses Kurkur and Waghur rivers in miles 2 and 14 respectively at the causeway points and crosses the Jalgaon-Pachora road (Major District Road) and Jalgaon-Ajantha road (State Highway). It has a metalled surface and is motorable except when rivers are flooded.

Jalgaon-Idgaon Road.

This road starts from Jalgaon and runs south to north till Idgaon. It passes only through Jalgaon taluka and covers a distance of 10 miles.

In its stretch, it touches the village Mamurabad at mile 4.

Some portion of this road, about 1 mile and 4 furlongs, is metalled and the rest is a murum road. It is motorable throughout the year.

Other District Roads

The following statement gives details of "Other District Roads" in charge of the District Local Board:—

TABLE No. 6

TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF "OTHER DISTRICT ROADS" IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Name of the Road (1)	Starting Point (2)	Ending Point (3)	Total Length (4)		Nature of the Road Surface: Metalled length (5)		Unmetalled length (6)		Major roads which it approaches or crosses (7)
			Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	
Amalner Taluka									
1. Amalner-Amalgaon-Jalod ..	Amalner ..	Jalod ..	9	4	6	4	3	0	Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi road.
2. Amalner-Marwad-Nimb ..	Amalner ..	Nimb ..	11	4	5	2	6	2	Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi road.
3. Amalner-Hedave	Amalner ..	Hedave ..	2	0	..	..	2	0	Parola-Amalner road.
4. Amalner-Galwade-Zadi-Bharwas ..	Amalner ..	Bharwas ..	11	0	..	..	11	0	Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi road.
5. Padse Station to Betawad ..	Padse ..	Betawad ..	3	0	3	0	..	..	Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi road.
Bhadgaon Peta									
6. Bhadgaon-Valwadi	Bhadgaon ..	Valwadi ..	2	1	..	..	2	1	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
7. Bhadgaon-Talwada	Bhadgaon ..	Talwada ..	10	0	10	0	..	..	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road and Kajgaon-Parola road.
Bhusawal Taluka									
8. Bodwad-Jamthi	Bodwad ..	Jamthi ..	5	4	5	4	..	..	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
9. Bodwad-Varangaon	Bodwad ..	Varangaon ..	12	0	9	0	3	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
10. Bodwad-Malkapur	Bodwad ..	Malkapur ..	6	0	..	..	8	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF "OTHER DISTRICT ROADS" IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of the Road	Starting Point	Ending Point	Total Length		Nature of the Road Surface				Major roads which it approaches or crosses
					Metalled length		Unmetalled length		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
			Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	
Chalisgaon Taluka									
11. Hirapur-Malshewage	Hirapur ..	Malshewage ..	11	4	7	0	4	4	Chalisgaon-Nandgaon road.
12. Jamda-Mehunbare	Jamda	Mehunbare ..	4	0	4	0	..	..	Dhulia-Amalner road.
13. Takali-Shirasgaon -Malshewage ..	Takali	Malshewage ..	5	0	..	..	5	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
Chopda Taluka									
Nil.									
Jalgaon Taluka									
14. Bhadli Station-Nashirabad	Bhadli Station ..	Nashirabad ..	1	4	1	4	..	..	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
15. Jalgaon-Kanalda	Jalgaon	Kanalda ..	7	2	..	..	7	2	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
16. Jalgaon-Asoda-Shelgaon	Jalgaon	Shelgaon ..	9	6	2	4	7	2	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
17. Umala-Nashirabad	Umala	Nashirabad ..	5	4	5	4	..	..	Jalgaon-Ajanta road and Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.

	Jamner Taluka									
18.	Fattepur-Kinhi	Fattepur	Kinhi	2	1	..	..	2	1	Jamner-Fattepur road.
19.	Jamner-Fattepur-Deulgaon	Jamner	Deulgaon	24	2	..	..	24	2	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
20.	Jamthi-Betawad-Wadekilla	Jamthi	Wadekilla	8	0	..	..	8	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
21.	Paldhi-Nachankheda	Paldhi	Nachankheda	4	0	..	..	4	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
22.	Wakadi-Tondapur	Wakadi	Tondapur	8	0	..	..	8	0	Jamner-Fattepur road.
23.	Tondapur-Wakod	Tondapur	Wakod	8	0	..	..	8	0	Jalgaon-Ajanta road.
	Pachora Taluka									
24.	Pachora-Nagardeole	Pachora	Nagardeole	10	0	..	..	10	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
25.	Pachora-Lohara	Pachora	Lohara	16	0	..	..	16	0	Jalgaon-Pachora road.
26.	Maheji-Nandra	Maheji	Nandra	2	6	..	..	2	6	Jalgaon-Pachora road.
27.	Nagardeole Station	Nagardeole	Station	3	0	..	..	3	0	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur road.
	Parola Taluka									
28.	Chorwad-Walwadi	Chorwad	Walwadi	4	0	..	..	4	0	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
29.	Parola-Dharangaon	Parola	Dharangaon	14	0	..	..	14	0	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
30.	Parola-Chorwad	Parola	Chorwad	8	0	..	..	8	0	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
31.	Parola-Undirkhede	Parola	Undirkhede	11	0	..	..	11	0	Kasgaon-Parola road.

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF "OTHER DISTRICT ROADS" IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of the Road	Starting Point	Ending Point	Total Length		Nature of the Road Surface				Major roads which it approaches or crosses
					Metalled length		Unmetalled length		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
			Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	
Raver Taluka									
32. Gate-Thorgavan	Gate	Thorgavan	2	4	..	..	2	4	..
33. Tandalwadi-Gate	Tandalwadi	Gate	2	6	..	..	2	6	..
34. Waghode-Khirdi-Ainpur	Waghode	Ainpur	8	2	..	..	8	2	Shirpur-Raver road.
35. Savda-Khiroda*	Savda	Khiroda	4	6	..	..	4	6	Shirpur-Raver road.
36. Waghode-Chinawal	Waghode	Chinwal	2	0	..	..	2	0	Shirpur-Raver road.
Yawal Taluka									
37. Savda-Padalsa-Bhusawal	Savda	Bhusawal	11	0	..	..	11	0	Bhusawal-Yawal road and Shirpur-Raver road.
38. Dushkhede-Anjale	Dushkhede	Anjale	4	4	4	4	..	..	Bhusawal-Yawal road.
39. Bamnod-Bhalod	Bamnod	Bhalod	3	4	..	..	3	4	Shirpur-Raver road.
Edlabad Peta									
Nil									

CHAPTER 9.

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ROADS.

Other District Roads.

Erandol Taluka

40. Dharangaon-Musali	Dharangaon	Musali	8	4	8	4	..	..	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
41. Erandol-Kasoda	Erandol	Kasoda	7	2	7	2	..	..	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
42. Erandol-Maheji	Erandol	Maheji	10	0	..	..	10	0	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
43. Erandol to Branch roap	Erandol	Branch road	1	4	1	4	..	..	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
44. Kasoda-Bhadgaon	Kasoda	Bhadgaon	10	0	..	..	10	0	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.
45. Paldhi-Ringangaon	Paldhi	Ringangaon	5	4	..	..	5	4	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road.

• Savda-Kochur-Khiroda road is classified as a "special-grant road". A special *ad hoc* grant is sanctioned for the same which is to be utilised exclusively for the construction of this road and drains.

CHAPTER 9. Transport and Communications. ROADS. Sarvodaya Roads.

The tracks in the rural areas are uneven and kaccha roads, on which communications are inconvenient and difficult. As a part of its welfare activity, the Sarvodaya Kendra, Khiroda, undertook a programme of road development including construction of new roads and repairing of old roads. In the implementation of the programmes, the people of the adjoining areas helped by giving their tools and bullock-carts and by making *Shramadan*, that is, contribution of labour.

The roads thus constructed are mostly gravel roads, while some of them have a water-bound macadam surface.

The roads undertaken by the Sarvodaya Kendra are:—

(1) Khiroda-Savakheda-Lohara Road.

(2) Khiroda-Kalmoda Road.

(3) Khiroda-Rozoda Road.

(4) Savakheda-Gourkheda-Otakheda Road.

(5) Lohara-Garkhora-Pal Road.

(6) Garbardi-Borghat Road.

Road Development in Five-Year Plans.

A big programme of road construction was undertaken by Government under its Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme and the First Five-Year Plan. The position of roads in the district at the beginning of Post-War Reconstruction Programme and the Second Plan was as under:—

	1947		*1957*	
	Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.
(1) Roads under District Local Board.	768	5	1,012	7
(2) Roads under Public Works Department.	346	3	348	3*
Total ...	1,115	0	1,361	2

During the First Five-Year Plan, the following roads and bridges were undertaken and many of them were completed. Such of the works as were in progress at the end of March 1956 have been included in Second Five-Year Plan for completion:—

Name of the work	*Length*	
	Miles	fur.
(1) Cement-concreting of Jalgaon-Ajanta Road.	14	0
(2) Raver-Burhanpur Road	7	0
(3) Widening of Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi Road	24	5

*Public Works Department roads of 132·4 miles were subsequently handed over to the District Local Board for maintenance.

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ROADS.

Road Development in Five-Year Plans.

Name of the work	*Length* Miles	fur.
(4) Improvement of Jalgaon-Idgaon-Chincholi Road.	9	1
(5) Kalgaon-Kanalde-Amode Road	11	4
(6) Amalner-Amalgaon-Jalod-Hated Road ...	15	0
(7) Parola-Dholi-Arvi Road	10	0
(8) Virwade-Chopda Road	4	5
(9) Idgaon-Bhokar Road	11	4

Bridges on the following roads and rivers were undertaken:—

(1) A bridge over Parola-Pachora road crossing Girna river near Bhadgaon.

(2) A bridge near Savakheda on the Mhasawad-Chopda road (Major District Road) over the Tapi river.

(3) A bridge in mile No. 51/1 of the Shirpur-Raver road (State Highway) over a Nalla.

(4) A bridge over the Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur road (National Highway) on the Waghur river near Sakegaon.

(5) A bridge over the Bhusawal-Savda road over Mor near Padalse.

Statistics of Municipal Roads

The table below gives the road mileage in municipal towns:—

TABLE No. 7

STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL ROADS, JALGAON DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality (1)	Metalled Length (2)		Unmetalled Length (3)		Total (4)	
	Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.	Miles	fur.
Amalner	12	6	16	7	29	5
Bhusawal	18	5	1	5	20	2
Chalisgaon	3	4	4	0	7	4
Chopda	3	0	9	0	12	0
Dharangaon	0	4	4	6	5	2
Erandol	2	1	4	1	6	2
Faizpur	2	0	2	0	4	0
Jalgaon	24	0	22	4	46	4
Pachora	2	4	2	7	5	3
Parola	2	1	10	1	12	2
Raver	4	1	3	4	7	5
Savda	2	4	2	4	5	0
Yawal	3	2	2	1	5	3
Total ..	81	0	86	1	167	1

BRIDGES.

The following table gives the technical and other details of the bridges and causeways in charge of the Buildings and Communications Department, Jalgaon:—

TABLE No. 8

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT, JALGAON (1959).

Serial No.	Name of the Road and River	Mile No.	Name of the nearby village or town	Type of construction	Average height	Length	Breadth	Cost of construction (in rupees)	Year of construction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road, National Highway, Bori River.	155/6	Vichakheda ..	Asphalt surface ..	8′	833′	18′	..	1916
2	Do. Anjani River ..	173/7	Erandol ..	Do. ..	10′	400′	17′	..	1915
3	Do. Ziri River ..	175/8	Erandol (three miles away).	Do. ..	5′	201′	21′-3″	..	1915
4	Do. Girna River ..	189/1	Bambori ..	Do. ..	6′	614′	18′	..	1927
5	Do. Hated Nalla ..	197/5	Nashirabad ..	High level arched type with C. R stone superstructure.	15′	112′	17′-3″	22,021	1915
6	Do. Waghur River (old causeway)	206	Sakegaon ..	Stone masonry	6′	300′	17′	..	1915
7	Do. Waghur River (new high level bridge.)	206	Do. ..	R. C. C. high level bridge.	54′	622′	24′	7,60,200	1958
8	Do. Mahmadpura Nalla ..	216	Mahmadpura	High level arched bridge of C. R. stone masonry.	24′	160′	19′-2″	47,449	1934
9	Bombay-Chalisgaon-Nagpur Road, State Highway, Purna River.	309/7	Edlabad (two miles away).	Submersible arched bridge with R. C. C. and masonry combined.	40′	779′	18′	3,48,000	1939

10	Shirpur-Raver Road, State Highway, Nalla No. 132.	51/1	Waghoda ..	R. C. C. bridge ..	15′	165′	22′	2,55,302 (estimated)	1959
11	Mhasawad-Chopda Road, Major District Road.	27	Savkheda .	Prestressed concrete high level bridge.	125′	1313′	22′	24,75,995	1958
12	Parola-Bhadgaon Road, Girna River ..	1	Bhadgaon ..	R. C. C. bridge ..	40′	626′	22′	10,29,856 (estimated cost).	1958
13	Shirpur-Raver Road, State Highway, Nalla No. 110.	37/6	Adawad ..	Do. ..	10′	72′	22′	52,805	1958
14	Bhusawal-Yawal Road, Major District Road, *Tapi River.	1	Bhusawal ..	R. C. C. arched high level bridge.	41′	1882′-6″	22′	16,76,062	†
15	Raver-Burhanpur Road, Section of Shirpur-Raver-Burhanpur Road, State Highway, Bhokar River.	1/1	Raver ..	R. C. C. high level bridge.	45′	280′	22′	3,50,208	†
16	Raver-Burhanpur Road, Karjod Nalla ..	6	Karjod ..	Do. ..	45′	128′	22′	1,83,030	†
17	Paldhi-Nachankheda Road, Waghur River	2	Nachankheda	R. C. C. submersible bridge.	21′	168′	22′	1,78,377	†
18	Jalgaon-Ajanta Road, State Highway, Waghur River.	31/1	Wakod ..	R. C. C. high level bridge.	28′	316′	22′	4,58,643	†

*The Tapi River divides the district into two parts, *viz.*, the Northern and the Southern. The two important Highways—the Raisingpur-Taloda-Shahada-Shirpur-Raver-Burhanpur Road, State Highway, in the Northern part; and the Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road, National Highway, in the Southern part—run parallel to the Tapi River. These highways are linked by the Major District Roads, the Chopda-Mhasawad-Neri Road and the Yawal-Bhusawal-Jamner Road. These roads cross the Tapi River near Savkheda and Bhusawal, respectively, at the two bridges. The Savkheda bridge is the only prestressed concrete one in this district. Construction work of the bridge near Bhusawal was started in 1959 and is estimated to be complete by 1961.

†Under construction.

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Transport and Communications.

BRIDGES.

TABLE No. 9

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, JALGAON (1959)

Serial No.	Name of the Road	Name of River or Nalla	Mile No.	Name of nearest village or town	Type of construction	Average height	Length	Breadth	Cost of construction (in rupees)	Year of construction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Neri-Jamner ..	..	20	Palaskhede ..	High level ..	..	..	..	6,523	1931-32
2	Jalgaon-Shirsoli ..	..	6/5	Shirsoli ..	Causeway ..	..	..	..	2,447	1935
3	Mhasawad-Neri ..	..	12/7	..	Do. ..	..	..	..	5,894	1938
4	Jamner-Fattepur ..	..	15/1	Fattepur ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	4,170	1941
5	Do. ..	..	15/5	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	3,715	1941
6	Jalgaon-Vawarda ..	..	7/5	Shirsoli ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	1,127	1940
7	Do. ..	..	7/1	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	1,235	1940-41
8	Umale-Kandari ..	..	2	Umale ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	2,374	1943
9	Jalgaon-Shelgaon ..	..	6/2	Bhadli ..	Do. ..	8'—5"	241	23'—6"	38,579	1952
10	Mhasawad-Chopda ..	Dhavni Nalla	17	Dharangaon ..	High level ..	..	..	..	10,640	1931
11	Do. ..	Satya Nalla ..	26/1	Sakhede ..	Causeway ..	..	..	..	9,619	1933
12	Do. ..	Bori River ..	23/7	Amalner ..	Pavement ..	..	..	..	6,410	1934

13	Do.	..	30	..	Causeway	..	..	..	11,273	1937
14	Do.	Bori River	23/7	Amalner	Additional opening to the Causeway.	..	..	..	11,544	1933
15	Do.	Nalla	20	Palaskhede	Causeway	..	..	..	34,086	1935
16	Dhulia-Amalner-Tapi	Nalla near Mission Building.	22	Amalner	Do.	..	..	..	1,948	1934
17	Gandhali-Pilode	..	..	..	Do.	5′—6″	127′	20′	8,624	1953-54
18	Kajgaon-Farola	..	20	Mehu Tehu	Do.	..	..	..	3,238	1935
19	Do.	..	4	..	Do.	..	..	..	8,053	1950-51
20	Dharangaon-Musali	Anjani River	5	Pimpri	Do.	..	..	..	15,313	1937
21	Chalisgaon-Nandgaon	..	3/7	Khadki	Do.	..	..	..	4,553	1937
22	Do.	..	3/4	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	1,281	1937
23	Nagardevle Station Road	Titur River	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	9,220	1938-39
24	Pachora-Khadakdevale	..	..	Sarole	Do.	..	..	..	1,477	1939-40
25	Bodwad-Varangaon	..	6	..	Do.	..	..	..	4,079	1937
26	Do.	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	8,035	1941
27	Do.	..	9/2	..	Do.	6′	130′	20′	13,232	1952-53
28	Bodwad-Jamthi	..	5	..	Reconstructed Causeway.	..	..	..	3,685	1938

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, JALGAON (1959)—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Road	Name of River or Nalla	Mile No.	Name of nearest village or town	Type of construction	Average height	Length	Breadth	Cost of construction in rupees	Year of construction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
29	Savda-Akaluj	Dhadi Nalla	9	Pimprud	Causeway	7′	36′	23′	3,701	1953-54
30	Savda Station Road	..	..	Waghode	Reconstructed	..	..	..	4,015	1938
31	Nimbhora-Balwadi	..	..	..	Hume Pipe Causeway.	6′—3″	123′—9″	20′	5,485	1953-54
32	Bhusawal-Yawal	Tapi River	1	..	S. R. to Causeway.	..	..	..	..	1939-40
33	Parola-Chorwad	Kholsar Nalla	3	Kholsar	Causeway	4′	230′—6″	20′	9,719	1952-53
34	Raver-Rasalpur	..	2	Rasalpur	Do.	..	..	..	768	1940

Ferries in this district ply on the Tapi and the Girna rivers and carry goods as well as passenger traffic during heavy monsoon when road transport is disrupted.

Almost all the ferries are seasonal and usable for three months.

The following table shows the location of ferries and the rivers on which they ply:—

TABLE No. 10

LOCATION OF FERRIES

Taluka or Peta (1)	Location : Village or Town (2)	River on which Ferries ply (3)
1. Amalner ..	Javkhede	Tapi.
2. Amalner ..	Matgavan	Tapi.
3. Bhadgaon ..	Savda	Girna.
4. Bhadgaon ..	Pimpalgaon	Girna.
5. Bhadgaon ..	Wak	Girna.
6. Bhadgaon ..	Girad	Girna.
7. Bhadgaon ..	Bambrud	Girna.
8. Bhadgaon ..	Dalwade	Girna.
9. Bhadgaon ..	Bodarde	Girna.
10. Bhusawal ..	Satara	Tapi.
11. Chalisgaon ..	Mehunbare	Girna.
12. Chalisgaon ..	Pilkhod	Girna.
13. Chalisgaon ..	Umberkhed	Girna.
14. Chalisgaon ..	Bahal	Girna.
15. Chopda	Nimgavan	Tapi.
16. Chopda	Khachane	Tapi.
17. Chopda	Sunfule	Tapi.
18. Chopda	Kolambe	Tapi.
19. Chopda	Vitner	Tapi.
20. Chopda	Walki	Tapi.
21. Chopda	Budhgaon	Tapi.
22. Edlabad	Dodhe	Tapi.
23. Edlabad	Dhurkhede	Tapi.
24. Edlabad	Changdeo	Tapi.
25. Edlabad	Mondhad	Tapi.
26. Edlabad	Pimpri	Tapi.
27. Erandol	Utran	Girna.
28. Erandol	Chorgaon	Girna.
29. Erandol	Hanmantkhede.. ..	Girna.
30. Erandol	Dahidule	Girna.
31. Erandol	Nimbhore	Girna.
32. Jalgaon	Navare	Girna.
33. Jalgaon	Bornar	Girna.
34. Jalgaon	Idgaon	Tapi.

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Transport and Communications.
FERRIES.

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

LOCATION OF FERRIES—*contd.*

Taluka or Peta (1)	Location : Village or Town (2)	River on which Ferries ply (3)
35. Jalgaon	Shelgaon	Tapi.
36. Jalgaon	Nandra	Tapi.
37. Jalgaon	Mhasawad	Tapi.
38. Jalgaon	Savkheda	Tapi.
39. Jalgaon	Bhokar	Tapi.
40. Jalgaon	Nagduli	Girna.
41. Pachora	Kurangi	Girna.
42. Raver	Rangaon	Tapi.
43. Raver	Atwade	Tapi.
44. Raver	Raipur	Tapi.
45. Raver	Puri (Gorale)	Tapi.
46. Raver	Munjalwadi	Tapi.
47. Yawal	Kathore (Pr. Yawal) ..	Tapi.
48. Yawal	Thoragavhan	Tapi.
49. Yawal	Anjale	Tapi.
50. Yawal	Kolnhavi	Tapi.

The ferry charges are in accordance with the rate of fares fixed by the Government under the Ferry Act. The ferrymen are issued a licence on payment of Rs. 15 as nominal rent plus Re. 1 as licence fee.

REST HOUSES.

For Government officers on tour and the travelling public the Government of Maharashtra have maintained rest houses at the places mentioned below:—

TABLE No. 11

BUNGALOWS AND REST HOUSES IN JALGAON DISTRICT

Name of the bungalow* (1)	Number of suites in the bungalow (2)	Whether it is furnished or not, *i.e.*, provided with tables, chairs, bed, etc. (3)	Controlling officer or authority (4)	Remarks (5)
1. T. B. at Jalgaon	2	Fully furnished	Executive Engineer, Jalgaon.	
2. I. B. at Jalgaon	2	Partially furnished.	Do. do.	
3. I. B. at Jamda	2	Do.	Do. do.	
4. I. B. at Nalbandi	2	Do.	Do. do.	
5. I. B. at Gondegaon	2	Do.	Do. do.	
6. I. B. at Erandol	2	Do.	Do. do.	This bungalow can accommodate only one officer.
7. I. B. at Mhaswa	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
8. I. B. at Pahur	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
9. I. B. at Varangaon	1	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
10. I. B. at Pachora	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
11. I. B. at Bodwad	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

BUNGALOWS AND REST HOUSES IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of the bungalow*	Number of suites in the bungalow	Whether it is furnished or not, *i.e.*, Provided with tables, chairs, bed, etc.	Controlling officer or authority	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. I. B. at Edlabad	1	Partially furnished.	Executive Engineer, Jalgaon	This bungalow can accommodate only one Officer.
13. I. B. at Chopda	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
14. I. B. at Dhanora	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
15. I. B. at Yawal	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
16. I. B. at Savda	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
17. I. B. at Raver	1	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
18. I. B. at Satrasen	2	Do.	Divisional Forest Officer, Jalgaon	Do. do.
19. I. B. at Umrati	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
20. I. B. at Vaijapur	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
21. I. B. at Langada Amba	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
22. I. B. at Mahumandali	2	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.

23. I. B. at Pal	2	Do. ..	Do.	do.	..
24. I. B. at Gangapur	3	Do. ..	Do.	do. ..	This bungalow can accommodate only one officer.
25. I. B. at Morwhal	2	Do. ..	Do.	do. ..	Do. do.
26. D. B. at Chalisgaon	2	Do. ..	Collector, Jalgaon		..
27. D. B. at Bhusawal	2	Fully furnished..	Do.		..

*The following abbreviations are used :—
T. B.=Travellers' Bungalow.
I. B.=Inspection Bungalow.
D. B. =District Bungalow.

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Transport and Communications.

Rest Houses.

District Local Board Bungalows.—The number and location of bungalows belonging to the District Local Board, Jalgaon, and their distance from the Railway Station or S. T. Bus Stand are given below:—

Name of bungalow (1)	Distance from Railway Station or S. T. Bus Stand (2)
1. Amalner	Two furlongs from S. T. Bus Stand and 4 furlongs from Railway Station.
2. Dharangaon	Near S. T. Bus Stand.
3. Jamner	One mile from S. T. Bus Stand and Station.
4. Mhasawad	Two furlongs from Station.
5. Savakhede	Two furlongs from S. T. Bus Stand.
6. Tarwade	Near S. T. Bus Stand.
7. G. V. Dharmashala ..	Six furlongs from Station.

State Transport.

The Government of Bombay decided in 1948 to nationalise the passenger transport in the State by setting up a statutory public corporation known as the "Bombay State Road Transport Corporation (B. S. R. T. C.). A law to this effect—Road Transport Corporation Act XXXII—was passed in 1948 instituting a statutory corporation in 1949 which was later reconstituted under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act LXVI of 1950.

Nationalization of transport services in Khandesh was started in 1952 and a separate division was formed with headquarters at Dhulia. The Khandesh Division comprises Jalgaon and Dhulia districts.

Statistics of Routes

The table below gives the various routes in operation, route mileage and the average passenger traffic per route per day:—

TABLE No. 12.

STATISTICS OF MILEAGE, TRIPS, PASSENGERS, ETC., ON VARIOUS ROUTES IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Name of route	Route mileage	Number of trips		Average number of persons travelled per day	
		Up	Down	Up	Down
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	M. fur.				
1. Chopda-Jalgaon	56 1	1	1	140	124
2. Chopda-Bhusawal.. ..	39 6	2	2	107	112
3. Chopda-Yawal	28 3	4	4	102	112
4. Chopda-Nimgavan ..	8 0	2	2	52	58

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

STATISTICS OF MILEAGE, TRIPS, PASSENGERS, ETC., ON VARIOUS ROUTES IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of route	Route mileage		Number of trips		Average number of persons travelled per day	
			Up	Down	Up	Down
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	M.	fur.				
5. Chopda-Kolnhavi ..	21	6	3	3	85	74
6. Chopda-Aner	12	0	1	1	46	32
7. Chopda-Gondgaon ..	12	1	2	2	62	60
8. Chalisgaon-Mehunbare ..	8	1	1	1	37	47
9. Chalisgaon-Umbarkhed ..	9	6	2	2	41	40
10. Chalisgaon-Pachora ..	30	5	3	4	115	111
11. Chalisgaon-Patane ..	7	6	2	2	26	37
12. Chalisgaon-Gondgaon ..	17	0	3	3	78	73
13. Chalisgaon-Malshewage ..	10	4	2	2	41	40
14. Chalisgaon-Pilkhod ..	15	0	5	5	58	56
15. Chalisgaon-Bhadgaon ..	22	5	1	..	85	..
16. Chalisgaon-Nagad ..	12	2	1	1	555	59
17. Jalgaon-Bhusawal ..	16	3	7	7	65	62
18. Jalgaon-Pachora	32	0	1	1	80	45
19. Jalgaon-Kanalda .. .	7	7	6	6	55	44
20. Jalgaon-Ajanta	33	1	3·5	3·5	62	92
21. Jalgaon-Bhadli	5	6	6	6	54	48
22. Jalgaon-Idgaon	9	0	7	7	50	51
23. Jalgaon-Bornar	17	5	1	1	35	45
24. Jalgaon-Savakheda ..	31	7	3	3	74	72
25. Jalgaon Shendurni ..	32	3	1	1	71	89
26. Jalgaon-Pimprala	2	4	2	2	28	36
27. Jalgaon-Ringangaon ..	12	0	1	1	37	40
28. Jalgaon-M. J. College ..	2	0	10	10	42	44
29. Jalgaon-Mamurabad ..	3	1	1	1	30	34
30. Jalgaon-Chandsar ..	19	4	1	1	18	14
31. Jalgaon-Jamner	22	6	7	7	62	64

CHAPTER 9.

Transport and Communications.

STATE TRANSPORT. Statistics of Routes.

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

STATISTICS OF MILEAGE, TRIPS, PASSENGERS, ETC., ON VARIOUS ROUTES IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of route	Route mileage	Number of trips		Average number of persons travelled per day	
		Up	Down	Up	Down
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	M. fur.				
32. Jamner-Jamthi	21 4	2	2	85	82
33. Jamner-Bodwad	15 0	3	3	56	46
34. Jamner-Fattepur	15 0	3	3	52	45
35. Jamner-Bhusawal ..	17 6	5	5	63	62
36. Jamner-Mhasawad ..	22 4	1	1	75	89
37. Jamner-Tondapur ..	18 1	1	1	52	70
38. Jamner-Deulgaon ..	23 0	2	2	64	63
39. Jamner-Pachora	32 4	1	1	14	69
40. Jamner-Jamthi *via* Wadi Killa.	13 2	3	3	44	44
41. Bhusawal-Varadseem ..	8 5	2	2	..	..
42. Bhusawal-Savda *via* Faizpur.	13 2	9	8	52	55
43. Bhusawal-Raver	25 1	2	2	102	108
44. Bhusawal-Katora	15 3	4	4	69	74
45 Bhusawal-Faizpur ..	11 0	3	3	56	47
46. Bhusawal-Ainpur ..	24 2	2	2	92	106
47. Khiroda-Bhusawal ..	17 6	2	2	81	64
48. Bhusawal-Chinawal ..	17 6	2	2	76	74
49. Bhusawal-Changdeo ..	24 7	2	2	100	110
50. Bhusawal-Vadoda ..	47 5	2	2	115	127
51. Bhusawal-Malkapur .	37 4	1	1	121	89
52. Bhusawal-Banmod .	64 0	2	2	35	30
53. Bhusawal-Bhalod . ..	9 4	2	2	85	90
54. Bhusawal-Bodwad .	34 3	1	1	102	54
55. Bhusawal-Jamthi	25 7	1	1	91	105
56. Bhusawal-Ordnance Factory.	3 0	4	4	14	27
57. Amalner-Parola	12 5	5	5	51	45
58. Amalner-Jalod	10 7	4	4	59	59
59. Amalner-Kalamsare ..	10 2	4	4	59	59

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

STATISTICS OF MILEAGE, TRIPS, PASSENGERS, ETC., ON VARIOUS ROUTES IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of route	Route mileage	Number of trips		Average number of persons travelled per day	
		Up	Down	Up	Down
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	M. fur.				
60. Amalner-Bahadarpur ..	19 0	2	2	72	80
61. Amalner-Gondgaon ..	30 0	2	..	101	..
62. Amalner-Amalgaon ..	7 6	1	1	42	44
63. Amalner-Marwad ..	7 0	1	1	38	62
64. Amalner-Savakheda ..	15 5	7	7	64	62
65. Parola-Dharangaon .	15 0	2	2	50	48
66. Parola-Chorwad	8 0	1	1	29	32
67. Parola-Shirud	21 1	1	1	57	70
68. Parola-Erandol	14 7	1	1	65	64
69. Pachora-Lohara	15 2	2	2	60	61
70. Pachora-Pimpalgaon *via* Varkhedi.	15 0	4	4	67	58
71. Pachora-Neri	19 5	1	1	56	68
72. Pachora-Bhadgaon ..	8 6	4	5	44	37
73. Pachora-Nagardevle ..	16 2	2	2	52	79
74. Pachora-Pimpalgaon *via* Mondhala.	13 0	1	1	62	56
75. Bhadgaon-Amalner ..	33 1	2	..	86	..
76. Erandol-Utran	14 1	1	1	38	41
77. Erandol-Chandsar ..	19 4	1	1	32	41
78. Erandol-Pimpri	7 4	2	2	68	70
79. Erandol-Bhadgaon ..	21 4	3	3	77	64
80. Erandol-Kasoda	8 2	3	2	33	41
81. Erandol-Mhasawad ..	8 6	3	1	57	48
82. Erandol-Jalgaon	19 4	3	2	57	48
83. Dharangaon-Savakheda ..	11 7	7	6	56	44
84. Dharangaon-Bhadgaon ..	29 2	1	..	95	..
85. Dharangaon-Erandol ..	7 6	4	3	44	41

CHAPTER 9.

Transport and Communications.

STATE TRANSPORT. Statistics of Routes.

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

STATISTICS OF MILEAGE, TRIPS, PASSENGERS, ETC., ON VARIOUS ROUTES IN JALGAON DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of route	Route mileage	Number of trips		Average number of persons travelled per day	
		Up	Down	Up	Down
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	M. fur.				
86. Nagardevle-Nagardevle Railway Station.	2 6	3	4	35	40
87. Kasoda-Dharangaon ..	16 0	1	..	75	..
88. Mhasawad-Dharangaon ..	16 4	2	..	86	..
89. Savakheda-Erandol ..	19 5	1	..	46	..
90. Malkapur-Edlabad ..	17 4	4	4	64	54
91. Yawal-Savda	13 3	3	3	56	62
92. Yawal-Raver	25 2	3	3	96	89
93. Yawal-Chorwad	32 5	2	2	109	135
94. Yawal-Faizpur	11 1	1	1	69	59
95. Yawal-Bhusawal	11 3	12	12	50	52
96. Yawal-Jalgaon	27 6	1	1	72	71
97. Yawal-Dahigaon	5 4	2	2	44	45
98. Yawal-Wadri	4 0	2	2	30	35
99. Yawal-Nhavi	11 1	4	4	40	39
100. Faizpur-Savda Railway Station.	5 2	4	4	23	40
101. Faizpur-Khiroda	6 6	1	1	30	35
102. Faizpur-Chinawal.. ..	6 6	1	1	39	38
103. Savda-Savda Railway Station.	3 0	2	2	75	92
104. *Jalgaon-Aurangabad ..	104 5	2	2	180	181
105. *Jalgaon-Dhulia	57 3	5	4	95	114
106. *Bhusawal-Dhulia ..	73 6	1	1	180	174
107. *Parola-Dhulia	23 0	1	1	37	32
108. *Chalisgaon-Kannad ..	21 1	6	6	56	35

*These routes are inter-district routes.

Statistics of State Transport Depots.

The following table gives the number of routes emanating from various depots, total number of persons employed, total mileage of routes and the average passenger traffic per day:—

TABLE No. 13.

STATISTICS OF STATE TRANSPORT DEPOTS IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Depot	Total number of persons employed	Whether premises are permanent or temporary	Number of routes emanating	Total mileage of routes emanating	Average number of passengers travelling per day
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				M. fur.	
Jalgaon ..	157	Permanent ..	42	948 3	11,007
Yawal	74	Temporary ..	22	357 7	7,081
Amalner ..	59	Permanent ..	19	335 3	4,968
Chalisgaon ..	67	Do. ..	17	264 4	4,309
Chopda ..	47	Temporary ..	10	289 2	4,217
Jamner ..	48	Do. ..	12	275 1	3,549

Amenities to Passengers.

Amenities such as bus stations, sheds, canteens, drinking water, lavatories, urinals, first-aid equipments, etc., are provided to the public at Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Edlabad, Erandol, Faizpur, Jalgaon, Jamner, Parola and Yawal, where arrangements are also made for reservation of seats in advance. The benefits to the staff are listed below.

Under the Government of India Scheme for Industrial Housing, ten tenements have been constructed for the workers at Jalgaon.

Sports activities are encouraged by the organisation, for which funds are sanctioned. Inter-unit tournaments in indoor and outdoor games such as chess, carrom, volley-ball and teniquoit (Ring Tennis) are arranged. An annual sports meet is also held.

First-aid equipment is provided at Amalner, Bhusaval, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Erandol, Faizpur, Jalgaon, Parola, Pachora and Yawal.

Depots and Garages.

The State Transport Corporation maintains depots and workshops at Jalgaon, Yawal, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Jamner and Chopda. The number of vehicles attached to each of these depots is given below:—

Jalgaon	37
Yawal	18
Chalisgaon	14
Amalner	13
Jamner	11
Chopda .. .. —	10

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Transport and Communications.

STATE TRANSPORT.

Fares.

The fare structure is based on stage system, the fare being 20 nP. for one stage of 4 miles and 10 nP. for a sub-stage of 2 miles.

Administrative Staff.

The administrative organization is composed of (1) administrative staff which includes the Divisional Controller, Divisional Statistician, Divisional Auditor, Labour Officer and other subordinate staff, (2) traffic staff as represented by Traffic Assistant, Superintendent and other subordinate staff, and the workshop staff consisting of Divisional Mechanical Engineer, Divisional Works Superintendent and other subordinate staff. Thee divisional staff is stationed at Dhulia.

Method of Recruitment.

The selection of staff in different categories is made by special committees constituted for the purpose. Posts carrying salary up to Rs. 100 are filled by the Divisional Selection Committee and between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200, by the Central Selection Committee. Class I and Class II posts are filled by a Service Board consisting of members of the Corporation.

Welfare Activities.

The welfare activities undertaken by the Corporation include, among others, running of a free dispensary for workers and their families, issue of a quarterly bulletin in Marathi supplied *gratis* to the workers and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms.

The Labour Officer looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration. A State Transport Workers' Union recognised by the State Transport Corporation and affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress is functioning in the division.

BULLOCK-CARTS.

Bullock-cart still occupies an important place in the rural transport economy. A farmer generally owns a pair of bullocks and a cart. The total number of bullock-carts in the talukas of Jalgaon district in 1953-54 was as under:—

	Taluka or peta	Number of bullock-carts
	(1)	(2)
1.	Amalner	9,739
2.	Bhadgaon	3,611
3.	Bhusawal	5,290
4.	Chalisgaon	9,010
5.	Chopda	6,494
6.	Edlabad	2,622
7.	Erandol	6,467
8.	Jalgaon	6,534
9.	Jamner	8,000
10.	Pachora	6,224
11.	Parola	5,548
12.	Raver	5,551
13.	Yawal	4,554
	Total	79,634

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Transport and Communications.

STATISTICS OF VEHICLES IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

The vehicles are divided into four categories—motors, cycles, tongas and ox-drawn vehicles.

The following table gives the statistics of vehicles plying in municipal towns:—

TABLE No. 14.

STATISTICS OF VEHICLES PLYING IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Name of the Town (1)	Motors (2)	Cycles (3)	Tongas (4)	Ox-drawn carts (5)
Erandol	15	175	5	683
Bhusawal	61	1,221	19	339
Chalisgaon	43	N. A.	51	612
Parula	20	251	11	472
Raver	6	209	30	319
Yawal	23	226	N. A	438
Jalgaon	190	N. A.	80	600
Amalner	31	N. A.	36	699
Chopda	36	600	25	500
Savda	19	325	9	329
Faizpur	28	333	N. A.	284
Pachora	7	N. A.	12	461
Dharangaon	40	300	N. A.	400

The State Transport Corporation runs a city bus service within the municipal limits of Jalgaon and Bhusawal. At Jalgaon the city bus service plies between M. J. College and the War Memorial (Jayastambh). At Bhusawal the bus service plies between the Bhusawal S. T. Stand and the Ordnance Factory.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT maintains a Division for Khandesh with headquarters at Jalgaon. The Khandesh Division comprises Jalgaon and Dhulia districts.

CHAPTER 9.

Transport and Communications.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The following is the list of post offices—head offices, sub-offices, combined offices and branch offices in the various talukas:—

TABLE No. 15.

Name of Taluka or Peta (1)	Location of Head office (2)	Sub-office (3)	Combined office (4)	Branch office (5)
Amalner ..	..	Amalner ..	Amalner ..	Nanded.
		Pratapnagar ..	Pratapnagar ..	Patonda.
				Utran.
				Amalner town.
				Janave.
				Javakhede.
				Kalamsare.
				Mandal.
				Marwad.
				Mudi.
				Pilode.
				Shirud.
				Shirsale.
				Vavada.
				Dheku.
				Dahiwad.
Bhadgaon ..	..	Bhadgaon ..	Bhadgaon ..	Amadade.
				Gondgaon.
				Gudhe.
				Kajgaon.
				Nagardeole.
				Vade.
				Girad.
Bhusawal ..	..	Bhusawal ..	Bhusawal ..	Kandari.
			Bodwad ..	Kurhe.
		Bhusawal Petrol Depot	Varangaon ..	Varad seem.
				Jamthi.
		Bhusawal Kacheri	..	Shelwad.
				Achegaon.
		Bodwad ..	..	Fulgaon.
		Varangaon ..	..	Talwel.
				Sakegaon.
				Sakri.
Chalisgaon ..	..	Chalisgaon ..	Chalisgaon ..	Bahal.
		Chalisgaon-Bazar.	..	Dahiwad.
				Hirapur.
		Chalisgaon Railway Station.	..	Jamda.
				Kalmoda.
				Khedgaon.
				Mehunbare.
				Patonde.
				Pilkhod.
				Pimparkhed.
				Pohore.
				Ranjangaon.
				Sayagaon.
				Talegaon.
				Vagholi.
				Varkhede.
				Umbarkhed.

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

Name of Taluka or Peta	Location of			
	Head office	Sub-office	Combined office	Branch office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chopda ..	..	Chopda ..	Chopda ..	Chahardi.
		Adavad ..	..	Akulkheda. Chunchale. Dhanora. Ganpur. Ghodgaon. Hated. Lasur. Vardi. Virwade.
Edlabad ..	..	Edlabad ..	Edlabad ..	Hartale. Kurhe Kakoda. Vadode. Anturli. Changdeo. Nargaon.
Erandol ..	..	Erandol ..	Erandol ..	Chandsar.
		Dharangaon ..	Dharangaon ..	Paldhi. Ringangaon.
		Kasoda ..	..	Salve. Utran. Tarai. Sonvad. Adgaon.
Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon Bazar	Jalgaon Bazar	Asoda.
		Jalgaon Collectorate. ..	..	Bhadli Bk.
		Jalgaon Navi Peth	Nashirabad ..	Kanalda. Kadgaon.
		Jalgaon Jay-Kisanwadi.	..	Mainurabad. Mehrun.
		Nashirabad ..	..	Nandra.
		Mhasawad ..	..	Pimprala. Jalgaon. Shivaji-Nagar. Sirsoli.
Jamner ..	..	Jamner ..	Jamner ..	Kekat Nimbhore.
		Pahur ..	Pahur ..	Neri.
		Shendurni ..	..	Palashkhede. Betawad Bk. Fattepur. Shahpur. Shelgaon. Vakdi. Paldhi. Tondapur. Vakod. Lohara. Nachankhede.

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Transport and Communications.
Posts and Telegraphs.

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

Name of Taluka or Peta (1)	Location of Head office (2)	Sub-office (3)	Combined office (4)	Branch office (5)
Pachora ..	..	Pachora ..	Pachora ..	Bomrud. Nandra. Pardhade. Samner. Lohatar. Galan. Khedgaon. Kurhad. Pimpalgaon. Shindad. Tarkheda. Varkhedi. Kalamsare.
Parola ..	..	Parola ..	Parola ..	Bahadarpur. Devgaon. Mhasave. Tamaswadi. Undirkhede.
Raver ..	..	Savda .. Raver ..	Savda .. Raver ..	Khiroda. Thorgavhan.
		Nimbhore ..	Nimbhore ..	Rozoda. Khirdi. Ainpur. Vivare. Kerhala. Khanapur. Rasalpur. Vaghod. Chinawal. Maskawad. Tandalwadi. Vaghode Bk. Vaghode Kh.
Yawal ..	..	Yawal ..	Yawal ..	Anjale.
		Faizpur ..	Faizpur ..	Amode. Bamnod. Bhalod. Hambardi. Sangwi. Hingone. Nhavi. Marud. Padalse. Atraval. Dahigaon. Dambhurni. Kathora. Kingaon. Naygaon. Sakli. Satod Kolwad.

At all post offices, postage stamps and post cards are sold and money-orders issued and received. The head office and sub-offices are provided with a savings bank counter. Mails are carried by railways, buses and postal runners.

There are five telephone exchanges in this district, viz., at Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, Chalisgaon and Pachora which are described below:—

The initial capacity of Jalgaon exchange was 50 line R. A. X. which was further raised to 100 (B. Board) in 1949-50, 200 (P. A. X.) in 1952 and 300 (C. B. Multiple Exchange with two Boards) in 1958.

The Exchange at Bhusawal was installed in 1942 with a 100 line C. B. Board and two trunks (T. 32 Bds), which was replaced by a T-43 trunk exchange of three positions on 25th July 1958. An Exchange with a 100 line mag. bd. was installed at Amalner on 6th November 1951, later replaced by a 100 line C. B. Bd. and one additional T-32 Bd. in 1957. The Chalisgaon exchange is of a 50 line C. B. Bd. type and Pachora of a 50 line C. B. both installed in 1956.

The number of connections and extensions from the various exchanges are given below:—

	Number of connections	Number of extensions
(1) Jalgaon	175	38
(2) Bhusawal	94	19
(3) Amalner	63	19
(4) Chalisgaon	39	8
(5) Pachora	31	6

There are Public Call Offices at the following places:—

(1) Amalner Post Office.

(2) Pratapnagar (Amalner) Post Office.

(3) Bhusawal Telephone Office.

(4) Jalgaon Head Post Office.

(5) Jalgaon Bazar Post Office.

(6) Pachora Post Office.

(7) Chalisgaon Post Office.

(8) Chopda Post Office.

(9) Bhadgaon Post Office.

(10) Erandol Post Office.

Trunk Line Alignments.

The following main trunk alignments pass through this district:—

1. Bombay-Manmad-Bhusawal Main alignment carrying telegraph wires along Railway.
2. Bombay-Manmad-Bhusawal trunk alignment carrying trunks along Railway.
3. Bombay-Manmad-Bhusawal Railway alignment carrying Railway wires.

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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. Trunk Line Alignments.

4. Bombay-Manmad-Bhusawal Telecommunications lines carrying trunks along road.
5. Jalgaon-Dondaiche Telegraph line.

There are arrangements for accepting Telegrams in Hindi at the following offices in this district:—

(1) Amalner, (2) Bhusawal, (3) Bodwad, (4) Chalisgaon, (5) Dharangaon, (6) Faizpur, (7) Pachora, (8) Parola, (9) Savda, (10) Varangaon, (11) Yawal, (12) Jalgaon.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

Under the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra, radio sets are installed by the Directorate of Publicity which also provides for the maintenance and repairs of the sets. A community radio set can be installed in a gram panchayat or municipality by contributing a sum of Rs. 175 for a Dry Battery set and Rs. 150 for an Electric radio set. The party concerned is also required to pay Rs. 60 for maintenance and service of the set, which is inclusive of expenditure for battery set and licence fee. But in the case of electric sets, the charges for electricity are to be borne by the party concerned.

The radio set remains the property of the Government of Maharashtra and it is meant exclusively for public use. The party concerned is required to tune the programme for the villagers relayed from the All India Radio.

The following is the talukawise list of villages in Jalgaon district where community raido sets were installed till 30th June 1958:—

TABLE No. 16

Serial No.	Village or Town	Serial No.	Village or Town
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	Amalner Taluka.		*Bhusawal Taluka—cont.*
1	Nanded.	21	Kinhi.
2	Savakheda.	22	Yewali.
3	Patonda.	23	Harankhede.
4	Gadkhamb	24	Engaon.
5	Janve.	25	Ozarkhede.
6	Shahapur.		
7	Choubari.		
8	Kalamsare.		
9	Nimb.		*Chopda Taluka.*
10	Amalgaon.		
11	Ranaiche.		
12	Nimbhore.	26	Adawad.
13	Lon Sim.	27	Dhanora.
		28	Vardi.
	Bhusawal Taluka.	29	Adgaon.
		30	Chahardi.
14	Varad Sim.	31	Akulkhede.
15	Kurhe.	32	Nagalwadi.
16	Varangaon.	33	Mamulde.
17	Talvel.	34	Virwade.
18	Pimpalgaon.	35	Vele.
19	Fulgaon.	36	Kusumbe.
20	Bodwad.	37	Gorgavle.

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

Serial No. (1)	Village or Town (2)	Serial No. (1)	Village or Town (2)
	Chalisgaon Taluka		*Pachora Taluka.*
38	Patonda.	60	Pachora.
39	Takli.	61	Nagardevle.
40	Ranjangaon.	62	Galan.
	Erandol Taluka.	63	Maheji.
		64	Nandre.
		65	Kusangi.
41	Chandsar.	66	Lohare.
42	Vikharan.	67	Sindad.
43	Tade.	68	Lohtar.
44	Galapur.	69	Lasalgaon.
45	Bhatkhede.		
46	Talai.		*Raver Taluka.*
	Jalgaon Taluka.	70	Savda.
		71	Karjod.
47	Jalgaon.	72	Vaghod.
48	Vitner.	73	Vaghode Bk.
49	Kandari.	74	Aherwadi.
50	Tarsod.	75	Thorgavhan.
51	Pimprala.		
52	Bornar.		*Yawal Taluka.*
	Jamner Taluka.	76	Yawal.
		77	Yawal T. D. A.
53	Jamner.	78	Borawad.
54	Pahur.	79	Dahigaon.
55	Kekat Nimbhore.	80	Kolwad.
56	Ranjani.	81	Wadri.
57	Garkhede.	82	Korpavli.
58	Betawad.	83	Hambardi.
		84	Anjale.
	Bhadgaon Peta.	85	Sangawi.
		86	Hingone.
59	Gondgaon.	87	Thoragavhan.

Apart from these sets, the Sarvodaya Kendra, Khiroda, has installed radio sets at Pal, Gourkheda, Savakheda, Khiroda, Lalmati, Lohara, Tadjinsi and Abhoda villages in the Sarvodaya Compact Area. They are installed either at primary schools or at some other place where the village folk can gather to take the advantage of the facilities. The Sarvodaya Kendra bears half the initial cost of installation and provides for the dry battery sets.

The Sarvodaya Kendra has also maintained a *Samskar Kendra* at Khiroda to help enrich the social, cultural and moral life of the socially downtrodden and handicapped *harijans* and *girijans*. Cultural and educational programmes from All India Radio are made available to them by means of radio sets.

CHAPTER 10—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 10.

Miscellaneous occupations.

INTRODUCTION.

HITHERTO, WE HAVE DESCRIBED THE PRINCIPAL SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY of this district such as agriculture, industry, trade and transport. These sectors provide means of livelihood for a great majority of the population. They do not, however, embrace the whole field of economic activity. There is an appreciable percentage of the population which earns its livelihood on small crafts and trades like pounding and parching of grains and pulses, tailoring, restaurants and tea shops, laundries, hair-cutting saloons, bakeries, cycle-repairing, cap-making, manufacture of aerated waters, etc. Most of these craftsmen and traders are engaged in production of goods of daily consumption or in rendering some useful service to the community. A comparatively smaller number engaged in professions like law, medicine, education, journalism, or employed in Government departments, municipalities, etc., also serve a social purpose. Rapid growth of such occupations is both a factor in the pace of urbanization and an index of the degree of prosperity and economic stability of the district. The following table puts down employment, as enumerated by the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1951 in a few occupations in the district:—

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS IN 1911, 1921, 1931 AND 1951 IN JALGAON DISTRICT

Name of the occupation (1)	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)	1951 (5)
Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters.	2	2	57	84
Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	1,012	1	138	..
Grain parchers, etc.	1,840	684	956	139
Sweetmeat and condiment makers..	989	431	740	273
Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners.	3,334	2,209	3,124	2,599
Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other wear articles.	124	5	8	..
Washing and cleaning .. .	1,889	1,460	1,390	607
Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers.	3,375	2,154	3,395	3,092
Makers of jewellery and ornaments..	..	2,207	3,115	..
Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices.	21	104	297	448
Dealers in dairy products ..	252	701	527	288
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ..	272	182	748	2,506

CHAPTER 10.

Miscellaneous occupations.
INTRODUCTION.

An attempt has been made in this chapter to give an account of these occupations and the peculiar conditions and problems affecting the persons engaged in them. A sample survey of the following occupations was conducted in Amalner and Jalgaon towns. It was confined to certain aspects of the occupations such as number of units existing, the nature of tools and appliances used, their cost, average monthly expenses incurred, the nature of market for the products, etc.

The occupations covered by the survey were—at Jalgaon (1) Flour-milling, (2) Pounding and parching of grains and pulses, (3) Tailoring, (4) Making of ready-made clothes, (5) Hotel-keeping (restaurants), (6) Goldsmithy, (7) Hotel-keeping (eating-houses), (8) Hotel-keeping (boarding and lodging), (9) Milk supplying, (10) Laundering, (11) Hair-cutting, (12) Confectionery-making, (13) Tin-smithy, (14) Motor-body building, (15) Cycle-repairing, (16) Cap-making and (17) Manufacture of aerated waters; and at Amalner (1) Dyeing and bleaching, (2) Flour-milling, (3) Pounding and parching of rice, (4) Tailoring, (5) Making of ready-made clothes, (6) Goldsmithy, (7) Hotel-keeping (restaurants and tea shops), (8) Hotel-keeping (boarding houses), (9) Hotel-keeping (boarding and lodging houses), (10) Hair-cutting, (11) Confectionery-making, (12) Tin-smithy, (13) Motor-body building, (14) Cycle-repairing, (15) Cap-making and (16) Manufacture of aerated waters.

Information regarding the total number of establishments and ward-wise break-up and the number of persons engaged in them was obtained from the respective municipalities.

Percentage of samples selected varied between 5 and 10.

They were selected from different localities and were representative of every size and type. A general questionnaire was framed and answers were collected from each of the selected samples.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

There were 23 establishments of aerated water manufacturers at the time of the survey. Of these, Jalgaon town had 19 and Amalner had 4. The distribution of 19 establishments in Jalgaon according to wards was as follows: Ward No. IV—1, Ward No. VIII—3, Ward No. VI—2, Ward No. IX—1 and Ward— No. V—12 In Amalner, three were situated in Ward No. II and one in Ward No. I. The total employment in 23 establishments was 107, out of whom 64 including 11 children were paid employees.

In Jalgaon town information was available from only two establishments out of the three that were selected as samples. Of these two, one was started in 1920 and the other in 1947. This was the principal occupation of both the establishments, though one also dealt in stationery in addition to selling cold drinks. Both had raised initial capital from their own resources and both were fairly big in size. They had following items in the shop—ice-cream and soda machines, bottles, glasses, furniture, refrigerators, fans and a radio set. One establishment had equipment worth about Rs. 3,500 and the other worth about Rs. 6,000. They were situated in rented premises, rent of one of which was Rs. 8 and of the other Rs. 45 per month. Their total bill on electricity, water, taxes, etc., was about Rs. 1,500 per year. The total employment in them was 18, out of whom 8 were paid employees. A manager in one establishment was paid Rs. 40 per month. Two children, employed for washing dishes and glasses, were paid Rs. 12 each per month. In the other shop two employees were paid Rs. 45 each per month.

Raw materials required were sugar, milk, salt, ice, saw-dust, colours, essences and preservatives. Ordinarily all raw materials were locally available except essences and preservatives which were imported from outside. The value of raw materials consumed by them varied from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200 per month.

The products consisted of aerated waters and cold drinks of various kinds such as soda, lemonade, orange, pineapple, raspberry and also ice-cream. One of the shops specialised in cold drinks. Business in both shops was profitable. It was brisk during summer and was reduced to nearly one-third in the remaining period. Rates at which different kinds of cold drinks at both places were sold were as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Ginger	Per bottle ..	0	3	0
Soda	Do. ..	0	1	6
Ice-cream soda	Do. ..	0	2	6
Pineapple	Do. ..	0	2	6
Phalsa	Do. ..	0	2	6
Raspberry	Do. ..	0	2	6
Cola	Do. ..	0	4	0
Special cola	Do. ..	0	5	0
Vimto	Do. ..	0	5	0
Lassi	Per glass ..	0	5	0
Orange	Per bottle ..	0	2	6
Tonic	Do. ..	0	3	0
Orange juice	Do. ..	0	3	0
Paris mixture	Do. ..	0	5	0
A plate of Ice-cream	Per plate	0	5	0
Half plate of Ice-cream	Per half plate	0	2	6

CHAPTER 10.

Miscellaneous Occupations.
BICYCLE-REPAIRING.

There were 23 and 74 bicycle-repairers and dealers in Amalner and Jalgaon respectively. Their location was as follows:—

Amalner—Ward No. I—7, Ward No. II—11, Ward No. III—3, Ward No. V—2. Jalgaon—Ward No. III—4, Ward No. V—38, Ward No. VI—5, Ward No. VII—5, Ward No. VIII—18, Ward No. IX—3, Ward No. X—1.

The total employment, in 97 establishments in the two towns was 201, out of whom 41 were paid employees and the remaining were employers and their family members. Information was available from three samples in Jalgaon and three in Amalner.

The three establishments in Amalner were started between 1944 and 1954 and the three from Jalgaon between 1950 and 1952. Their main occupation was to repair and sell bicycles or to give them on hire or to sell spare parts like tyres, tubes, etc. Two proprietors raised the initial capital from their own resources. Three raised it partly from their own resources and partly by borrowing it. One establishment borrowed its whole capital from a local bank. The loans were, however, repaid by all of them The total number of bicycles kept for hire in the three establishments in Amalner was about 80, of which one shop had 50. In Jalgaon this number was 60, of which one shop had 30. Besides bicycles for hire, one shop in Amalner and one in Jalgaon kept 25 and 10 new bicycles respectively for sale. Spare parts of bicycles like tubes and tyres which were brought from Bombay and other places were also kept for sale in these establishments. They maintained tools and equipment for repairing bicycles, such as drilling machines, welding machines and other minor tools.

All the establishments surveyed were situated in rented premises, rent of which per shop in Jalgaon, varied from Rs. 18 to Rs. 87 and in Amalner from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 per month. The total monthly bill on electricity of the three establishments in Amalner was Rs. 45 per month and in Jalgaon it varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month per shop. Two establishments in Jalgaon paid municipal licence fee which was about Rs. 6 per year. One of the establishments was paying Rs. 50 per year as municipal tax. Two others, one in Jalgaon and the other in Amalner, spent Rs. 50 each on advertisement per year. Annually they spent between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 for carrying out repairs to bicycles.

The total employment in all the six establishments was 13. One establishment in Amalner was managed by the owner. The wages of a mechanic who repaired bicycles were between Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 per month. Other employees were paid between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per month.

Their business was brisk during summer and winter. The net income of each establishment varied between Rs 60 and Rs. 300 per month. One of the difficulties experienced by them was shortage of tubes and tyres.

BICYCLE-REPAIRING.

Rates for hiring a bicycle in Jalgaon and Amalner were as follows: annas two for an hour, rupee one for half a day, and Rs. 1-4-0 for a whole day.

CAP-MAKING.

There were 21 establishments of cap-makers in the two towns of Jalgaon and Amalner at the time of our survey. The total employment in them was 50 persons, out of whom 35 were employers and their family members and 15 were paid employees. Out of 14 establishments in Jalgaon, 13 were situated in Ward No. V and one in Ward No. I. In Amalner, five were situated in Ward No. II and one each in Ward Nos. III and IV. The number of persons employed in the shops in Jalgaon was 38, out of whom 14 including two children were paid employees. The same in Amalner shops was 12 persons, out of whom one was a paid employee. Six establishments (three each in Jalgaon and Amalner) of different sizes were chosen for the survey.

One establishment in Jalgaon was started in 1929, the other in 1942 and the third in 1945. One of the establishments in Amalner was started in 1933 and two others in 1945 and 1948. The principal business of these shops was to manufacture and sell caps. In addition, they also sold hosiery goods. Proprietors of all but one establishment in Amalner raised the initial capital from their own resources. One proprietor in Amalner had borrowed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for starting the business but it was found to have been repaid at the time of the survey. The equipment required for this trade consisted of a couple of sewing machines, needles and a few pieces of furniture like a cupboard, a table, benches, etc. The value of equipment each shop possessed varied from Rs. 450 to Rs. 900. The establishments in Jalgaon maintained tools and equipment worth between Rs. 800 and Rs. 900 and those in Amalner between Rs. 450 and Rs. 600. Almost all these shops had one sewing machine each.

Two shops in Amalner were situated in rented premises and one was in owned premises. Rent of one shop was Rs. 6-4-0 and of the other Rs. 12-8-0 per month. Rent of each of the two shops in Jalgaon was Rs. 5 per month and of the third Rs. 33 per month.

The shops in both the towns used electricity for lighting the premises, expenditure on which came to Rs. 15 per month in Jalgaon shops and Rs. 13 per month in Amalner shops. Besides, two establishments in Amalner paid Rs. 3 as water charges, and one in Jalgaon paid Rs. 12 as municipal tax. Others did not pay any tax. One establishment in Amalner spent Rs. 101 on advertisement per year.

Raw materials such as cotton and woollen cloth, embroidery canvas, card-board, thread, etc., which were brought mostly from Surat, Delhi, Ludhiana and Bombay were consumed by these establishments in the manufacture of caps and hosiery goods. Two shops in Jalgaon consumed raw materials worth about Rs. 2,000 per year. The total employment in these shops in Jalgaon was eight persons, out of whom two were paid employees.

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One was paid Rs. 32 and the other Rs. 60 per month. Establishments in Amalner were exclusively managed by owners with the help of their family members. They worked for eight hours per day.

The net income of an individual establishment varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per month. Most of the products were sold directly to customers at retail rates in the local market. Business was generally brisk during winter and summer. It was fairly profitable in the case of three establishments and was sufficient to give the normal maintenance in the case of the rest.

CONFECTIONERY-MAKING. (Bakeries).

There were 15 establishments in the two towns, 14 of which were located in Jalgaon and one in Amalner. The total employment in them was 35 out of whom, eight were paid employees. Most of the establishments in Jalgaon were located in Ward Nos. V and VIII, containing nine and three establishments respectively.

The two establishments in the sample in Jalgaon were started in 1952 and 1955. They manufactured breads of different sizes and weights, and biscuits. Both were situated in rented premises, the rent varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 38 per month. Their expenditure on electricity per month was about Rs. 2 each. They paid Rs. 16 as *bhatti* tax per year. One was exclusively managed by the owner with a member of his family to help him. Six children were employed in the other. They were paid six annas to twelve annas per day.

Raw materials used were wheat flour, sugar, ghee and baking powder. They used wood as fuel. One of the establishments consumed about 20 maunds of wheat flour, five maunds of sugar, 36 lbs. of ghee and one ton of wood per month. They had equipment such as *bhattis*, tin trays, small iron sheet boxes to bake bread, long iron bars, vessels, moulds, cupboards, baskets for carrying loaves, etc. One of the establishments had equipment worth about Rs. 600.

They employed old crude methods for baking bread. The margin of profit in both was not large. Their business was more or less continuous throughout the year. It was reported that demand for biscuits was more than the demand for bread. A loaf of bread was sold at anna one and six pies or annas two according to its size and weight. One pound of salted biscuits was sold at Rs. 1-8-0 and one pound of sweet biscuits at Rs. 1-12-0.

FLOUR-MILLING

The total number of establishments in the two towns at the time of survey was 87. Jalgaon having a population of 68,412 persons contained 52 mills and Amalner with a population of 44,646 persons contained 35 mills. In Jalgaon seven mills were situated in the following Wards: Wards No. I, VIII and X; eight in Ward No. VI; five each in Wards No. III and VII; four each in Wards No. V and IX: three in Ward No. IV and two in Ward No. II. Of the 35 establishments in Amalner, nine were situated in Ward No. II, eight in Ward No. III, seven in Ward No. IV, six in

Ward No. I and five in Ward No. V. The total employment in the 87 establishments in the two towns was 204 persons, out of whom 81 including one child were paid employees. Six samples were chosen for survey from these two towns. Two of them in Jalgaon were started in 1927 and 1937 and one in 1955. In Amalner one establishment was started in 1930, the other two in 1945 and 1950. Flour-milling was the principal occupation of these establishments. Two of them, besides grinding grains, also husked rice.

One of the establishments in Amalner, had three grinding mills, one working on oil engine and two others on electric energy. Two mills in Jalgaon and one in Amalner worked with oil engines and others with electric energy. Tools and equipment were an oil engine or an electric motor, a pair of grinding stones, and rice hullers, leather straps, and other appliances. The total value of equipment of one establishment having three mills in Amalner was about Rs. 12,000. The other establishments had equipment worth Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 5,000. Cost of repairing equipment varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per year per shop.

Four establishments in Amalner and Jalgaon were situated in rented premises. One each in Jalgaon and Amalner were housed in owned premises of the proprietor. Rent of those situated in rented premises varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per month. In Jalgaon, two establishments working on oil engines used electricity for lighting. Their expenditure on consumption of electricity came to Rs. 6 per month. The expenditure on electric consumption was Rs. 100 per month in case of an establishment worked on electric energy. Two establishments in Amalner spent between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 per month on electric energy. All establishments in the sample from Amalner paid rupee one each as municipal licence fee and from Jalgaon rupees nine each per year. The total expenditure on the consumption of water by two establishments in Jalgaon was Rs. 128 per year.

These establishments used crude oil and electricity as fuel. Three establishments consumed electricity worth Rs. 110 to Rs. 120 per month. Other three working on oil engines consumed crude oil and electricity worth Rs. 160 to Rs. 180 per month.

Most of these mills were one-man establishments whose owners or their family members did the work of supervision. The total employment in them was 12 out of whom five were owners and their family members. Wages of employees varied between Rs. 20 and Rs. 54 per month. These mills ground all kinds of grains and dehusked paddy. Charges for grinding jowar and wheat were three annas for four seers in Jalgaon. The income of each establishment varied between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 per month. Business was reported to be profitable and brisk from November to May. These establishments served customers from surrounding villages and the towns proper.

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Miscellaneous Occupations.

GOLDSMITHY.

The total number of establishments in the two towns at the time of survey was 185, out of which 147 were located in Jalgaon and the remaining in Amalner. Of the former, 64 and 38 were situated in Wards No. II and III, 12 in Ward No. III, nine in Ward No. VII, seven each in Wards No. II and VII, six and two in Wards No. VI and IX and one each in Wards No. I and X. In Amalner, 19 and 14 establishments were located in Wards No. III and IV, two each in Wards No. I and II and one in Ward No. V. The total employment in all establishments in the two towns was 330 persons, out of whom 37 were paid employees and the remaining employers and their family members. There were 277 persons employed in 147 establishments in Jalgaon. Of them, 32 including three children were paid employees. In Amalner, 38 establishments employed 53 persons, of whom, five were paid employees.

In Jalgaon, the three establishments surveyed were started between 1930 and 1948 and in Amalner between 1915 and 1939. Manufacture and sale of gold and silver ornaments in Jalgaon and only sale of ornaments in Amalner was the principal occupation of the shops in the two towns, which provided employment throughout the year. All the proprietors in the sample in Jalgaon raised initial capital from their own resources. In Amalner all of them borrowed the same from banks at 12½ per cent rate of interest. They were indebted even at the time of survey, the debt of each varying from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,000. Tools and equipment in these shops consisted of an anvil, bellows, hammers, pincers, pots, crucibles, moulds, nails, etc. and machines like press, wire and plate machines, a few pieces of furniture like cupboards, tables, chairs, etc. The total value of equipment in these shops in Jalgaon varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 and in Amalner between Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 3,000.

Two establishments in Amalner were situated in rented premises, the rent of which varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per month and the third was housed in the proprietor's own premises. Rent of the establishments in Jalgaon varied from Rs. 17 to Rs. 75 per month. All of them were located in rented premises. Rent of the biggest establishment in the sample was Rs. 75 per month. Besides rent, these establishments spent on water and electricity and on wages of labour. The charges excluding wages varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 17 per month in Amalner and Rs. 2 to Rs. 25 per month in Jalgaon. Establishments in Jalgaon paid municipal tax which varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per establishment per year. The biggest establishment in Jalgaon spent Rs. 200 per year on advertising. No other establishment spent any amount on this item.

Two establishments in Jalgaon were exclusively managed by owners with the help of their family members and no outside labour was engaged in them. In the third, five paid employees were engaged. They were all males, four of whom were paid Rs. 500 each and one Rs. 900 per year. Out of the three establishments in Amalner, two were exclusively managed by the owners

GOLDSMITHY.

with their family members. In one shop, besides the owner there were two paid male employees, one of whom was paid Rs. 1,000 per year and the other Rs. 500 per year.

As these establishments were dealing in gold and silver ornaments, the raw materials they required were gold and silver, other alloys, nitric acid, etc.

The value of the total stock of bullion. gold and silver ornaments, two shops in Amalner had, was Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 and their net income was between Rs. 400 and Rs. 700 per month. The third shop had an income of about Rs. 200 per month. In Jalgaon, one shop had a net income of about Rs. 900 per month and the other two between Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. Shops in Amalner did not make ornaments. One shop sold gold and silver bullion, and designed gold and silver ornaments for other goldsmiths. The other two sold ornaments made by goldsmiths. They placed orders for them with local goldsmiths and paid them wages for the work done. One shop specialised in types of ornaments worn by Muslims. In Jalgaon, these establishments manufactured and sold ornaments. All articles were sold directly in the local market in the two towns. Business was profitable in the three out of six establishments. It was brisk during winter and summer.

Rates charged for making different kinds of ornaments in Jalgaon were as follows:—

Bangles—Rs. 2 per tola.

Rings—Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

Necklace—Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

Lockets—Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Putalis—Rs. 3 per tola.

Mangalsutra—Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Earrings—Rs. 3 to Rs. 15.

HAIR-CUTTING.

The two towns Amalner and Jalgaon had 35 and 98 hair-cutting establishments respectively at the time of survey. The total employment in them was 270 persons including children. Hair-cutting saloons in Amalner employed 64 persons out of whom 43 were owners and their family members and employment in them in Jalgaon was 206 out of whom 148 were owners and their family members. No children were employed in them in Amalner while in Jalgaon 6 children including 4 family members were employed. No women were employed in these shops. Out of the six establishments surveyed in Amalner, one was started in 1920 and one each in 1930, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1952. Hair-cutting was the principal occupation in them which gave employment throughout the year. The proprietors of four establishments out of the six raised initial capital from their own resources. The other two had borrowed the same but it was found to have been repaid at the time of the survey. Out of the four establishments surveyed in Jalgaon, one was started in 1927, one in 1942,

one in 1947 and one in 1949. Hair-cutting was the principal occupation in them, which gave employment throughout the year. One proprietor raised capital from his own resources, while the three had borrowed the same but it was found to have been repaid.

The ten establishments in Amalner and Jalgaon for which information was available were situated in rented premises. The rent of each varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per month. The smallest establishment in the sample at Jalgaon paid Rs. 10 and the biggest Rs. 20 as rent per month. Besides rent, these establishments had also to incur expenditure on other items for their maintenance. These items included water, electricity charges, municipal licence fee, wages paid to employees, etc. The biggest establishment in Amalner paid Rs. 30 per month as electricity charges; the other two rupees seven each and the rest rupees three each. Four establishments in Jalgaon paid rupees five each per month as electricity charges. They did not spend any amount on water nor on municipal licence fee.

Tools and equipment possessed by the establishments were cropping machines, razors, scissors, toilet requisites, dressing tables, mirrors, revolving chairs, etc. The biggest establishment in the sample in Jalgaon had eight dressing tables and chairs, four cropping machines, five razors, and three pairs of scissors. The total cost of this equipment was about Rs. 450 and Rs. 40 were spent annually on its repairs. The medium shop had equipment worth Rs. 200 and a small shop worth Rs. 100, and about Rs. 30 were spent annually on their repairs. In Amalner, two establishments had equipment worth Rs. 500 each and the other two had about Rs. 200 each and the remaining two Rs. 100 each.

The total employment in the establishments in Jalgaon was 10 out of which five were paid employees. Two establishments paid Rs. 45 per month to each employee and one Rs. 40. The working hours in these establishments varied from 8 to 10 per day.

Besides equipment, the establishments used toilet requisites such as shaving soap, hair oils, towels, powder, etc. The biggest establishment in the sample in Amalner spent Rs. 150 per month on toilet requisites, two others Rs. 150 and the remaining three Rs. 50 per month. The amount spent on these items by establishments in Jalgaon varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per month.

The monthly net income of the establishments in Amalner varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 450 per month and in Jalgaon, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per month. The business was reported to be generally profitable and was usually brisk during winter and summer. The rates charged for various types of services in Jalgaon were as follows: Hair-cutting 4 to 8 annas, shaving 3 annas and shaving and hair-cutting 8 to 10 annas.

The number of customers served by the establishments depended upon their situation, size and comforts offered by them. A one-man establishment not situated in a very busy area served about 8 to 10 customers a day.

HOTEL-KEEPING. (*Khanavalis*).

There were 25 boarding establishments in the two towns at the time of our survey. Out of the 18 *khanavalis* in Jalgaon, 15 were situated in Ward No. VIII, two in Ward No. V, and one in Ward No. IX. In Amalner, Wards No. I and II contained six and one respectively. The total employment in them was 105 persons, out of whom 50 including five women and one child were paid employees and 55 including three women and two children were employers and their family members. Only three shops were surveyed in Jalgaon, and two in Amalner.

Out of the three shops surveyed in Jalgaon, two were vegetarian and one non-vegetarian. All of them were started between 1947 and 1954. Catering was their main occupation which gave them employment throughout the year. Two establishments out of three had borrowed the initial capital required for opening an establishment.

Tools and equipment in them were more or less the same as in tea shops and restaurants. One non-vegetarian shop had equipment worth Rs. 500. All the establishments were situated in rented premises. One paid Rs. 6 per month, others Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per month as rent. Besides rent, they spent about Rs. 300 per year on electricity, municipal licence fee and advertisement. One spent Rs. 10 per month on water charges; others did not pay either for water or for electricity.

The total employment in the three shops in Jalgaon was 11, out of whom four were paid employees including a woman. One shop was managed by the owner with the help of his family members. One of the employees who was a manager was paid Rs. 65 per month. Persons who did other work were paid Rs. 15 per month.

One of the establishments spent Rs. 520 per month on raw materials like ghee, foodgrains, vegetables, edible oil, charcoal and fuel, etc.; the other about Rs. 250 inclusive of the cost of mutton. The third was a very small unit spending about Rs. 35 per month on these items.

Two establishments served vegetarian and one non-vegetarian food to their regular members in Amalner as well as to casual customers. In the vegetarian hotel a regular member was charged Rs. 28 to Rs. 40 per month, and a casual customer annas 12 to a rupee per meal. A regular customer taking one meal was charged Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. A student taking two regular meals a day was given a concession of Rs. 2 per month. A mutton plate was sold at four annas in the non-vegetarian shop. The margin of profit in all the three units was not very high. In the small unit it was much less. Business was slack in rainy season.

HOTEL-KEEPING (LODGING AND BOARDING HOUSES).

The total number of lodging and boarding houses in the two towns at the time of survey was 21 out of which 18 were in Jalgaon and three in Amalner. In Jalgaon, 15 were situated in Ward No. VIII, two in Ward No. V and one in Ward No. IX;

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in Amalner, two were situated in Ward No. II and one in Ward No. I. The total employment in all these establishments was 117, out of whom 81 including one woman and two children were paid employees and 36 including two women and one child were employers and their family members.

Only three shops were chosen for survey from Jalgaon. One was started in 1930 and the other two in 1950 and 1951. The proprietors raised the initial capital from their own resources.

Tables, chairs, cupboards, beds, etc. and utensils required for cooking and serving meals formed the equipment required by these establishments. One in the sample had equipment worth Rs. 4,500, the other of medium size worth Rs. 2,500 and a third of a smaller size worth Rs. 1,500. All the establishments in the sample were situated in rented premises. Rent paid by the three establishments was Rs. 175, Rs. 40 and Rs. 26 per month respectively. The total bill on electricity of the three was Rs. 199 per month out of which the bill of one establishment alone was Rs. 100. One establishment paid Rs. 100 per month as municipal tax and also spent Rs. 200 per year on advertising. The other paid Rs. 26-8-0 per year as municipal tax.

The total expenditure on raw materials including foodgrains and articles required for cooking varied from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per establishment per month. The total employment in them was about 25. The employees were paid monthly wages and in addition were served two meals a day. A cook was paid between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, a manager between Rs. 60 and Rs. 65, and other workers between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 per month.

These establishments provided lodging as well as boarding facilities. Charges for lodging and boarding varied according to the provision of facilities. A lodger taking two meals a day had to pay between Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per day for a cot in a room containing four to seven cots. A lodger occupying a room containing two to three cots had to pay Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per day for both lodging and boarding. A single room with one cot was charged Rs. 7 per day for boarding and lodging. Business was slack during the summer and the rainy season.

HOTEL-KEEPING (RESTAURANTS AND TEA SHOPS).

The total number of restaurants and tea shops in the two towns at the time of survey was 361, out of which 274 were in Jalgaon and 87 in Amalner. Of those in Jalgaon, 106 were situated in Ward No. V, 67 in Ward No. VIII, 28 in Ward No. X, 23 in Ward No. IX, 17 in Ward No. VII, 10 in Ward No. VI, seven each in Wards No. I, II and III and two in Ward No. IV. In Amalner, 33 and 35 were situated in Wards No. I and II, nine each in Wards No. II and V and one in Ward No. IV. The total employment in 361 establishments was 1,536 persons, of whom 832 were paid employees, including 107 children, and 704 were employers and their family members including 40 children and 12 women. In Jalgaon, the total employment in these shops was 1,258, of whom 692 including 104 children were paid employees and 566 including 10 women and 40 children were owners and their family members.

In 87 establishments in Amalner, a total of 278 persons were employed, out of whom 140 including three children were paid employees and 138, including two women were employers and their family members. Of the five samples surveyed in Jalgaon two were started in 1951 and 1953, two in 1954, and one in 1946. In Amalner, two were started in 1920 and 1938, three in 1947, one in 1951. The principal occupation of all the establishments was catering tea and snacks, which provided employment throughout the year. The owner of one establishment in Jalgaon and three in Amalner had agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. Three establishments in Jalgaon and two in Amalner had borrowed the necessary initial capital.

Tools and equipment required were tables, chairs, cupboards with glasses, a couple of water-drums, tea sets, plates, brass cups, cooking vessels, cash boxes, ice-cream pots, pictures and mirrors for decoration. Two or three establishments had radio sets, and electric fans. One had a telephone. A big establishment in the sample in Amalner had equipment worth Rs. 3,000; an establishment of medium size worth Rs. 1,000 and of small size worth Rs. 150. In Jalgaon, the total value of equipment each shop had varied from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000.

All establishments in the sample in Amalner and Jalgaon were situated in rented premises, rent of each varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 47 per month in Amalner and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200 per month in Jalgaon. Besides rent, they spent on water, electricity, municipal licence fee, etc. The total expenditure on all these items per establishment varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 70 per month in Jalgaon and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 in Amalner. Four establishments in Amalner spent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 on advertising and three in Jalgaon between Rs. 25 and Rs. 200. The expenditure on raw materials, foodgrains, tea, milk, vegetables, oil, etc., which were purchased from the local market in Amalner varied from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 per month and in Jalgaon from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,200. Five establishments in Jalgaon employed 40 persons and their monthly wages per head varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40. Six of them in Amalner employed 43 persons whose wages varied from Rs. 12 to Rs. 45 per month. A cook employed in one of the shops in Amalner was paid Rs. 45 per month and in addition he was served breakfast. A boy serving tea was paid Rs. 30 with breakfast and boys who served orders, Rs. 15 with breakfast. In Jalgaon, no breakfast was served to these employees. The total hours of working per day were 8 to 9. Establishments sold hot drinks like tea, coffee, cold drinks like soda, lemon, etc., and snacks like *bhaji puri, chivada, shev, papadi, batatawada,* and sweets like *ladu, pedha, barfi, gulab-jamb,* etc. One shop in Amalner specialised in *shev* and *chivada*. Prices of these articles were fixed according to the quality and quantity of dishes served. In one of the establishments in Jalgaon *gulab-jamb* and *pedhas* were sold at Rs. 3 per seer, *ladus* at Rs. 2 per seer, a cup of tea of 4 ounces at one anna and a special cup at two annas. The net incomes of these establishments varied from season to season. The business was

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brisk in winter and summer when the income ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs. 800 per month. However, in the slack season, it varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 per month. It was reported that business in five out of 13 establishments was profitable, the others were just maintaining themselves.

Rates of various dishes served in these establishments in Jalgaon were as follows:—

A cup of tea of 4 ounces	Re. 0-1-6 to 0-2-0.
A cup of tea of 8 ounces	Re. 0-2-6 to 0-3-0.
A cup of special tea of 4 ounces ..	Re. 0-2-0.
A cup of special tea of 8 ounces ..	Re. 0-2-6 to 0-3-0.

All hot dishes of *bhaji, batatawada, shev, chivada,* etc., were sold at two annas each and sweet dishes at three annas each.

LAUNDERING.

There were 46 laundry establishments in the two towns; 42 in Jalgaon and four in Amalner, at the time of the survey. The total employment in them at both the places was 105. The establishments were mostly managed by owners with the help of their family members. Only eight employees were engaged in them as paid workers. Four establishments in Amalner were exclusively managed by owners with their family members who numbered five.

All the four establishments in Amalner were situated in Wards No. I and II. In Jalgaon, out of 42 establishments, 12 were situated in Ward No. V, 10 in Ward No. VIII, four in Ward No. IX and three each in Ward Nos. I, II and VII, and ten and two in Ward Nos. IV and VI. In Amalner, laundering was a hereditary occupation of two establishments out of the four surveyed; the other two were started in 1930 and 1956. In Jalgaon, one establishment each was started in the following years, 1949, 1952 and 1956. Laundering was the principal occupation in all of them in both the towns, which provided them employment throughout the year.

Establishments in Amalner were small units. The four shops there had one table each; two had one iron each and two others two irons each. One shop had a cupboard. The cost of equipment varied from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per shop. Establishments in Jalgaon had the same equipment. One shop had also a bullock cart. The total cost of equipment of the establishment which was having a bullock cart was Rs. 400. The cost of equipment of the remaining two varied from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150.

All the establishments in the sample in Amalner employed nine persons, of whom only two were paid employees. One was paid Rs. 25 per month, the other, who was employed on daily wages, was paid rupee one per day. Three establishments in Jalgaon did not employ any paid employee nor did they spend any amount on municipal tax, water, etc.

Washing soda, soap, bleaching powder, and indigo were the materials used in washing. The total cost of the materials consumed by the three establishments in Jalgaon was about Rs. 250 per month. One of them consumed these materials worth Rs. 150. Establishments in Amalner consumed the same materials. The total cost including expenditure on fuel of the establishments surveyed in Jalgaon was between Rs. 80 and Rs. 150 per month

All the establishments except one in Jalgaon raised the initial capital from their own resources. The one in Jalgaon had borrowed it, but was repaid. All of them were situated in rented premises. Rent of a shop in Jalgaon varied from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per month and in Amalner from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Other expenses incurred by them on maintenance were electricity charges and wages paid to their employees. Two establishments in Jalgaon used electricity for lighting and paid Rs. 5 each per month for it. Out of four establishments in Amalner one was using electricity for lighting. It consumed electric energy worth Rs. 2-8-0 per month. In Jalgaon, the net income of each shop varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month and in Amalner from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.

These establishments worked for 8 to 10 hours a day. Their business was usually brisk during winter and summer. Two establishments in Jalgaon had specialised in dry cleaning. Rates charged in Amalner were Re. 0-1-3 for washing cotton garment, Re. 0-1-0 for ironing cotton garment and Rs. 6 for washing 100 garments and rates charged in Jalgaon were Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-4-0 for cotton garment, Re. 1 for silk pant, Rs. 2 for silk coat, Rs. 1-8-0 for woollen pant and Rs. 2 for woollen coat.

Customers usually placed orders with these shops. In Amalner, in addition to orders placed by customers, they collected clothes from house to house for washing.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

The total number of dairy establishments in the two towns of Jalgaon and Amalner was 182, out of which 177 were in Jalgaon. The total employment in them at both the places was 384, including 22 children and 42 women. Of these, 40 including one child were paid employees. Out of 177 dairy establishments in Jalgaon, 38 and 33 were situated in Ward Nos. IV and V; 24 and 19 in Ward Nos. VIII and III; 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Ward Nos. VII, IV, II and IX, respectively, and eight and one in Ward Nos. X and I. In Amalner, three and two were situated in Ward Nos. I and IV. One out of six of the establishments in the sample in Jalgaon was started in 1932, the other in 1948, the third in 1952, two others in 1953 and the last in 1955. Dairying was their principal occupation which provided employment throughout the year. All proprietors raised the capital required for starting the establishments from their own resources. Four establishments served cold and hot milk and curds and two only cold milk. One shop manufactured cream, butter and ghee from milk. They had no buffaloes of their own; but they collected milk twice a day from nearby villages through their agents or employees.

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MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

Their equipment consisted of bicycles for carrying milk, a few vessels for storing it, and tables, chairs and cupboards. The establishment which manufactured cream, butter and ghee, had machines to do the work. The value of equipment each shop had varied from shop to shop. The biggest establishment in the sample had equipment worth Rs. 8,000 and others had between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000.

Five establishments were situated in rented premises. Rent of each varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per month. In addition to rent, they spent on electricity and water and municipal licence fee. The expenditure on all these items varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 per month.

The total employment was 21, of whom 13 were owners and their family members. Two establishments were exclusively managed by proprietors with their family members. Wages paid to employees varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per month. Employees who collected and brought milk from nearby villages were paid about Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per month. Children employed in the shops were paid Rs. 10 each per month.

Milk was purchased at Rs. 20 per Bengali maund in villages and was sold at about annas 10 to annas 12 per seer in these shops. Each shop required milk from two maunds to eight maunds per day. Consumption of sugar per shop varied from five seers to about 20 seers per day. Four establishments maintained home service for supplying milk at the places of customers. Income varied from shop to shop. The establishment selling milk and milk products had an average net income of about Rs. 700 per month. Income of others varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per month. The demand for milk and milk products was more or less uniform throughout the year. Business was reported to be profitable in the establishments surveyed.

MOTOR BODY-BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

There were 24 establishments (22 in Jalgaon and 2 in Amalner), which built motor bodies and repaired them. In Jalgaon twenty were located in Ward Nos. V and VIII. The total employment in all of them was 80, of whom 36 including two children were paid employees.

Three shops were chosen for survey from Jalgaon. They were started between 1925 and 1952. Motor body-building and repairing was their main occupation, which provided employment throughout the year. The owners raised initial capital from their own resources. The value of tools and equipment like drilling machines, lathe machine, welding machine and other minor tools varied from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per shop.

All the three establishments were situated in rented premises. Rent of one was Rs. 25, of the other Rs. 12 and of the third Rs. 8 per month. They paid Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per month as electricity charges. Municipal tax which they paid varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per year per establishment. They spent Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month on nuts and bolts and such other materials. The total

Motor Body-building and Repairing.

employment in these shops was eight, of whom five were paid employees. One was exclusively managed by the owner with the help of his family members. Two employees in one shop were engaged on a daily wage of Rs. 3 each; one employee in the second shop was paid Rs. 25 per month; and three employees in the third shop were paid Rs. 60 each per month.

They repaired motor vehicles and sometimes built motor bodies and earned about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. Orders were placed by customers directly with these establishments. The margin of profit in them was reported to be not very large.

Pounding and Parching of Grains and Pulses.

In Jalgaon there were nine establishments, seven in Ward No. IX and one each in Ward Nos. VI and X engaged in the pounding and parching of grains and pulses. They employed 30 persons of whom 16 were paid employees and the rest were owners and their families.

Ready-made. Clothes

Jalgaon and Amalner had 30 establishments of ready-made clothes at the time of survey. Of the 23 establishments in Amalner, 14 were situated in Ward No. II, five in Ward No. I and two each in Ward Nos. III and IV. In Jalgaon five were situated in Ward No. V and one each in Ward Nos. III and VIII. The total employment in these shops was 53, of whom seven were paid employees and the remaining 46 were owners and their family members.

Three samples were chosen for survey from Amalner. They were started between 1941 and 1949. Their main occupation was selling ready-made clothes which provided them employment throughout the year. Two proprietors had raised initial capital from their own resources while one had borrowed the same from the local co-operative bank at 12½ per cent rate of interest.

Two shops had two sewing machines each and one had three. In addition. each had one or two cupboards and other materials required for sewing. They were situated in rented premises, rent being Rs. 18 and Rs. 24 per month. Their total bill on electricity was Rs. 13 per month. One paid Rs. 2 per month as water tax and the other Rs. 16 per year as municipal tax. The total employment in them was seven persons, out of whom three were paid employees. One of them was paid piece-meal wages and others were employed on monthly wages, which varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month per head.

They purchased cloth from the local market and stitched shirts, pants, half-pants and *pyjamas*, etc., and sold them in the local market. Customers of these articles were mostly villagers from surrounding villages. Business was brisk during winter and summer and was reduced to one-third in the rainy season. It was profitable in one shop whose net income was about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month. In others the margin of profit was just enough to maintain the establishments.

Tailoring.

The total number of tailoring establishments in the two towns of Jalgaon and Amalner was 403 of which 285 were located in Jalgaon and 118 in Amalner. Of the former, Ward Nos. V, VII

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TAILORING.

and VIII contained 215 establishments and the remaining 70 were situated in other Wards. The maximum number of establishments a ward contained was 145 and the minimum was 5. In Amalner, out of 118 firms, the first four wards had almost all establishments except six which were situated in Ward No. V. The total employment in 285 establishments in Jalgaon was 627, of whom 123 including two children were paid employees and the remaining were owners and their family members.

Fourteen establishments were surveyed in the two towns. They were started between 1927 and 1951. Tailoring was their principal occupation, providing employment throughout the year. Half the number of proprietors in Jalgaon and one in Amalner had borrowed capital for starting their establishments. Others had raised capital through their own resources.

Small establishments in the sample had one sewing machine each, one had two machines and two others had three machines each, and the biggest had four machines. The value of machine varied from Rs. 140 to Rs. 350. In addition, they had a few pieces of furniture like show-cases, cupboards, tables, chairs, etc. The total value of equipment contained in each shop in Jalgaon varied from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,100 and in Amalner from Rs. 350 to Rs. 2,000. Annual expenditure on repairs varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per shop in Jalgaon and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per shop in Amalner.

All the eight establishments surveyed in Jalgaon and five in Amalner were situated in rented premises. One was located in owner premises. Rent of an establishment in Jalgaon varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 per month and in Amalner from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 per month. Seven of them in Jalgaon and five in Amalner used electricity for lighting. Their total bill on electricity varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 per month in the two towns. In addition to it, they paid municipal licence fee which varied from shop to shop. It was between Rs. 3 and Rs. 25 per year in Jalgaon. One establishment in Jalgaon and other in Amalner spent Rs. 25 on advertisement.

Expenditure on raw materials like thread, buttons, cocoanut oil, etc., in the two towns varied between Rs. 7 and Rs. 58 per month per shop. The total employment in the shops in the sample was 24 including 11 paid employees in Jalgaon and 16 including nine paid employees in Amalner. Two shops in Jalgaon and two in Amalner were exclusively managed by the owners with their dependants. Employees in Jalgaon were paid at piece-rate system. Two shops in Jalgaon paid them half the amount of earnings on the total work done by employees. In the other two, half of the income collected by the shop went to the owner and the remaining half was distributed among the paid employees. In Amalner one shop paid Rs. 50 each per month to three employees and the other Rs. 40 to its employee. The third adopted piece-wage system of payment and paid half the amount of earnings on the total work done. One shop gave tea and refreshments to its employees in addition to wages.

These shops stitched shirts, trousers, coats, half-pants, *pyjamas* and ladies' apparel. Two shops in Jalgaon specialised in stitching shirts, suits, and blouses and the third in shirts only. The average net income of the shops varied from Rs. 75 to Rs. 300 per month in Jalgaon and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 per month in Amalner. Business was slack in rainy season. It was fairly profitable in four establishments in Jalgaon and three establishments in Amalner. The main difficulty experienced by them was lack of capital.

Rates of stitching of clothes of grown-up persons and of children in Jalgaon were as follows:—

(1)	Cotton (2)	Silk (3)	Woollen (4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Half-shirt	0 10 0	1 4 0	..
Full-shirt	1 0 0	2 0 0	..
Pant	3 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Half-pant	1 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pyjama	0 12 0	..	..
Coat	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Full-suit	10 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Bush-shirt	2 8 0	3 8 0 (linen).	..
Blouse	0 12 0	1 4 0	..
Skirt (girl's)	0 6 0	..	..
Frock (girl's)	0 12 0	1 8 0	..

TINSMITHY.

The total number of establishments of tinsmiths in the two towns of Jalgaon and Amalner was 15 : they employed 30 persons, of whom six were paid employees. Out of the 12 located in Jalgaon, 11 were situated in Ward No. V and one in Ward No. VI. In Amalner, Ward Nos. I and II together contained three establishments.

Only two shops were surveyed in Jalgaon. One was started in 1915 and the other in 1956. One proprietor raised initial capital from his own resources; the other had to borrow from a local co-operative bank. The equipment of a tinsmith consisted of hammers, scissors, an anvil, bellows and a furnace. The two establishments had equipment worth Rs. 40 and Rs. 60. They were housed in hired premises. Rent of the two was Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month. The total bill on electricity was Rs. 15 per month. They paid Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 as municipal tax, and purchased raw materials like tin plates, charcoal, sulphuric acid, nickel, etc., from the local market.

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Their work consisted of preparing various articles out of tin plates, like pumps, lanterns, *chimnis*, tin boxes of various sizes, funnels, some vessels and tin jars; they repaired buckets and utensils and various other articles used in villages for cooking or storing water or grains. One shop purchased raw materials worth Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 and the other about Rs. 50 per month. They purchased old plates and scrap material and hammered them to suitable sizes and used those plates as raw material.

These shops sold their products directly in the market. A lantern of three different sizes was sold at Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12. A kerosene oil pump was sold at ten annas. The average net income of these shops was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 per month. Their business was profitable and brisk throughout the year.

WARDWISE BREAK-UP OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statement gives wardwise distribution of establishments together with employment thereof, of a few miscellaneous occupations in Amalner and Jalgaon towns:—

WARDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS ALONG WITH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THEM, OF A FEW MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS IN AMALNER TOWN.

Serial No. (1)	Name of the occupation (2)	Wards (3)					Total establishments (4)	Employers (5)			Family members of the owners actually working in the establishments (6)			Employees (7)		
		I	II	III	IV	V		Men	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys
1	Cotton-dyeing and bleaching	.	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Silk-spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Flour-milling	6	9	8	7	5	35	27	..	..	5	..	..	28	..	..
4	Pounding and parching of grains and pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tailoring	29	32	24	27	6	118	118	..	..	14	..	..	3	..	..
6	Making of ready-made clothes	5	14	2	2	..	23	23	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	..
7	Goldsmithy and jewellery	2	2	19	14	1	38	38	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	..
8	Hotel-keeping (Restaurants and tea shops)	33	35	9	1	9	87	85	2	..	51	..	..	137	..	3
9	Hotel-keeping (*Khanavalis*, boarding)	6	1	..	..	.	7	6	1	..	7	1	..	12	2	..
10	Hotel-keeping (Lodging and boarding houses)	1	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	8	1	..
11	Milk supply (*Gavalis* and others)	3	..	.	2	..	5	5	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
12	Laundering	2	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hair-cutting	3	17	1	2	2	35	34	..	..	9	..	..	21	..	..
14	Confectionery-making (Bakeries)	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15	Tinsmithy	1	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
16	Motor body-building and repairing		2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
17	Cycle-repairing and dealing	7	11	3	..	2	23	23	..	..	10	..	.	7	..	..
18	Cap-making	..	5	1	1	..	7	7	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
19	Mattress and pillow-making	1	..	1	.	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
20	Manufacture of aerated waters	1	3	.	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..

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WARDWISE BREAK-UP OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

WARDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS ALONG WITH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THEM, OF A FEW MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS IN JALGAON TOWN.

Serial No. (1)	Name of the occupation (2)	Wards (3)										Total establishments (4)	Employers (5)			Family members of the owners actually working in the establishments (6)			Employees (7)		
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X		Men	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys
1	Cotton-dyeing and bleaching.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Silk-spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Flour-milling	7	2	5	3	4	8	5	7	4	7	52	60	..	7	19	3	2	52	..	1
4	Pounding and parching of grains and pulses.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	9	10	..	..	4	..	..	15	..	1
5	Tailoring	6	12	13	5	145	17	14	53	15	5	285	293	..	..	68	3	8	118	..	2
6	Making of ready-made clothes.	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	7	10	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
7	Goldsmithy and jewellery	1	7	12	64	38	6	9	7	2	1	147	166	..	..	72	..	7	29	..	3
8	Hotel-keeping (Restaurants and tea shops).	7	7	7	2	106	10	17	67	23	28	274	339	..	..	177	10	40	588	..	104
9	Hotel-keeping (*Khanavalis*)	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	8	..	..	23	29	..	..	6	1	2	32	3	

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WARDWISE BREAK UP OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

10	Hotel-keeping (Lodging and boarding houses).	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	1	..	18	21	..	..	8	2	2	70	.	2
11	Milk supply (*Gavalis* and others).	1	14	19	13	38	33	12	24	15	8	177	186	3	..	86	39	21	38	.	1
12	Laundering	..	3	3	2	12	2	3	10	4	3	42	43	..	..	14	31	4	8	..	..
13	Hair-cutting	1	5	3	4	44	5	5	21	7	3	98	105	..	..	38	..	4	56	..	2
14	Bakeries, confectionery-making.	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	3	..	1	14	14	..	..	10	1	1	6	..	..
15	Tinsmithy	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..
16	Motor body-building and repairing.	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	5	1	1	22	26	..	..	14	..	..	33	..	2
17	Cycle-repairing and dealing	..	..	4	..	38	5	5	18	3	1	74	80	..	..	35	1	11	34	..	..
18	Cap-making	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	14	14	..	..	10	..	..	12	..	2
19	Mattress and pillow-making	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Manufacture of aerated waters.	..	..	..	1	12	2	..	3	1	..	19	21	..	..	15	..	2	41	..	11

In 1911, the total number of teachers was 1,242 including 35 women; it increased to 2,158 including 109 women in 1931. In 1951, there were 49 educational institutions and 5,124 teachers including 510 women.

In 1957, there were five middle schools and 51 high schools in the district, with a staff of 14 and 664, respectively, including 47 women. Thirty high schools were located in municipal areas. Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Dharangaon, Edlabad, Erandol, Faizpur, Jamner, Pachora, Parola, Raver, Savda and Yawal had one high school each; Amalner had three; Bhusawal had five, and Jalgaon had nine.

The total number of secondary teachers was 664 including 47 women. Their pay-scale was uniform throughout the district, i.e., Rs. 80—5—130—E.B.—6—180—8—220 for a trained graduate and Rs. 56—2—80—E.B.—4—120 for a matriculate with S. T. C. plus usual dearness allowance. Secondary teachers had their own association which was established in 1924. It had 350 members.

In 1957, the number of primary schools in the district was 1,349, of which 1,140 were run by municipalities and other local bodies and 209 by private agencies. The location of primary schools in municipal areas was as follows:—

(1) Bhusawal 16, (2) Chalisgaon 12, (3) Chopda 6, (4) Dharangaon 6, (5) Erandol 4, (6) Faizpur 4, (7) Pachora 5, (8) Parola 5, (9) Raver 3, (10) Savda 4 and (11) Yawal 5.

In addition to the above, Jalgaon and Amalner towns had 34 and 16 authorised municipal schools and 4 private schools.

The number of teachers employed in primary schools was 4,943 including 576 women. Of these, 738 including 188 women were employed in municipal areas. A person who had passed P. S. C. examination and obtained at least 40 per cent marks in it, qualified himself as a primary teacher. Scale of pay of primary teachers was uniform throughout the district. No city allowance is paid to teachers employed in municipal areas. The grade of trained teacher was Rs. 40—1—50—E.B.—1½—65, selection grade 2½—90 and that of an untrained teacher, Rs. 35—1—40 with usual dearness allowance. There were four training colleges for primary teachers, three for men and one for women. The total staff employed in them was 36. Jillah Prathamik Shikshak Sangh, an association of primary teachers, was established in 1918. It had 3,228 members.

There were 31 special schools including pre-primary schools, commercial institutions, gymnasia, nursing schools, leather-working, cane and bamboo-working and dyeing and bleaching schools. They employed 69 persons as lecturers and other staff.

Two technical schools are located at Jalgaon and Bhusawal. They teach technical subjects like mechanical and electrical engineering, workshop technology, machine drawing, applied mechanics, physics, turning, fitting, carpentry, etc. The syllabus prescribed by the Secondary School Certificate Board for the S. S. C. examination with technical subjects is followed in these schools. The total strength of staff in them was 17 in 1957. Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was the minimum qualification required for lecturership in them.

CHAPTER 11—STANDARD OF LIFE

CHAPTER 11.

Standard of Life.

INTRODUCTION.

In the absence of a comprehensive and detailed survey of the incomes and pattern of expenditure of various sections of the people residing in different parts of the district, it is almost impossible to present an exact account of their standard of living. Working knowledge of the prevalent standards of living is, however, very useful for economic, social and administrative planning. An attempt has, therefore, been made to indicate the standards of living of different sections of the people staying in rural as well as urban areas. The account is based on tabulated and descriptive information collected by direct contacts with persons concerned, during the course of the survey. While actual observations and indirect checks bear sufficient testimony to the accuracy of the general outlines of the picture so revealed, no statistical accuracy is contemplated or claimed for the findings.

URBAN AREAS.

For the purpose of investigation a household was adopted as the unit of sampling. In all 67 families belonging to different strata or income-groups were surveyed in the city of Jalgaon. Taking average annual income as the basis of classification, the families in the urban sector were grouped as under:—

Group I: Families with an average annual income of Rs. 6,000 and above.

Group II: Families with an average annual income ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 6,000.

Group III: Families with an average annual income ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000.

Group IV: Families with an average annual income of Rs. 1,000 or below.

GROUP I

Income.

This income group was composed of well-to-do families with an average annual income of Rs. 6,000 and above, comprising mill owners, pleaders, owners of big hotels and lodging houses, established businessmen and employees of textile mills drawing high salaries. The family usually consisting of five units* (four adults and two minors) depended for its livelihood upon the head of the

* The recognition of a person of the age of 12 or above as a full adult unit for cereal consumption, and a person below that age-limit as half a unit has now been widely accepted. In this chapter the unit of membership of a family is computed accordingly on the same basis, a person of the age of 12 or above being equal to one, and one below 12 being equal to half a unit.

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URBAN AREAS.
Income.

family. The estimated average earnings of the families surveyed amounted to Rs. 8,742 per annum. Generally, occupation followed by the head of the family was the only source of income, though in few cases agricultural land and house-rent provided the subsidiary source of income. This group was characterised by the excess of income over expenditure.

Expenditure.

Scrutiny of expenditure of a family revealed following facts. The total estimated expenditure of a family amounted to Rs. 6,210 per annum; of which 47 per cent was accounted for by articles of food. Of the total expenditure, cereals and pulses absorbed nearly 13 per cent while milk and milk products accounted for about 10 per cent. The items of expenditure that constituted the major difference between this group and the rest was clothing. The standards of clothing differed widely having regard to factors like decency, fashion, custom and usage. A family spent annually Rs. 718 (or about one-twelfth of its average annual income) on clothing.

Savings and Investment.

As pointed out earlier, the family budgets of this group showed a surplus (Rs. 2,732) which was generally invested in insurance policies and National Savings Certificates or was held in the form of bank deposits. It was observed that a family had effected insurance to the tune of Rs. 10,000. As the income of an average family in this group was pretty large, the instances of families running into debt were rare.

Housing.

Like expenditure on food and clothing, expenditure on housing has a significant bearing on the standard of living of a family. As compared to the other classes, this class was definitely better off in the matter of housing. Generally, the families owned houses often consisting of four rooms excluding a separate bathroom and a lavatory. Most of the houses were provided with electricity for lighting purposes. Use of electricity for cooking and other purposes was rare. Persons staying in rented premises paid around Rs. 40 by way of rent.

Household equipment

Most of the houses were well furnished with chairs, tables, cots and almirahs. The household equipment of these families consisted of brass and copper utensils, crockery and a few earthen wares. The bedding, valued at Rs. 400, consisted of *chaddars*, carpets, pillows, etc. Besides, each family possessed a radio-set, books, etc. together worth Rs. 500 or more.

Literacy and Education.

Our sample revealed that about 95.9 per cent of the persons above six years of age were literate. Among the group of literates, males outnumbered females. Few persons received college education. However, most of the members had received secondary education.

GROUP II

Income.

This group was composed of families with an average annual income ranging between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,000. It included among others, wholesalers, big retailers and shopkeepers, commission agents, professors and Government servants. The size of the family was larger than that of the families in Group I and

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URBAN AREAS.
Income.

often consisted of six and a half units (five adults and three minors). In a family, two persons were found to be earning who looked after the maintenance of the family. Few families derived subsidiary income from agriculture. The total estimated average annual income of a family amounted to Rs. 3,454.

Expenditure.

In case of certain families, family budgets showed a small surplus while in case of others whose income was just Rs. 3,000 or so, families had to incur debts. The monthly expenditure of a family on articles of food amounted to Rs. 219 as against that of Rs. 92 on non-food items. The total estimated average annual expenditure of a family amounted nearly to Rs. 4,600. Thus the family had to apportion about 57 per cent of its expenditure for meeting its food requirements. Clothing was an important item of expenditure among the non-food items. Annually a family spent on clothing Rs. 322 or little less than one-third of its total disbursements over non-food items. Naturally expenditure on other non-food items was much less when compared to that of families in Group I. Expenditure on entertainment was almost negligible.

Savings and Investment.

Few families in this group could save part of their income. Of the 67 families surveyed, 12 families had savings aggregating Rs. 12,252 in the form of post-office savings deposits, insurance policies, etc. The survey revealed that some families had to incur debts to the tune of Rs. 1,000 (per family). Funds were borrowed for meeting the expenditure on marriage or education or for meeting the capital requirements of the business. However, it was significant to note that these loans were raised from neighbours, relatives and shop-keepers.

Literacy and Education.

Standard of literacy obtaining in this class compared favourably with that of the families in Group I. Thus 85 per cent of the persons above six years of age were literate. Among the group of literates, 30 per cent of males and 12.8 per cent of females had received secondary education. Of the literates, 23.9 per cent males and 10 per cent females received college education.

Housing

One-third of the families surveyed had their own houses. The houses were not spacious enough to accommodate members of the families comfortably. Very few houses had closed bathrooms or independent latrines.

Group III

Income.

This group was composed of families with an average annual income ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 comprising in a large measure small mechanics and repairers, retail traders, petty merchants, teachers, small farmers, drivers and dealers in fruits and vegetables. The family consisted of five units including four adults and two minors. The family had to depend upon the head of the family for livelihood. In some cases, women were found to assist men in their work.

The average annual income of a family amounted to Rs. 1,494 derived mostly from the main occupation followed by the family.

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URBAN AREAS.

Expenditure.

On account of limited income, the families found it difficult to balance their budgets. Of the total expenditure, nearly 50 per cent was accounted for by cereals and pulses while 20 per cent was absorbed by milk and milk products. Expenditure on vegetables, eggs, oils, spices, etc. was almost negligible. A family was found to spend Rs. 100 on food items including Rs. 46 on cereals and pulses; Rs. 9.50 on vegetables; Rs. 10 on oils and spices; Rs. 5.70 on tea, coffee, etc. and Rs. 28.80 on others. A family annually spent Rs. 226 on clothing, Rs. 59 on medicines, Rs. 33 on travels, Rs. 23 on festivals, Rs. 7.40 on repairs, Rs. 5.40 on sundry items and Rs. 2 on fuel.

Housing and household equipment.

Nearly 25 per cent of the families surveyed had their own houses. The value of a house could be placed at Rs. 2,500. Majority of the people lived in one or two-room tenements. The housing conditions were not very satisfactory. Very few houses were decent or were equipped with modern amenities.

Savings and Investment.

As a rule, families in this group found it difficult to balance their budget. No wonder, therefore, that 40 per cent of the families surveyed had to resort to borrowing. The average amount of debt was of the order of Rs. 515 per family. Loans were raised either for meeting routine expenditure of the family or for meeting the needs of business. The source of credit was either a bank, a co-operative society or relatives and friends. In brief, barring few exceptions, savings and investments were practically out of consideration for families in this group.

Literacy and Education

The percentage of literacy among persons over six years of age was less than fifty. Most of the people had received bare primary or elementary education. Among the literates, females accounted for 29.6 per cent.

GROUP IV

This class, composed of families with an average annual income of Rs. 1,000 or below, could be described as economically the most backward. It included a large number of persons living from hand to mouth, e.g., farm workers, landless tenants, petty merchants, hawkers, domestic servants, coolies, carpenters, cobblers, potters, etc.

Income.

The average size of the family was three units including two adults and two minors. The entire family depended for its livelihood upon the earnings of the head of the family. The average annual income of a family was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 620 which was derived mostly from the main occupation. None of the families had any landed property or any source of subsidiary income. Some families were found to work on the farms of others. The root cause of their low income and consequent low standard of living was lack of continuous employment as also its instability.

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Loans.

The families in this class found it extremely difficult to make their both ends meet. In their struggle for existence, they had no other choice than to resort to borrowing. However, it was difficult for them to get loans or credit since they could not furnish adequate security. Thus, relatives and friends, petty merchants and shop-keepers formed their most common source of credit.

Expenditure.

The average annual expenditure of a family was Rs. 782; of which Rs. 500 or about 63 per cent was accounted for by articles of food. Among food items, it spent nearly Rs. 420 on cereals and pulses and Rs. 80 on milk products. Expenditure on fruits and vegetables, oils and other items was insignificant. It was observed that family spent about 9 per cent of its total annual expenditure or Rs. 83 on clothing. Thus two major items, viz., food and clothing absorbed nearly 75 per cent of its expenditure, while the balance (Rs. 196) was too small to make for a comfortable living. Poverty did not permit it to spend on items other than the bare necessaries of life.

Literacy and Education.

Standard of literacy obtaining in this class was very low. This was evidenced by the fact that 40.9 per cent of the persons above six years of age were literate. Among the literates, 80 per cent were males and 20 per cent females. Most of them had received only primary education.

Housing

Vast majority of the families lived in rented houses. Generally they were found to occupy one or two-room tenements. Some of them lived in huts situated on the outskirts of the city. The tenements were ill-ventilated. The roofs were at a low height from the ground while the walls were built of mud or unbaked bricks. In brief, housing conditions were far from satisfactory.

Household equipment.

Due to their inadequate income, their household equipment was scanty and could hardly meet their needs. It usually consisted of one small copper drum for storing water, one or two iron-buckets, a few brass-wares and some earthen-wares. Bedding comprised one or two carpets, a rug and indigenous blankets called *wakals* or *ghongadis*. There was no furniture worth the name.

RURAL AREAS.

The standard of living of people living in rural areas is affected more by the type of occupation the family follows than by the size of its income. Besides, a clear and satisfactory differentiation of occupations and economic classes is not an easy task. An attempt is, therefore, made to present a broad analysis of their standard of living, based on the survey of families from rural areas.

The undermentioned classification is, however, calculated to differentiate the various occupational classes which can be grouped together in virtue of their economic position:—

(1) Well-to-do Cultivators.

(2) Medium Cultivators.

(3) Tenant Cultivators.

(4) Landless Labourers.

(5) Village Artisans.

(6) Miscellaneous.

Well-to-do Cultivators.

The survey of 30 families in this group, composed of big farmers and landlords, revealed that on an average a family held 63.6 acres of land yielding an income of Rs. 8,786. An acre of land was valued at Rs. 1,000. Typical family of a farmer comprised seven and a half units including six adults and three minors. Both males and females were found to contribute towards the earnings of the family. Usually the number of male earners was double that of female earners. Few families derived a subsidiary income from sources like interest on investment. Besides land and houses, each family owned a large head of cattle comprising bullocks, buffaloes, cows, etc., valued at Rs. 3,216.

Literacy and Education.

As a result of its higher incomes, percentage of literacy in this group was quite high. Of the total population over six years of age, nearly 70 per cent were literates. Among the group of literates, percentage of literacy among males and among females was 67.2 and 32.8, respectively. While majority of the literates had received primary education, 13 per cent of them received secondary education and 3 per cent, college education. With the establishment of the arts and science colleges at Jalgaon and at Amalner, there has been an increase in the number of students receiving college education. The facilities for higher education were greatly availed of by 'Lewa Patidars' the most prosperous and advanced community of farmers inhabiting the border regions of the river Tapi and Raver, Yawal, Bhusawal and Jalgaon talukas. With the help of improved techniques and implements like tractors and oil engines combined with skill, intelligence and hard work, they are obtaining rich yields (both in regard to quality and quantity) from lands.

Expenditure.

An average family spent annually Rs. 8,448 against its total estimated annual income of Rs. 9,121. Monthly expenditure on articles of food amounted to Rs. 400, of which 50 per cent was accounted for by cereals and pulses while monthly expenditure on items like milk, ghee, oil and spices amounted to Rs. 55. Most of their food requirements were met from their home-stock. A family had to spend Rs. 92 per month over servants who attended to farm work as well as to domestic work. Besides cash wages, servants were also provided with daily bread and occasionally with clothing as required by the prevailing custom.

Clothing formed an important item of expenditure. An average family spent Rs. 1,143 annually on clothing. Some families spent Rs. 779 for ceremonial purposes, Rs. 302 as medical expenses, Rs. 779 for ceremonial purposes, Rs. 302 as medical expenses, assistance and gifts to their neighbours and relatives. They also incurred considerable expenses on maintenance of and repairs to their dwellings.

Housing. Household equipment.

Almost every family owned three or four houses. The household equipment was enough to meet satisfactorily the needs of a family. It often consisted of many utensils of brass and copper, worth over Rs. 1,000. A family possessed two or three chairs, tables, cupboards and a cot. Few persons owned instruments of music or entertainment. Besides, all had a ready stock of implements and accessories required for cultivation.

Medium Cultivators.

The cultivators in this class held on an average 20 acres of land valued at Rs. 11,490. The family comprised six units including four adults and equal number of minors. The number of earning members in this class was larger than that in any other class. The survey revealed that women formed nearly 33 per cent of the earning population. Both males and females worked on the field to earn their bread. Besides land, each family owned at least two houses worth Rs. 3,000. The average annual income of a family was Rs. 2,700.

Literacy and education.

Of the population over six years of age, 66.3 per cent were literates. Among the literates, males accounted for nearly 66 per cent. Most of them, however, had received bare primary education. Only 12 per cent of the literates reached the standard of secondary education.

Expenditure.

A family spent Rs. 109 per month over articles of food. Out of this, expenditure on cereals and pulses accounted for more than 33 per cent while that on milk and milk-products amounted to Rs. 12 or 11 per cent. The families met their requirements of food mostly from their stock and occasionally purchased food-grains from local bazars. Expenditure on vegetables, tea, coffee, etc., was comparatively very small. Next to food, clothing was the most important item of expenditure. A family spent annually Rs. 376 on clothing Expenditure incurred by a family in connection with births and deaths amounted to Rs. 275 per year. Expenditure on medicines, entertainment of guests and repairs to houses accounted for Rs. 108. Rs. 124 and Rs. 170, respectively. The total annual expenditure of a family amounted to Rs. 3,094 which exceeded the income by Rs. 398. Thus, many families from this group had to borrow with a view to balancing the budget.

Loans.

Funds were borrowed not only for consumption purposes but also for productive purposes like effecting improvement on land, digging wells, etc. The amount of loan as well as the purpose behind it differed from family to family. Rate of interest on borrowing varied between six and a quarter and nine per cent. In some cases the rates were both exorbitant and irregular. A few persons borrowed from co-operative societies while others availed themselves of *tagai* loans. Since in case of most of the families expenditure exceeded income, there was hardly and family which could save a part of its income.

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Almost each family owned a house the cost of which averaged at Rs. 1,206. It provided sufficient accommodation. The houses were similar to those of big cultivators except that they were less decent and smaller in size comprising two or three apartments. They were built in pucca or baked bricks and had flat roofs known as *dhabas*.

The household equipment consisted of brass and copper utensils, earthen-wares and other sundry articles. The total cost of these for different families ranged between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200. The bedding consisted of two or three carpets, two or three rugs, two beds and occasionally, some pillows. Almost all the families owned gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 1,000. Few families possessed radio sets and instruments of music as very few persons could afford such luxuries. Almost all the families owned a pair of bullocks, essential agricultural implements and a cart which were of great importance to its occupation.

Tenant Cultivators.

This group was composed of those persons who owned small acreage of land but worked mostly as tenants on the farms of big and medium cultivators. A family owned nine to ten acres of land. However, as the income from land was inadequate to meet their needs. the members of a family had to work as tenants. Total average annual income of family from both these sources amounted to Rs. 1,087. The size of a family was six units including five adults and two minors. Among the adults, 50 per cent were earning members. In addition to land, a family owned a house whose value ranged between Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,500.

Expenditure.

In view of meagre annual income of a family, very often expenditure outstripped income in spite of the best efforts of the family to effect severe cuts in expenditure. Monthly expenditure of a family on articles of food amounted to Rs. 55, of which 50 per cent was accounted for by cereals and pulses, 14 per cent by milk and milk-products, 9 per cent by tea, coffee, betelnuts, etc., 10.5 per cent by oils and spices and 5.3 per cent by gur, sugar, etc. A family spent Rs. 214 per year on clothing. Medical expenses, entertainment of guests and occasional expenditure amounted to Rs. 62. Rs. 50 and Rs. 30. respectively. Not all families could afford it and, consequently, some families found it difficult to balance their budgets.

Loans.

Out of the 30 families surveyed, eleven families had borrowed funds to the extent of Rs. 3,660. In no case, however, did the amount of loan exceeded Rs. 700. The rate of interest varied between six and twelve per cent. Loans were usually secured from relatives and friends. Some persons availed themselves of co-operative credit facilities. Loans were raised for meeting the requirements of consumption. Very rarely were funds borrowed for productive purposes like purchase of agricultural implements, improvement on lands, etc.

Literacy and Education.

The percentage of literacy was small. Out of the persons above six years of age, only 45.4 per cent were literate. Among the group of literates, the ratio of males to females was 3:1. Most of them had received primary education.

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On an average every family was in possession of a house of its own, made of bricks and having a flat roof known as *dhaba*. The value of a house generally ranged between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000. The household equipment consisted of brass and copper utensils valued at Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. These utensils comprised pots of various types, plates, buckets, etc. The bedding consisted of two mattresses, two pillows and one or two carpets. In addition to these, a family owned essential agricultural implements.

Landless Labourers Income.

This class was composed of landless labourers who were always at the mercy of landlords and big cultivators for earning their livelihood. When there was little or no work on the farm, they were thrown out of employment. The instability and lack of continuity of employment subjected this class to misery and a poor standard of living. The average size of a family was three and a half units including three adults and one minor. Men, women and occasionally children worked on the farm to make both ends meet. In spite of this, total annual earnings of a family did not exceed Rs. 625. This meagre sum put severe limitations upon their outlay on consumption. A few of them owned a patch of land Some of them reared cattle to supplement their income.

Housing

Out of the thirty families surveyed, fifteen lived in their own houses. The houses were small, dingy and ill-ventilated.

Literacy and Education.

The extent of literacy was miserably low. Only one-third of the population above six years of age knew reading and writing. Reasons for this extremely low level of education were to be sought in their formidable poverty. Education of children who were required to work in order to supplement the earnings of their parents was often neglected. Among the literates, men accounted for a higher percentage as compared to that of females. Most of them had received bare primary education.

Expenditure.

The scrutiny of expenditure showed that total monthly expenditure on various items was as low as Rs. 44, of which nearly 80 per cent was accounted for by articles of food. Expenditure on cereals and pulses amounted to Rs. 21 (per month) while that on milk, ghee, oils and spices, gur and sugar, fruits and vegetables, eggs, tea, coffee, etc., was considerably low. A family spent Rs. 100 per year on clothing while it could not afford to spend on medicines, gifts, entertainment of guests and ceremonies. Lower income combined with soaring prices of necessaries of life caused deficit in a family budget. Hence, its indebtedness and poor standard of living.

Loans and Investment.

Loans were taken from village money-lenders, co-operative societies, shop-keepers and relatives at exorbitant rates of interest ranging from six per cent to fifteen per cent. In the families surveyed it was found that the loans were taken mainly for consumption purposes. About one-third of the families from this group were indebted. Naturally, very few of them could resort to saving. Those who could save held their savings in the form of cash or converted them into ornaments.

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The house was built of mud, bricks and thatched roof and was too small to accommodate a family. Some of the houses were provided with *dhaba*. Few families lived in huts lying on the outskirts of the villages. To sum up, housing conditions were far from satisfactory.

The household equipment in the house of a labourer consisted of a few brass and copper vessels and many earthen-wares which were just sufficient to meet the needs of a family. It was worth Rs. 75. The bedding consisting mostly of carpets, *chaddars* and blankets of indigenous wool, did not meet the needs of a family, especially in winter. None of the families had any instrument of music nor did it possess any agricultural implements except perhaps sickles and axes. Each family possessed only one ornament, viz., *mangalsutra*.

Village artisans. Income.

This group although not very large by itself was composed of all big and small artisans of the village community like carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, barbers, tailors, etc. The typical family of a village artisan consisted of five and a half units including four adults and three minors. Generally it was the head of the family who shouldered the responsibility of maintaining the family. However, other members of the family tried to contribute towards the income of the family which was around Rs. 1,000 a year. The families did not own any land. Economic importance of some of the occupations is fading away with the result that some families are being reduced to the status of landless labourers.

Expenditure.

An average family spent annually Rs. 720 on articles of food, bulk of which was accounted for by cereals and pulses. Clothing formed the next important item over which a family spent Rs. 102 per year. Expenditure on travelling and entertainment of guests amounted to Rs. 25 and Rs. 23, respectively.

Loans.

In view of the meagre income of the families, practically no family could effect savings. Of the 30 families surveyed, thirteen were found to be indebted. the average amount of loan per family being Rs. 123. Funds were often borrowed for the purpose of consumption or for meeting the expenses of marriage The common source of borrowing was *tagai* loans granted by the Government. However, relatives and friends, money-lenders and co-operative societies were also approached for financial accommodation. Rates of interest on borrowing varied between six and twenty per cent.

Literacy and Education.

Percentage of literacy among persons over six years of age was 40. Among the literates, males accounted for 81.6 per cent while females accounted for 18.4 per cent. Very few males had received secondary education.

Housing.

Few families owned houses. Those houses which were comparatively good contained two apartments including the kitchen. The value of a house varied from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2,000. Majority of the

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families lived in rented premises. Houses were usually built in brick and mud and possessed either thatched roofs or flat roofs. Generally the houses were less decent and ill-ventilated.

Household equipment.

The household equipment of a family comprised brass, copper and earthen wares and one or two buckets. Some of the artisans who were comparatively better off possessed superior household equipment and owned some furniture. Members in this class possessed accessories and tools required for their occupation.

Miscellaneous Class.

This class was composed of doctors, teachers, traders, shop-keepers, etc., not covered by five rural classes described above. From social, economic and cultural points of view, they formed an important group. There was, however, a diversity in the pattern of income and expenditure of families following different occupations. They have been grouped together for the sake of convenience of analysis.

Income.

Family of a trader consisted of four and a half units including three adults and three minors. Generally the head of the family was the principal earner, while others were dependants. In the family of a shop-keeper, however, other members of the family rendered him assistance in the conduct of business. Income varied from trade to trade and from occupation to occupation. The average annual income of a trader was Rs. 1,320. A doctor was found to earn about Rs. 6,000 a year. Teachers belonged to medium income group, viz., Rs. 2,000 a year. There were few secondary teachers in rural areas, though they were many in number in semi-urban areas.

Literacy and Education.

Standard of literacy was comparatively high in this group, the percentage of literates above six years of age being nearly 69. Percentage of male literates to total literates was 60, while that of female literates was only 37. One-third of the male literates had received secondary education as against 3.3 per cent of the female literates.

Expenditure.

The total average annual expenditure of a family amounted to Rs. 1,600. Of this Rs. 300 or 18.7 per cent was accounted for by cereals and pulses and Rs. 166 or a little over 10 per cent by clothing. A family spent every year Rs. 120 on milk and milk products, Rs. 72 on oils and spices and Rs. 60 over tea, coffee and other sundry articles of daily consumption. Expenditure incurred in connection with entertainment of guests, travelling, medical treatment and assistance to friends and relatives amounted to Rs. 48, Rs. 42, Rs. 34 and Rs. 26, respectively.

Savings and Investment.

Ability to save of some of the families in this class was quite high. This was more true of doctors and big traders who annually deposited their savings in the banks. The small and itinerant traders, and primary teachers, however, were not in a position to save. Frequently, they had to incur debt, especially at the time of marriage of some member of the family. The loans were taken

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from Co-operative Societies, relatives and friends. The rate of interest on borrowings varied between seven and twelve per cent per year. Loans were sometimes secured on personal credit or by mortgaging property. Repayment was generally made in monthly or yearly instalments.

Housing. Household equipment.

Of the 30 families surveyed eleven families had their own houses worth Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000. The houses were in good condition and contained three or four apartments. They were well-ventilated. The household equipment consisted of brass and copper utensils and earthen-wares. Some of the families possessed stainless steel utensils. Occasionally houses were furnished with chairs and tables. The bedding of the family consisted of mattresses, pillows, rugs and carpets. Besides, most of the families had the necessary implements and accessories required for their occupations.

CHAPTER 12—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

CHAPTER 12.

Economic Prospects.

INTRODUCTION.

IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY IT TAKES A LONG TIME FOR A REGION OR A PART THEREOF TO REACH THE STAGE OF ECONOMIC PERFECTION, if at all such a stage could be visualised. A progressive economy implies an all-round development in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, finance and banking, social uplift and rural development. Realisation of the targets depends upon the availability of natural resources and possibility of the exploitation of these resources in the most advantageous sectors of the economy. There might be possibilities of extensive and intensive agriculture, expansion in the output by the use of improved seeds, manures and better technique; changes in the crop pattern by introducing new varieties; introduction of new methods of farming, etc. The industrial organization could be modelled on sounder footing by starting new and hitherto unknown industries; rationalisation of production; better and faster production by a more fruitful combination of factors of production, etc. The industrial and agricultural picture of the region could be effectively changed by making available the vast unused capital resources by developing the banking and insurance habits of the people, supplying cheap credit through co-operative institutions and by creating better and healthy labour-capital relationship with the help of proper legislation. If the aim of a planned economy is to make the country prosperous, the individual should be made the centre of interest around whom all the economic forces must reverberate. Wealth produced is meant to be consumed. The output must be made available to the common man in the cheapest and quickest possible manner and as such transport and trade have great importance in a developing economy. The material advancement has to be substantiated by social and moral uplift. The future in this connection reveals a wide range of activities. Economic welfare requires to be the watchward of any such activity undertaken by the Government. The rural masses were hitherto neglected. They require education, guidance and paternal attitude because the picture of India is the picture of rural India. The future prosperity of the country depends upon their prosperity. Such a state of affairs necessitates the closest co-operation among all the sections of population and the Government who fight with all their might to uproot the evils of poverty, Ignorance and backwardness. In the following paragraphs are analysed a few such aspects in the developing economy of Jalgaon district which will make it rich in its substance and variegated in its aspects.

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FACTORS DETERMINING ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

The factors conditioning economic prospects of a region may be natural as well as external. Availability of natural resources such as fertile land, abundant water-supply, dense forests, minerals and labour are the prerequisites to the prospective development of an economy. However, any endeavour for economic advancement is conditioned by the exploitation of the natural resources by means of external factors such as capital, skilled labour, machinery and tools, improved methods of cultivation, transport facilities, etc. The direction as well as the pace of economic events of a region are influenced to a considerable extent by external factors. Economic development of a district also depends upon the existing institutional framework as well as the socio-economic policies of the governing authorities. Economic planning, which aims at the maximisation of the social product through the optimum utilisation of the natural as well as external factors, widens the economic prospects of a region.

Since the publication of the old Gazetteers socio-economic conditions have changed considerably. Improved methods of agricultural production, transport facilities, improved tools and equipment, and supply of capital and know-how, which were absent then, have emerged gradually since the depression of the thirties. Co-operative organisations, banking agencies, educational institutions, and exhibition and demonstration farm organisations intended for more and better agricultural production have emerged. With the developments in transport and communications an economic unit like a district has assumed a national character, and as such, the economic prospects of a district are to be studied in the context of the national economy. The price mechanism, which forms the nucleus of the free market economy like ours, is national in character However, it is interesting and useful to study the economic prospects of a unit like a district.

AGRARIAN ECONOMY.

The economy of the Jalgaon district is agrarian in nature from the most ancient times and provides a means of livelihood to 60.6 per cent of the population. Being endowed with black alluvial as well as fertile loamy soil, a diversified agrarian economy has remained a mainstay of the district. The lack of minerals and heavy industries has also contributed to the present structure of the district's economy. The total cultivated area is 70 per cent of the total geographical area of the district.

The economic structure being as it is, the study of the economic prospects of this district amounts to the study of its agrarian development.

There is ample scope for increasing agricultural production if proper irrigation facilities are provided for. The contents of the soil are such that with application of doses of irrigation waters, green and chemical fertilisers, use of improved seeds and adoption of scientific methods of cultivation, a diversification of crops can be visualised. The principal crops, at present, are cotton, groundnut, banana, jowar, bajri, pulses, wheat and coriander. In the paragraphs that follow is given an appraisal of the prospective crops.

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EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

Agricultural production can be increased by extensive and intensive cultivation. The former method, however, is not possible as 70 per cent or most of the total geographical area is already under cultivation. There is no further scope for the reclamation of the forest area, which is only 17 per cent. With the unscrupulous cutting of forests in the past decades their density and stretch is declining and this may be regarded as having a very bad impact on climatic conditions. As regards fallow lands, there are very few of them which can be brought under cultivation. The grassland which provides grass and fodder to the live-stock cannot be converted otherwise.

Intensive cultivation of the existing cultivated area can be visualised, and is, in fact, the *modus operandi* of any programme of agricultural development in Jalgaon district. The draft of the Second Five-Year Plan of Jalgaon district rightly stresses, "the potentialities of agricultural development mainly relate to getting increased production from the lands already under utilisation. The main lines along which this development is proposed to be achieved are adoption of improved agricultural practices, agricultural research and demonstration, development of cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, etc., and improvement through mechanical cultivation and soil conservation measures and provision for training facilities in agriculture.".

PROSPECTIVE CROPS.

Production of cotton can be increased through the supply of disinfected seed, and the prevention of pests and diseases, which at present hamper the production to a considerable extent. Besides supplying better seeds, maintenance of purity by eliminating impure varieties and agmarking of cotton should be undertaken. During and prior to the First Five-Year Plan several schemes for introduction of improved varieties of cotton such as, *Virnar*, 170 C°2, etc., were undertaken with a view to improve the quality on the lines of the Indo-American long staple cotton. Improved seeds of these varieties were supplied to the agriculturists. Special mention may be made of the two schemes, viz., (1) the *Virnar* cotton seed multiplication and distribution scheme, and (2) the new Khandesh cotton breeding scheme. This endeavour is calculated to have sizeable impact on the agrarian economy of this district. Banana is also a very prospective crop, and its production can be augmented if cheap irrigation facilities, right type of manures and speedy transportation are made available. A very large proportion of the cultivated acreage is suitable for banana production. Research in order to explore ways and means to preserve it for longer time and removal of the transport bottleneck are invaluable for the export of banana to foreign countries. Sugarcane cultivation can also be increased as the soil and climate are best suited for the variety of sugarcane sown in Jalgaon district.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND MECHANISATION.

In the context of full utilisation of land resources for stepping up agricultural production, measures such as soil conservation and mechanical cultivation assume great importance. Experimental work carried out in the past has shown that loss of soil by erosion on unprotected fields might come to about 50 tons per acre in an

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adverse year. Such large scale erosion of top soil results in depleting the valuable ingredients of the soil and reducing its fertility which can be prevented through measures such as bunds and trenches. Mechanical cultivation with the object of clearing the waste lands of deep-rooted weeds will help increasing the productivity of land.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation facilities are the *sine qua non* of the programme of intensive cultivation in Jalgaon district. When irrigated, the land would become a rich green land. The Girna Project is an endeavour towards the same. On completion, the project will bring under irrigation an area of 1,42,870 acres in the Chalisgaon, Parola, Bhadgaon and Erandol talukas, in some parts of which near famine conditions prevail.

The programme of minor irrigation includes construction of small irrigation works, construction and repairs of wells and tanks, and lift irrigation, etc. Seven small irrigation works bringing an area of about 19,675 acres under their purview were completed during the First Five-Year Plan and eight similar works with a pivoted goal of 23,300 acres were sponsored during the Second Plan.

In view of the considerable depth and the consequent cost of the wells a cheaper source of irrigation water may be sought in the tube wells which are likely to be a successful endeavour. The Tapi river, which traverses the heart of the district, is also available for irrigation facilities and there is a strong case for building a dam over it. This will exploit the economic potentialities of the surrounding areas as the soil is favourable to the production of bananas.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES.

The development and utilisation of forest resources forms an integral part of the programme of optimum land utilisation and industrialisation. The Satpuda mountain is a gift of nature, and is a source of economic potentialities and employment. In fact, forest produce is a means of livelihood to the *bhila tadavis, pawaras, vanjaris* and similar other tribes. Among the major and minor products obtained from the Satpudas are timber, fuel, *rosha* grass and its oil, catechu, bamboo, *ghat-bori, tembhurni* leaves, *anjan* leaves, charoli. etc. Due to its medicinal values and use for the preparation of perfumes. the *rosha* oil is a very valuable commodity and a good foreign exchange earner. It is greatly in demand in the western countries, especially France. Planned utilisation of *rosha* grass, better methods of oil extraction and right type of extracting agencies will elevate the produce.

With the advent of industries, more wood is required for charcoal; gums and resin are indispensable for certain chemical and manufacturing industries; barks and certain fruits obtained from the forest are required for tanning; wood pulp finds an ever increasing market in the manufacture of paper, cellulose, artificial silk, etc. With planned utilisation these raw materials can be

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availed of amply from the Satpudas. A programme of forest development will include teak plantation, propagation of bamboo, matchwood and lac cultivation, soil conservation, etc.

SCOPE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.
Conditioning factors and pattern of Development.

The factors conditioning industrial development of an area are natural as well as external. Among the first category may be listed minerals, raw materials, means of power, labour, etc., while capital, machinery and tools, chemicals, technical 'know how', cheap power and transport are the external factors. Due to the lack of minerals, cheap power and indifferent attitude of the past Governments, Jalgaon district has been industrially backward. Prosperous agriculture also contributed to this phenomenon, as on the background of thriving agriculture, industry never received attention of the people it required. From the most ancient times agricultural pursuit has become a mode of life of the people in this district.

The pattern of future development both of large and small scale industries will depend on the results of survey of agricultural developments, minerals, schemes for power supply, transport facilities, etc. With the advent of these facilities, the prospects of establishing small manufacturing units will considerably brighten. One of the principal reasons arresting industrial growth in Jalgaon district is the absence of adequate power supply. As the chain process of industrialisation sets in, it may become necessary to take up schemes for stepping up capacities of the existing generating plants. The thermo electric plant proposed at Khaparkheda may be calculated to change the economic face of the district.

However, in the district the prospects of industrial development are bright especially for the industries requiring raw materials which are supplied by agriculture.

Jalgaon district being a producing centre of long staple cotton, one more spinning mill can be visualised at Bhusawal as it is a very good distribution centre with respect to handloom weaving centres in the district and Burhanpur. Availability of electric power, water-supply. rail transport and concentration of weaving industry would justify Bhusawal as a prospective centre for this industry. Short staple cotton, cotton waste and linters can be profitably used for manufacture of surgical cotton for which there is considerable demand in the country and in foreign markets. Cotton seed, besides being a nutritious cattle feed, yields very valuable oil, and is a foreign exchange earner. One cotton seed oil extraction plant may be started in the district as there are numerous cotton ginning factories.

In view of the availability of *rosha* grass, *rosha* oil distillation industry might be regarded a prospective one. This oil is usually exported to European countries, especially to France, where it is utilised in the manufacture of sweet perfumes, soaps and medicines. The present method of distillation is very crude. Small improved units for distillation of the oil can be located at some places near

CHAPTER 12.

Economic Prospects
SCOPE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.
Conditioning factors and pattern of Development.

the sources of grass and water, and a central unit for fractionation and rectifying the oil can be located near a place like Jalgaon.

The value of banana production, calculated to be a foreign exchange earner, can be elevated by establishing an industrial unit for preserving banana in the form of powder. This powder is a very nutritious food. Distillation of dye-stuff from the juice of banana plant can be regarded as an important small industry. The cost of distillation may be presumed to be very low while the dye-stuff would be a valuable one. A research centre and industrial unit is rightly proposed in this district.

The climate in this district appears to be favourable for the growth of *khair* (catechu) and *salai* wood. A catechu extracting plant, and another one for the manufacture of pulp, and a good number of saw mills to manufacture shooks for packing cases, laminated boards appear prospective.

Bhusawal being an important railway junction, and in view of the proposed electrification of the Igatpuri Bhusawal railway line, a bigger railway workshop and a spare parts manufacturing plant is visualised.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Industrial and commercial development in this district, as in others, is conditioned by the improvement and asphalting of roads and construction of bridges. The bridge on the Tapi near Bhusawal, which is under construction, will have a very favourable effect on the commerce of this district. The district is served beneficially by railways. However, much remains to be done regarding roads. The Faizpur-Bhusawal road and Yawal-Bhusawal road have a great commercial importance. Hence, there is a very strong case for their asphalting. There is a strong case for black-topping or asphalting an important state highway like the Shirpur-Raver-Burhanpur road as it is subject to several interruptions in the monsoon.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND BANKING.

Easy credit and development of co-operative banking may be calculated to have a very beneficial effect on the agrarian economy of the district. For centuries the rural population was exploited by the moneylenders. With the advent of moneylending legislation the urge for co-operative credit has cropped up. For strengthening the movement large-sized primary units and central banks should be sponsored.

EMANCIPATION THROUGH REGULATED MARKETS.

Better functioning of regulated markets and sponsoring co-operative marketing facilities will make convenient the profitable disposal of agricultural produce. Emancipation of the agriculturists *vis-a-vis* the fluctuations in prices caused by speculative activities of the traders will have a far reaching impact on the agricultural economy of the district. The programme of emancipation includes provision of credit to the agriculturists, co-operative warehousing and marketing, etc.

Economic Prospects
EMANCIPATION THROUGH REGULATED MARKETS.

Taking an overall picture of the economic structure of Jalgaon district, it seems probable that prospects of the agrarian economy are bright. There is also scope for industries mainly requiring agricultural commodities as raw materials.

SOCIAL UPLIFT.

Besides the aforesaid paraphernalia of economic life, economic progress is also conditioned by education, cultural advancement, social amelioration of the down-trodden and the marginal social advantages accruing to the people. As such an all-round economic programme has to include them. Though the district is not educationally backward, technical as well as adult education is calculated to have a beneficial effect. The Sarvodaya Kendra at Khiroda is doing a lot for the cultural advancement and amelioration of the down-trodden. However a more tangible and wider programme is to be visualised. Public health is one of the most neglected fields, and any progress in this field would result in elevating the efficiency of labour.

Labour relations in the rural areas have never received attention of public authorities. Agricultural labourers are a disorganised and isolated group without being assured fair wages, employment and human conditions of work in this district as in others. Efficiency and morale of the workers would be increased through the establishment of labour markets in the towns and villages so that their bargaining position will be improved.

PART V—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER 13—ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER 13.

Administrative Structure.

INTRODUCTION.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE in the last century consisted mostly in providing security of person and property and raising the revenue necessary for the purpose. In other words, Police, Jails and Judiciary representing security, and Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps representing revenue formed the most important departments of the State. The Public Works department was the only other branch of sufficient importance, but its activities of construction and maintenance were, apart from roads and irrigation works, confined to buildings required for the departments of Government. With the spread of Western education and the growth of the political consciousness in the country, and as a result of the gradual association of a few Indians with some aspects of the work of Government the demand arose for the expansion of Government activities into what were called "Nation Building" departments, viz., Education, Health, Agriculture, Co-operation, etc. In the twenties and thirties of this century after the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, a greater emphasis came to be laid on the development of these departments. When, as a result of the Government of India Act of 1935, complete popularization of the Provincial Government took place in 1937, the new Government attempted not only to expand the "Nation Building" departments but also to take steps in the direction of creating what has now come to be generally described as a Welfare State. With the cessation of hostilities after World War II and the attainment of Independence by India in 1947, an all-out effort is being made to achieve a Welfare State as rapidly as possible and to build up a socially directed economy. The present activities of the State, therefore, require a much more elaborate system than what was felt to be necessary during the nineteenth century.

In the description that follows in this chapter and in chapters 14—18 the departments of the State operating in the Jalgaon district have been grouped into six categories, composed as follows:—

Chapter 13—Administrative Structure.—Land Revenue and General Administration[1] and Local Self-Government.

Chapter 14—Justice and Peace.—Judiciary, Police, Jails and Social Welfare (Correctional Wing).

[1] This is composed of the Collector and his subordinate officers.

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Chapter 15—*Revenue and Finance.*—Land Records, Sales Tax, Registration, Stamps and Motor Vehicles.

Chapter 16—*Development Department.*—Agriculture, Veterinary Forests, Co-operation, Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Industries, Public Works, Road Transport and Fisheries.

Chapter 17—*Welfare Departments.*—Education, Technical and Industrial Training, Medical, Public Health, Labour, Prohibition and Excise, Social Welfare (Backward Class Wing), the Charity Commissioner and Community Projects and National Extension Service.

Chapter 18—*Miscellaneous Departments.*—Town Planning and Valuation, Publicity and Administration of Managed Estates.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Till 1906, there was only one district, viz., Khandesh district and it consisted of the present Jalgaon and Dhulia districts. The then district consisted of 23 talukas and was therefore large for one officer viz., Collector, to administer efficiently. The district was split up in two districts viz., East Khandesh and West Khandesh in 1906 with their headquarters at Jalgaon and Dhulia respectively. Recently, after the formation of the Maharashtra State these districts are named after their headquarters. The new State of Maharashtra as formed after the break-up of the bilingual Bombay State came into force on 1-5-1960 has been divided into four divisions, viz., (1) Bombay Division, (2) Poona Division, (3) Aurangabad Division, and (4) Nagpur Division.

Jalgaon district along with Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Dhulia districts is included in Bombay Division. This division is placed in charge and control of the officer called "Divisional Commissioner" who is the chief controlling authority in the division in all matters concerned with land revenue.

Commissioner.

The post of the Director of Local Authorities ceased to exist when the Bombay Commissioners of Divisions Act No. VIII of 1958 was made applicable to the State of Bombay and the post of the Divisional Commissioner for the division was created from March 3, 1958 in its place. The Commissioner is the chief controlling authority in the division in all matters connected with land revenue and is responsible for the following:—

(1) Supervision and control over the working of Revenue Officers throughout the division.

(2) Exercise of executive and administrative powers to be delegated by Government or conferred on him by law.

(3) General inspection of offices of all departments within the division.

(4) Inspection of local bodies on the lines done by Directors of Local Authorities in the pre-reorganization State of Bombay.

(5) Co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all divisional heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development.

(6) Integration of the administrative set-up in the incoming areas.

During the year 1950 an agreement was effected between the Governor-General of India and the then Nizam of the Hyderabad State, and accordingly 13 villages from Chalisgaon taluka were transferred to Hyderabad State viz., (1) Narsingpur, (2) Makranpur, (3) Malpur, (4) Vadli Pra. Kannad, (5) Bhokangaon, (6) Palasgaon, (7) Banshendre, (8) Hatnur, (9) Jamdi Pra. Kannad, (10) Chapaner. (11) Jargaon, (12) Chikhalthan and (13) Vithalpur. No villages were transferred in exchange from Hyderabad State to Chalisgaon taluka.

Administrative Divisions

The district now covers an area[1] of 4535.1 sq. miles and according to the census of 1951 has a population of 14,71,351. The administrative divisions are as under:—

	Area in sq. miles	Population (1951 census)
I. Amalner Sub-Division—		
1. Amalner Taluka	324·5	1,44,672
2. Parola Taluka	291·4	68,077
3. Erandol Taluka	368·8	1,27,262
4. Chopda Taluka	368·5	1,08,291
II. Bhusawal Sub-Division—		
1. Bhusawal Taluka	328·5	1,49,055
2. Jalgaon Taluka	319·6	1,64.532
3. Yawal Taluka	368·5	1,15,191
4. Raver Taluka	361·3	1,17,674
5. Edlabad Peta (Mahal)	249·5	45,766
III. Chalisgaon Sub-Division—		
1. Chalisgaon Taluka	460·4	1,46,444
2. Pachora Taluka	308·7	1,05,158
3. Jamner Taluka	521·1	1,22,999
4. Bhadgaon Peta (Mahal)	196·5	56,230
Total ..	4,467·3	14,71,351

[1] The area figure for the district of Jalgaon as supplied by the Surveyor General of India to the Census authorities is 4535.1 square miles The area figures given by the Census authorities, which are reproduced in this table, were obtained by the Census authorities from the Director of Land Records or from local records.

CHAPTER 13. Administrative Structure. LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Collector.

The Collector plays a pioneer role in the administration of the district. Not only is he at the head of the Revenue department in the district, but in so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of all the officers of other departments as well.

(i) *Revenue*.—The Collector is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water) wherever situated, and at the same time the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of Government in land have been conceded to them. All land wherever situated, whether applied to agriculture or other purposes, is liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a Special Contract (vide 45 Land Revenue Code). Such land revenue is of three kinds: (i) agricultural assessment, (ii) non-agricultural assessment and (iii) miscellaneous. The Collector's duties are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection, and (3) accounting of all such land revenue. The assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity. This assessment is revised every thirty years taluka by taluka. A revision survey and settlement is carried out by the Land Records Department before a revision is made, and the Collector is expected to review the settlement reports with great care. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of thirty years. Government, however, grant suspensions and remissions in bad seasons as a matter of grace and the determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions is in the hands of the Collector. As regards non-agricultural assessment, section 48 of the Code provides for alteration of the agricultural assessment when agriculturally assessed land is used for non-agricultural purpose. In the same way unassessed land used for a non-agricultural purpose is assessed to non-agricultural rates. All this has to be done by the Collector according to the provisions of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code. Miscellaneous land revenue also has to be fixed by the Collector according to the circumstances of each case, when Government land is temporarily leased. It is also realised by the sale of earth, stones, usufruct of trees, etc., in Government land.

The collection of the land revenue vests with the Collector, who has to see that the due revenue is recovered punctually and with minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for.

Statistics of Land Revenue Collections.—The following is the statistics relating to land revenue collections in Jalgaon district for the year 1956-57:—

NUMBER OF VILLAGES—

Khalsa	1,453
Inam	..

	Rs. nP.
GROSS FIXED REVENUE, INCLUDING NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT AND ALL OTHER DUES.	39,87,607·88
Deduct—	
Assessment assigned for special and public purposes, including forests	1,058·00
Net alienation of total Inams	1,26,203·39
Assessment of cultivable land—	
Unoccupied	33,785·37
Free or specially reduced	1,429·46
Remaining fixed revenue for collection—	
Agricultural—	
Ordinary restricted tenure	36,33,059·27
Government occupied land including specially reduced	11,238·02
Alienated lands	91,994·54
Building and other non-agricultural assessment	8,88,840·39
FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	4,26,075·45
LOCAL FUND	7,74,338·21
Demand	49,73,918·14
Remissions	1,38,200·50
Suspensions	..
Collections	49,71,491·63
Unauthorised balance	13,933·16

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of the fees and taxes under various other Acts, such as the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879), the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Indian Court-fees Act (VII of 1870), the Bombay Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act (III of 1875), the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act (I of 1923), and the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). There are also other revenue Acts which contain a provision that dues under them are recoverable as arrears of land revenue and the Collector and his establishment have to undertake the recovery of such dues when necessary.

In regard to the administration of the Forest Act, the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the Forest department, so far as his district is concerned, lies with the Collector, and the Divisional Forest Officer is his assistant for that purpose, except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

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Collector.

As regards the Prohibition Act the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from shops permitted to sell liquor and drugs. The Collector of Jalgaon is the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee of the district. In fact he is the agency through which the Director of Prohibition and Excise sees that the policy of the department is carried out.

The administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (LXVII of 1948) in its proper spirit rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under various sections of the Act.

(ii) *Inams.*—As a legacy of former Governments, alienations of land revenue have taken place in regard to large areas of land in the district. There are also cash allowances settled under various Acts. It is the duty of the Collector to see that the conditions under which these are continuable are observed and that they are continued only to persons entitled to hold them. Recently, however, the State Government have inaugurated a policy of abolishing these alienations, and within a few years almost all lands in the district are expected to be assessed to full land revenue. With effect from 1st May, 1951, all *Kulkarni Watans* along with the right of service have been abolished by the Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act (LX of 1950). By the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act (XLII of 1953) which came into force on 20th June 1953 all personal inams are extinguished in the case of personal inams consisting of exemption from the payment of land revenue only, either wholly or in part, if the amount of such exemption is or exceeds Rs. 5,000 with effect from the 1st day of August 1953 and in all other cases, with effect from 1st day of August 1955. In Jalgaon district the Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953, came into force since April 1, 1954, and the Bombay Saranjam, Jahagir and Other Inams of Political Nature Resumption Rules since 1st November, 1952.

(iii) *Public Utility.*—The Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) regulate the grant of loans to agriculturists at cheap rates for financing their operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of Government for the time being and, in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as can be usefully loaned for the purpose of tiding over the scarcity. He has to take necessary steps for the most advantageous distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and to see that the advances so made are recovered at the proper time.

The Collector of Jalgaon is the Court of Wards for the estates taken over under the Bombay Court of Wards Act (I of 1905).

(iv) *Accounts.*—The Collector is in charge of the treasury and is personally responsible to Government for its general administration. the due accounting of all money received and disbursed, the correctness of the treasury returns and the safe custody of the valuables which it contains. In matters of accounts and audit,

the Collector (with the Treasury Officer under him) is responsible to the Accountant-General whose instructions he has to obey. He does not, however, take part in the daily routine of treasury business. For that work his delegate and representative is the Treasury Officer.

(v) *Quasi-judicial functions in revenue matters.*—Among the quasi-judicial functions of the Collector on the revenue side, apart from hearing appeals from the decisions of the Prant Officer under the Land Revenue Code and various other Acts, may be mentioned: (1) The revisional powers exercised under section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act (II of 1906) in respect of Mamlatdars' orders under the Act (This power is delegated to an Assistant or Deputy Collector). (2) Appellate powers under sections 53 and 67 of the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879). (3) The work which the Collector does in connection with the execution of Civil Courts' Decrees. (4) Proceedings and awards under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894).

(vi) *Local Self-Government.*—In all cases in which the power of passing orders in matters affecting local bodies rests with the Divisional Commissioner or the State Government either the proposals are made by the Collector or they are received by the Divisional Commissioners with the Collectors' remarks. The Collector is entrusted with holding the triennial elections and bye-elections of the local bodies including panchayats. The various Acts governing local bodies give authority to the Collector as the chief representative of Government to supervise the action of local bodies and to give advice. The State Legislature had passed the Bombay Commissioners of Divisions Act (VIII of 1958) according to which powers, operations and functions of the former Directors of Local Authorities ceased to operate since 3rd March, 1958 and their powers and functions are being exercised by the Commissioners of Divisions.

(vii) *Officers of Other Departments.*—The officers of other departments stationed at the district headquarters can be divided into two groups: (A)—(1) The District Judge, (2) The District Superintendent of Police, (3) The Divisional Forest Officer, (4) The Executive Engineer and (5) The Civil Surgeon. (B)—(1) The District Inspector of Prohibition, (2) The Administrative Officer, District School Board, (3) The District Agricultural Officer, (4) The District Health Officer and (5) The Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination.

(A)—(1) The District Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work, and as Sessions Judge he exercises appellate powers over the decisions of all Judicial Magistrates in the district. The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) was enacted to meet a long standing and wide spread public desire for the separation of judicial functions from executive officers. It has separated the magistracy into "judicial magistrates" who are subordinates of the Sessions Judge, and "executive magistrates" who are subordinates of the District Magistrate. It has withdrawn from the Executive Magistrates, practically all powers of trial of criminal cases, and only in certain

cases the Sessions Judge has to hear appeals from the decisions of executive magistrates. Before the enactment of this legislation the Sessions Judge used to exercise appellate powers over the decisions, in criminal cases, of the District Magistrate and other First Class Magistrates.

(2) The District Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the District Magistrate in so far as their functions regarding the maintenance of law and order are concerned. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters they are under the control of the Range Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

(3) The Divisional Forest Officer is regarded as the Collector's assistant in regard to forest administration.

(4) The position of the Executive Engineer is slightly different. Since his work is technical, he is not directly subordinate to the Collector though in a sense he plays a part subsidiary to him in the general administration of the district, of which the Collector is the head. He is expected to help the Collector whenever required to do so. The Collector can ask him to investigate the utility of minor irrigation works likely to be agriculturally useful in the district. According to section 11 of the Famine Relief Code, the Executive Engineer arranges, in consultation with the Collector, for the inclusion, in the programme of expansion of public works, of the plans for special and current repairs to roads and other useful work suitable as security works. The programme of famine relief works is also prepared quinquennially by the Executive Engineer in consultation with the Collector. When the time for actual opening of any work comes. the Collector can requisition the services of the Executive Engineer for making immediate arrangements for procuring the necessary establishment, tools, plants, building materials, etc. (Famine Relief Code, Section 81).

(5) The Civil Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own, but must place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of the general district administration whenever required.

(B) The officers in this group are all of subordinate status whose services can be requisitioned by the Collector either directly in the case of necessity if the matter is urgent. or through their superior officials. The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise is subordinate to the Collector except in technical matters.

The following are some of the officers of the district who have more or less intimate contact with the Collector in matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions:—

(1) The District Industrial Officer, (2) the Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare, (3) the Medical Officer of Health, Jalgaon, (4) the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (5) the Divisional Animal Husbandry Officer, (6) the District Inspector of Land Records and (7) the Assistant Marketing Inspector.

(viii) *As District Magistrate*.—The Collector's duties as District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is the head of all other executive magistrates in the district. As District Magistrate, besides the ordinary powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he has the following powers among others:—

(1) power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or good behaviour (Section 406, Criminal Procedure Code);

(2) power to call for records from any subordinate executive magistrate (Section 435);

(3) power to issue commission for examination of witnesses (Sections 503 and 506), and

(4) power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed by subordinate executive magistrates under section 514—procedure on forfeiture of bond (section 515).

When authorised by the State Government the District Magistrate may invest any magistrate subordinate to him with—

(1) power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisance (section 143);

(2) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144), and

(3) power to hold inquests (section 174).

Besides being in control of the police in the district, the District Magistrate has extensive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. It is his duty to examine the records of police stations and outposts, in order that he may gain an insight into the state of crime in the limits of the police station and satisfy himself that cases are being promptly disposed of.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is concerned with the issue of licences and permits under the Arms Act (II of 1878), the Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), the Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the Poisons Act (I of 1904). He has also to supervise the general administration of these Acts, to inspect factories and magazines, and to perform various other supervisional functions.

(ix) *As District Registrar*.—As District Registrar the Collector controls the administration of the Registration Department within his district.

(x) *Sanitation and Public Health*.—The duties of the Collector in the matter of sanitation are: (a) to see that ordinary and special sanitary measures are initiated in cases of outbreaks of epidemic diseases; (b) to watch and stimulate the efficiency of the daily sanitary administration of municipalities and other sanitary authorities; and (c) to advice and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary condition of the areas under them so far as

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the funds at their disposal will allow. He can freely requisition the advice and technical assistance of the Medical Officer of Health, Jalgaon, and the Assistant Director of Public Health, Poona, in this regard.

(xi) *District Development Board.*—Prior to 1952, there was a District Rural Development Board. The District or Divisional Officers of various departments concerned with rural development, members of the State Legislature and other representatives of rural areas constituted the District Rural Development Board.

With a view to co-ordinating the activities of the various non-statutory boards and committees in the district, the former District Rural Development Board was reconstituted in 1952 as District Development Board, by amalgamating all existing non-statutory boards and committees with it. The Constitution of the District Development Board is as below:—

(*a*) There are 59 members on the Board including:

(1) 17 District or Divisional Officers.

(2) 12 Members of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) 2 Members of the Legislative Council.

(4) 1 Member of Parliament.

(5) 27 other non-officials.

(*b*) The Collector is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Board.

(*c*) The Vice-Chairman of the District Development Board is the Chairman of all the sub-committees except the District Anti-Curruption and District Police Advisory Sub-Committee, of which the Collector is the Chairman.

(*d*) Formerly a Secretary of the Senior Mamlatdar's rank was appointed and was assisted by a small staff for carrying out the administration of the Board. This post is upgraded and a person of the grade of a Prant Officer is appointed and is designated as District Project Officer.

(*e*) The below mentioned twelve Sub-Committees are functioning under the District Development Board:—

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT BOARD, JALGAON.

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-Committee	Number of members	Secretary	Nature of work entrusted (in brief)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	The District Prohibition Sub-Committee	10	The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Jalgaon.	Relating to prohibition matters.
2	The District Agricultural and Rural Development Sub-Committee.	10	The District Agricultural Officer, Jalgaon ..	(1) Agriculture. (2) Livestock. (3) Subsidy under well scheme. (4) *Van-Mahostav*. (5) Crop Competition, etc.
3	The District Police Advisory Sub-Committee.	9	The District Superintendent of Police, Jalgaon, is the Vice-Chairman and looks to Secretary's work.	Law and Order, Communications, etc.
4	The District Publicity Sub-Committee ..	10	The District Publicity Officer, Jalgaon ..	Publicity of Government Policies and such other matters.
5	The Backward Class Welfare Sub-Committee.	9	The Backward Class Welfare Officer, Jalgaon	(1) Labour Welfare. (2) Amelioration of Backward Class.
6	The Co-operative Marketing Sub-Committee.	10	The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon.	(1) Co-operative movement. (2) Village Industries, etc.
7	The Social Education Sub-Committee ..	8	The Educational Inspector, Jalgaon	Adult Education, etc.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT BOARD, JALGAON—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-Committee	Number of members	Secretary	Nature of work entrusted (in brief)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8	The National Extension Service Advisory Sub-Committee.	20	The District Project Officer, Jalgaon ..	(1) Roads. (2) School Buildings. (3) Public Health. (4) Village Improvement, etc.
9	The Minor Irrigation Sub-Committee ..	9	The Executive Engineer, Jalgaon	Minor Irrigation.
10	The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee	9	The District Agricultural Officer, Jalgaon.	Improvement of seeds, etc.
11	The Health Advisory Sub-Committee ..	9	The District Health Officer, Jalgaon ..	Public Health.
12	The Village Panchayat Sub-Committee ..	9	The District Village Panchayat Officer, Jalgaon.	Village Panchayat matters.

Collector.

The functions and duties of the District Development Board are: (1) to advise and help Government in the execution of policies, namely, in respect of matters concerning all the sub-committees, (2) to supervise and co-ordinate the work of its various sub-committees, (3) to supervise and guide the work of Taluka Development Boards and Village Food Production Committees, (4) to elect suitable agencies for the distribution of iron and steel materials and cement, to allot the materials and to supervise the scheme and (5) to execute such schemes and administer such funds as may be entrusted by Government by specific instructions and orders.

(xii) *District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.*--The Collector is also the President of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Vice-President of this Board is a Military Officer nominated by the Secretary, Maharashtra State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona, and the members of the Board are: (1) the District Superintendent of Police, (2) the Prant Officer, Jalgaon Division, (3) the Prant Officer, Chalisgaon Division, (4) the Prant Officer, Amalner Division, (5) the Regional Director of Employment, Bombay, (6) the Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, (7) the Administrator, Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund, Poona, (8) the Educational Inspector, Jalgaon, (9) the President, District Local Board, Jalgaon, (10) the non-officials nominated by the Collector with the concurrence of the State Board, and (11) the Officer Commanding Station Headquarters, Bhusawal. An ex-Junior Commissioned Officer serves as the paid Secretary. The duties of the Board are: (a) to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civil and military classes; (b) to safeguard the interest of the families and of ex-servicemen and to serve soldiers, etc., and (c) to implement in detail the work of the Maharashtra State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. This Board supervises over the hostel for the boys of Displaced Soldiers of World War II at Jalgaon.

(xiii) *National Extension Service Blocks.*—The Collector is expected to take personal interest in the National Extension Service Blocks opened in this district.

(xiv) *Control of essential articles*[1].

Collector's Office.

The Collector's Office.—The Office of the Collector of Jalgaon district is at Jalgaon and is divided into many branches. The Resident Deputy Collector supervises the work of all the branches except the Treasury. He is also the Additional District Magistrate.

[1] As a consequence of World War II (1939-45) there was scarcity and maladministration of various essential articles, such as food-stuffs, cloth, sugar and kerosene. Government then undertook the control of the prices of these articles and the regulation of their production, supply and distribution. Some of the controls were continued for some years after the end of the war, and it was not till 1954 that the control of food-stuffs was removed. In the beginning, the work involved by these controls was discharged by the Officers of the Department of Land Revenue and General Administration. Later, as work increased, special staff and officers were appointed. But the procurement of foodgrains was always entrusted to the revenue officers and the general control over the administration of supply and distribution rested with the Collector of the district and the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari in the taluka or peta. In regard to rationing schemes the Collector was responsible for their proper working and for exercising general supervision over the rationing officers and their staff.

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Administrative Structure.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Collector's Office.

The Deputy Chitnis Branch deals with magisterial and political work, the issue of arms and other licences for cinema houses, tea shops, possession of explosives, stamp matters, medical affairs, etc.

The General Branch under the Head Clerk (in the grade of Mamlatdar) deals with municipalities and village panchayats, District Local Board matters, prohibition and excise, public works, execution of civil court decrees, telephones, displaced persons and evacuee property, land acquisition for public purpose and the matters of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, etc.

The Revenue Branch under the Chitnis (in the grade of a Mamlatdar) deals with matters like land revenue, land grants, *watans*, cash allowances, establishment, encroachments, dues of co-operative societies, forest matters, audit of village accounts (*Jamabandi* audit) and inspection of taluka and public offices. The District Registration Office is one of the branches and is in charge of the Headquarter Sub-Registrar. The Accounts Branch of the Collector's office is in charge of the Personal Assistant to the Collector. There are two more branches: (1) Tenancy branch under the control of the Additional Chitnis (in the grade of a Mamlatdar) who deals with tenancy matters, (2) Election branch under *Aval Karkun*. He deals with general election of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Court of Wards matters. The *tagai* matters are being dealt with by the District Development Board.

Prant Officers.

The Prant Officers.—Under the Collector are the Prant Officers who are either Assistant Collectors (Indian Administrative Service Officers) or District Deputy Collectors (Members of the Maharashtra Civil Service). There are in all three such Prants or Sub-Divisions. Each Prant is in charge of an Assistant Collector or a Deputy Collector. In addition to three Prant Officers there is one Resident Deputy Collector and the District Project Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector, dealing with District Development Board matters.

The Prant Officers form the connecting link between the Mamlatdars or Mahalkaries and the Collector. A Prant Officer exercises all the powers conferred on the Collector by the Land Revenue Code and by any other law in force or by executive orders, in regard to the talukas and mahals in his charge, except such powers as the Collector may specially reserve to himself. His principal functions in regard to his sub-division are—

(i) *Revenue.*—(1) Inspection and supervision of the work of the Mamlatdars, Circle Officers, Circle Inspectors and Village Officers, including the inspection of taluka *kacheris*.

(2) Appointments, transfers, etc., of stipendiary village officers and the appointment of hereditary village officers.

(3) Safeguarding Government interest in land by constant inspection dealing with encroachment, breaches of the conditions on which land is held on restricted tenure. etc.

(4) Grant of waste land and disposal of alluvial land.

(5) Leavy of non-agricultural assessment and passing orders regarding miscellaneous land revenue.

(6) Hearing of appeals against the Mamlatdars' decision in assistance suits and watching the execution of assistance decrees.

(7) Hearing of appeals against the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' decisions in cases under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.

(8) Crop and boundary mark inspection and checking of *annewaris* (estimates of crop yields for purposes of suspension and remission of revenue) and the record of rights.

(9) Supervision over the realisation of Government revenue.

(10) Successions to *watans* and other properties.

(11) Land acquisition.

(ii) *Magisterial.*—The Prant Officer is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of his charge and as such exercises the powers specified in Part IV of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. These include the ordinary powers of a Taluka Magistrate and also the powers to require security to keep the peace (Section 107); powers to require security for good behaviour under sections 108, 109 and 110; power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144); power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation (Section 164); and power to hold inquests (Section 174). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when empowered by the State Government, has power also to call for and forward to the District Magistrate records and proceedings of subordinate executive magistrates.

As Sub-Divisional Magistrate the Prant Officer is required to inspect Police Sub-Inspectors' offices in the same way as the District Magistrate is required to do.

(iii) *Other duties.*—Among the other duties of the Prant Officer may be mentioned—

(1) Keeping the Collector informed of what is taking place in his sub-division not only from the revenue point of view but also in matters connected with law and order.

(2) Forest settlement work.

(3) Grant of *tagai* loans.

(4) The Prant Officers have over-all charge of directing and supervising development activities of the National Development Blocks opened in the talukas and petas in his charge.

Each Prant Officer is assisted in his work by a Shirastedar and three clerks.

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Administrative Structure.
LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.

The Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.—The Mamlatdar is the officer in executive charge of a taluka and the Mahalkari has executive charge of a mahal. There is a sub-treasury in every taluka or in every mahal and this is in charge of the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari. There is practically no difference in kind between the functions and duties of a Mamlatdar and those of a Mahalkari. Each taluka or mahal has on an average two or three *Aval Karkuns,* eight to ten clerks, 50 talathis, one Circle Officer and two or three Circle Inspectors. The duties of Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris fall under various heads[1].

(i) *Revenue.*—The Mamlatdar's revenue duties are to prepare the groundwork for Prant Officer and the Collector to pass their orders upon. His report is called in almost all revenue matters. When these orders are passed, he has to execute them.

In regard to the annual demand and collection of land revenue he has to get all village and taluka forms ready by the end of July every year and they are audited either by the Collector or Prant Officer, which is then called '*Jamabandi*'. The *Jamabandi* is an audit of the previous year's accounts. The demand for fixed agricultural revenue is settled, but there are remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon that demand fixed in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewaris,* with the determination of which the Mamlatdar is most intimately concerned. To the demand of fixed revenue is added the amount of non-agricultural assessment and fluctuating land revenue such as that arising from the sale of trees, stone or sand fixed when individuals apply for them. The brunt of the work of collection lies on the Mamlatdar. He can issue notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, impose fines for delay in payment under section 148, Land Revenue Code, distrain and sell movable property and issue notices of forfeiture of the land though he has to take the Prant Officer's or the Collector's orders for actual forfeiture.

He has to collect in addition to land revenue, *tagai* loans, *pot hissa* measurement fees, boundary marks advances and irrigation revenue; the dues of other departments like Sales Tax, Income-tax and Forest when there is default in their payment, at the request of these departments to recover the dues as an arrear of land revenue.

It is also his duty to see that there is no breach of any of the conditions under which *inams* are held and whenever there is any such breach to bring it to the notice of the Collector through the Prant Officer.

He has to make enquiries and get ready the material on which the Prant Officer has to pass his own order under the Bombay Hereditary Officers Act (III of 1874). He himself can pass orders

[1] In the following paragraphs whatever is said of the Mamlatdar applies also to the Mahalkari.

Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.

as to the appointment, remuneration, period of service, suspension and fining of inferior village servants, the grant of leave of absence to them and the like.

Applications for grant of *tagai* are generally received by the Mamlatdar who has to get enquiries made by the Circle Officer and Circle Inspector, see the sites for the improvement of which *tagai* is sought, ascertain whether the security offered is sufficient, determine what instalment of repayment would be suitable, etc. He can himself grant *tagai* up to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agricultural Loans Act respectively. A Mamlatdar who has been specially empowered can grant *tagai* up to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act respectively. In other cases he has to obtain orders from the Prant Officer or the Collector.

The Mamlatdar's duties regarding *tagai* do not end with the giving of it; he has to see that it is properly utilised, inspect the works undertaken with it, watch the payment, and make recoveries from defaulters. The Mamlatdar is primarily responsible for the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Loans Act within the areas in his charge. Some of his powers under the Act have been delegated to the *Aval Karkuns*.

(ii) *Quasi-Judicial.*—The quasi-judicial duties which the Mamlatdar performs include: (1) inquiries and orders under Mamlatdars' Courts Act (II of 1906); (2) the execution of civil court decrees; (3) the disposal of applications from superior holders for assistance in recovering land revenue from inferior holders; and (4) enquiry in respect of disputed cases in connection with the record of rights in each village. The last two are summary enquiries under the Land Revenue Code.

(iii) *Magisterial.*—Every Mamlatdar is the *ex-officio* Taluka Magistrate of his taluka. As Taluka Magistrate, First Class, he has the following among other powers under the Criminal Procedure Code:—

(1) Power to command any unlawful assembly to disperse (Section 127).

(2) Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly (Section 128).

(3) Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly (Section 130).

(4) Power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witnesses (Section 506).

(5) Powers to recover penalty on forfeited bond (Section 514) and to require fresh security (Section 514-A).

(6) Powers to make order as to disposal of property regarding which an offence is committed (Section 517).

(7) Power to sell property of a suspected character (Section 525).

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Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.

If authorised by the State Government or the District Magistrate, the Taluka Magistrate may exercise the following among other powers:—

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

(2) Power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144).

(3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

The Mamlatdar is also in charge of the management of the sub-jail. He has to keep the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate informed of all criminal activities occurring in the area in his charge and take necessary steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order. In the case of serious disturbance of public peace the Mamlatdar carries great responsibility, for, as the Senior Executive Magistrate on the spot, he must issue orders and carry on till his superiors take charge.

(iv) *Treasury and Accounts.*—As sub-treasury officer the Mamlatdar is in charge of the taluka treasury, which is called "sub-treasury", in relation to the district treasury. Into this treasury all moneys due to Government in the taluka—land revenue, forest, excise, public works and other receipts—are paid and from it nearly the whole of the money expended in the taluka is secured. The sub-post offices in the taluka receive their cash for postal transactions from the sub-treasury and remit the receipts to it. The sub-treasury officer pays departmental officers on cash orders or demand drafts issued by treasury officers and on cheques, except where certain departments are allowed to present bills at the sub-treasury. The sub-treasury officer also issues Government bank drafts.

When the Mamlatdar is away from his Headquarters the treasury *Aval Karkun* is *ex-officio* in charge of the sub-treasury and the account business and is held personally responsible for it. During the Mamlatdar's presence he is authorised to sign receipts irrespective of the amount.

The taluka sub-treasury is also the local depot for stamps, general court-fee and postal of all denominations and for the stock of opium held there for sale to permit holders.

A currency chest is maintained at almost all sub-treasuries in which surplus cash balances are deposited. From it, withdrawals are made to replenish sub-treasury balances. Sub-treasuries are treated as agencies of the State Bank for remittance of funds.

The Mamlatdar has to verify the balance in the sub-treasury including those of stamps and opium on the closing day of each month, which for the convenience of the District Treasury is fixed on the 25th of all months, except February when it is the 23rd and March when it is the 31st, latter being the closing day of the financial year. The report of the verification together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads, has to be submitted by the Mamlatdar to the Treasury Officer at Jalgaon.

(v) *Other administrative duties.*—The Mamlatdar is the pivot of the administration in his taluka. He is responsible to the Collector and the Prant Officer whom he must obey and keep constantly informed of all political happenings, outbreaks of epidemics and other matters affecting the well-being of the people, such as any maladministration in any department or any hitch in the working of the administrative machine.

He must help guide officers of all departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his taluka is concerned. In fact, he is at the service of them all and forms the connecting link between the officer and the public whom they are all meant to serve. This is particularly so in departments which do not have a local taluka officer of their own. The Mamlatdar is also responsible for cattle census, which really comes under the purview of the Agricultural department. The Co-operative department expects the Mamlatdar to propagate co-operative principles in his taluka. He has to execute the awards and decrees of societies in the taluka, unless there is a special recovery officer appointed for the purpose. He has to take prompt action for the control of epidemics and to render to the Assistant Director of Public Health and his assistants every help in preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases and suppressing them when they occur.

Under executive orders the Mamlatdar has to provide the Military department with the necessary provisions and conveyances when any detachment marches through the taluka.

The Mamlatdar's position in relation to other taluka officers, e.g., the sub-inspector of police, the sub-registrar, the range forest officer, the sub-assistant surgeon and the prohibition officer is not definable. Though they are not subordinate to him they are grouped round him and are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres.

Though the Mamlatdar is not expected to work directly for local self-governing bodies he is usually the principal source of the Collector's information about them. He is responsible for the administration of his taluka just as the Collector is responsible for the district administration.

The Mamlatdar is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Taluka Development Board, which acts as an agency of the District Development Board in the taluka in all matters pertaining to agricultural and rural development and especially in regard to the "Grow More Food" Campaign. The other members of the Board are the Agricultural Assistant, the Range Forest Officer, the Assistant District Co-operative Officer stationed at the taluka headquarters and the Veterinary Assistant. The Collector nominates as members with the approval of Government three non-officials who are known to take an active interest in the "Grow More Food" Campaign in the taluka.

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LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In relation to the public well-being the Mamlatdar is the local representative of Government and performs generally the same functions as the Collector but on a lower plane.

Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors.

Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors.—In order to assist the Mamlatdar in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants and to make local enquiries of every kind promptly. Circle Officers in the grade of *Aval Karkuns* and Circle Inspectors in the grade of *Karkuns* are appointed. The Circle Officer certifies entries in the record of rights and thus relieves Mamlatdar of a good deal of routine work. There are 30 to 50 villages in charge of a circle officer or circle inspector in each taluka. Their duties relate to—

(1) boundary marks inspection, inspection of crops including the estimating of the *annewari*, the inspection of the tagai works and detection of illegal occupation of Government land;

(2) preparation of agricultural and other statistical returns, viz., crop statistics, cattle census and water-supply;

(3) supervision of the village officers in the preparation and maintenance of the record of rights, the mutation register and the tenancy register;

(4) examination of land revenue receipts and supervision of the revenue collection; and

(5) such other miscellaneous work as the Mamlatdar may from time to time entrust them with, e.g., enquiry into alleged encroachments, etc.

Patil (or Village Headman).—The Patil or Village Headman is the principal official in a village.

Patil.

The duties of the *Patil* fall under the following heads: (i) revenue, (ii) quasi-magisterial and (iii) administrative. His revenue duties are—

(i) In conjunction with the *talathi* (village accountant) to collect the revenue due to Government from the rayats;

(ii) to detect encroachments on Government land and protect trees and other Government property;

(iii) to execute the orders received from the taluka office in connection with recovery of revenue and other matters;

(iv) to assist *talathi* in maintaining properly the record of rights and village accounts and to get him to submit the periodical returns punctually; and

(v) to render assistance to high officials visiting the village for inspection work and other purposes.

There are quasi-magisterial functions pertaining to the police patil. In a majority of villages the same person is both the police and the revenue patil. In some villages there are separate *patils*

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Administrative Structure.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Patil.

for revenue and police work. The police *patil* is responsible for the writing up of the birth and death register and for the care of unclaimed property found in the village. Several duties have been imposed on the police patil by the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867). The village police is under his charge, and he has authority to require all village servants to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him. He has to make use of the village establishment in such a manner as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of the peace and acts injurious to the public and to the village community. It is the police *patil's* duty to furnish the Taluka Magistrate with any returns or information called for and keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and the health and general condition of the community in his village. He has to afford police officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them for assistance. Further, he has to obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by an executive magistrate or a police officer, collect and communicate to the district police intelligence about all matters affecting the public peace, prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisances and detect and bring offenders therein to justice. If a crime is committed within the limits of his village and the perpetrator of crime escapes or is not known, he has to forward immediate information to the police officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which his village is situated and himself proceed to investigate the matter and obtain all procurable evidence and forward it to the police officer. If any unnatural or sudden death occurs, or any corpse is found, the police *patil* is bound to assemble an inquest, to be composed of two or more intelligent persons belonging to the village or neighbourhood. The report of the inquest has then to be forwarded by him to the police officer. He has also the power to apprehend any person in the village who, he has reason to believe, has committed any serious offence and send him, together with all articles to be useful in evidence, to the police officer.

As regards the *patil's* administrative duties, he is expected to look after the sanitation and public health of the village. He must also report promptly the outbreak of any epidemic disease to the taluka office. He is expected to render every assistance to travellers provided payment is duly tendered. Many of the *patils* are hereditary officers holding *watan* lands and having fixed turns of services. A few are stipendiary nominees of Government.

Talathi.

The Talathi (*village accountant*).—The office of the village accountant generally used to be held by hereditary *kulkarni*. In the past, hereditary *kulkarnis* were allowed subject to certain conditions to commute the right of service attached to the *kulkarni watan*. But very few people took advantage of the commutation of *watan*. By the enactment of the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watan Abolition Act all the *kulkarni watans* along with the right of service were abolished with effect from the 1st of May, 1951. In this district these posts are continued and the officers are appointed by the Prant Officer. If the villages are small, one

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Talathi.

talathi is appointed for two or more villages, which are called his charge or *Saza*. His main duties are: (1) to maintain the village accounts relating to demand, collection and arrears of land revenue, etc., the record of rights and all other village forms prescribed by Government; (2) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics; and (3) to help the patil in the collection of land revenue, write the combined day and receipt books and other accounts and do other clerical work including that of the police *patil* when the latter is illiterate.

Village Servants.

Village Servants.—In addition to the village officers mentioned above there are village servants. They are of two kinds, viz., (1) those useful to the community and (2) those useful to the Government.

The village servants useful to the community have been granted *inam* lands, subject to the payment of annual reduced assessment called *Judi*. Some *inam* lands have also been granted to such persons on payment of *Judi* for performing *Puja* (services) to the deities. There are also carpenters, barbers, potters, etc., who render service to the village community. They do not get any *watans*. But they have certain rights and privileges at ceremonies, etc. The service is remunerated by the landlords benefited, in the shape of the annual payment in sheaves of corn (jowar or wheat) and a few seers of other grain in the field such as wheat and other cereals. For special services rendered on ceremonial occasions payments are made in cash, corn or clothes. Sometimes food is given.

The other village servants useful to community are the carpenter (*sutar*), the barber (*nhavi*), the shoe-maker (*chambhar*), the blacksmith (*lohar*), the washerman (*dhobi*), the potter (*kumbhar*) and the rope-maker (*mang*). However, as the demand for them is gradually on the decrease in most of the villages, they have developed a tendency to leave the village and seek their livelihood in cities and towns. In some villages these village servants still survive. All the religious rites in an agricultural household are performed by the *gram joshi* for which he is paid *dakshina*. Some religious-minded cultivators give him some quantity of corn and other presents in kind. The *Mulla* functions at the religious and other ceremonies of Muslims.

There are also certain village servants remunerated by grant of land free of revenue or actual cash allowance and appointed to assist the village officers in the collection of land revenue, to summon villagers to the *chavadi*, to carry the land revenue to the taluka office, when required to help the patil in the detection of offences, to help him to apprehend known criminals and to help him to keep order in the village. They usually move about armed with staves. They do the work for the village officers as is done by the peons under the Mamlatdar and the constables under the Police Sub-Inspector.

Administrative Structure.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT is conducted by various statutory bodies enjoying local autonomy in different degrees. The progress of these institutions has gone on in three spheres. First, in regard to their constitution from fully or partly nominated bodies they have now become entirely elective. Secondly, their franchise, which had gone on widening has, with the enactment of the Bombay Local Authorities Adult Franchise and Removal of Reservation of Seats Act (XVII of 1950), reached the widest limit possible, viz., universal adult franchise. Every person who—

(a) is a citizen of India,

(b) has attained the age of 21 years, and

(c) has the requisite residence, business premises or taxation qualification,

is now entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Prior to 1950 reservation of seats for women, Muhammedans, Christians, Anglo-Indians, Harijans and Backward Tribes, had been provided in municipalities and district local boards, and for women, Muhammedans, Harijans and Backward Tribes in village panchayats. Muhammedans were also provided separate electorates in local boards and municipalities before 1947. The enactment mentioned above abolished the reservation of seats for Muhammedans, Christians and Anglo-Indians but continued it for ten years from the commencement of the Constitution of India (i.e., till 26th January, 1960) for women, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, which castes and tribes more or less represent Harijans and Backward Tribes. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have been gradually conferred on local bodies for the administration of areas under their charge.

Another recent reform is connected with the controlling authority over the institution of local self-government. Before the enactment of the Bombay Commissioners of Divisions Act, 1957 (VIII of 1958), which came into force with effect from 3rd March, 1958, the Divisional Officer, Aurangabad, used to exercise control over the local self-government bodies in his capacity as Director of Local Authority. Prior to 1st November, 1956, the Director of Local Authorities, Central Division, Poona, used to exercise control over the district. From 3rd March, 1958 the Commissioner, Aurangabad Division, had jurisdiction over the municipalities in the then East Khandesh district. At present the municipalities in Jalgaon district come under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Bombay Division.

Municipalities.

The Municipalities.—The total area in Jalgaon district under the administration of Municipalities in 1951 was 29.19 sq. miles with a population of 3,36,992 (1951 census). The towns of Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner and Chalisgaon are municipal boroughs governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act (XVIII of 1925)

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities.

and the other towns, viz., Parola, Erandol, Savda, Yawal, Pachora, Dharangaon, Raver, Faizpur and Chopda are district municipalities working under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

District Municipalities.

Under the Bombay District Municipal Act (III of 1901) the State Government has power to declare by notification any local area to be a "municipal district" and also to alter the limits of any existing municipal district. In every municipal district, a municipality has to be constituted, consisting of elected councillors, the Commissioner having power to nominate councillors to represent constituencies which fail to elect the full number allotted to them. The State Government has power to prescribe the number and the extent of the wards to be constituted in each municipal district and the number of councillors to be elected by each ward. Till 26th January, 1960, it could also reserve seats for the representation of women, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

The term of office of a municipality is four years; but it can be extended to an aggregate of five years by the Commissioner in the case of district municipalities and by Government in case of borough municipalities. Under the Act every municipality has to be presided over by a President selected from among the councillors and either appointed by Government or elected by the municipality, if the State Government so directs. A Vice-President is elected by the councillors from among themselves, but in the case of a municipality whose President is appointed by Government the result of the election of Vice-President is subject to the approval of Government. At present, all municipalities in the Jalgaon district are allowed to elect their Presidents.

The government of a municipal district vests in the municipality. The head of the municipality is the President, whose duty is to—

(*a*) preside over meetings of the municipality;

(*b*) watch over the financial and executive administration and to perform such other executive functions as may be performed by the municipality;

(*c*) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the municipality; and

(*d*) furnish to the Collector a copy of resolution passed at any meeting and any extract from the minutes of the proceedings when called for by the Collector.

There is provision for the compulsory constitution of a managing committee in the case of all municipalities and of a pilgrim committee in the case of those municipalities which have been specially notified by the State Government. Option is also left to municipalities to appoint other executive or consultative committees.

The Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The former include all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population, while the latter are matters, which, though they are legitimate objects of local expenditure, are not considered absolutely essential. The following are among the obligatory duties laid on all municipalities:—

(*a*) lighting public streets, places and buildings;

(*b*) watering public streets and places;

(*c*) cleansing public streets, places and sewers, removing noxious vegetation, and abating all public nuisances;

(*d*) extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property, when fires occur;

(*e*) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices;

(*f*) removing obstructions and projections in public streets or places;

(*g*) securing or removing dangerous buildings or places and reclaiming unhealthy localities;

(*h*) acquiring and maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;

(*i*) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage work, sewerage works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and the like;

(*j*) obtaining a supply or an additional supply of water, proper and sufficient for preventing danger to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply when such supply or additional supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost;

(*k*) naming streets and numbering houses;

(*l*) registering births and deaths;

(*m*) public vaccination;

(*n*) suitable accommodation for any calves, cows or buffaloes for the supply of animal lymph;

(*o*) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and providing medical relief to public;

(*p*) establishing and maintaining primary schools;

(*q*) printing such annual reports on the municipal administration as the State Government requires the municipality to submit;

(r) paying salary and contingent expenditure on account of such police or guard required for the protection of municipal property ;

(s) disposing of night-soil and if so required by the State Government preparing compost manure from such night-soil and rubbish ;

(t) constructing and maintaining residential quarters for conservancy staff of the municipality ;

(u) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick in times of dangerous epidemics ; and taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak of and to suppress and prevent the recurrence of the disease ;

(v) giving relief and establishing and maintaining relief works in times of famine and scarcity.

Municipalities may, at their discretion, provide out of their funds for the following among others:—

(a) laying out new public streets ;

(b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, lunatic asylums, halls, offices, *dharmashalas*, rest-houses, homes for the disabled and destitute persons, and other public buildings ;

(c) furthering educational objects ;

(d) planting and maintaining roadside and other trees ;

(e) taking a census and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics ;

(f) conducting various surveys ;

(g) salaries and allowances, rent and other charges incidental to the maintenance of the Court of Stipendiary or Honorary Magistrate or any portion of such charges ;

(h) arrangements for the destruction or the detention and preservation of such dogs within municipal districts as may be dealt with under section 49 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 ;

(i) securing and assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of the offensive trade mentioned in section 151 (1) ;

(j) supplying, constructing and maintaining in accordance with a general system approved by the sanitary board, receptacles, fittings, pipes and other appliances whether on or for the use of private premises for receiving and conducting sewage thereof into sewers under the control of the municipality ;

(k) establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for the disposal of sewage ;

(l) the construction, purchase, organisation, maintenance, extension and management of mechanically propelled facilities for the conveyance of the public ;

(*m*) construction, maintenance, repairs or purchase of any works for the supply of electrical energy;

(*n*) promoting the well-being of municipal employees of any class and their dependents;

(*o*) providing accommodation for any class of employees of municipalities other than the conservancy staff;

(*p*) the construction of sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes:

(*q*) making contributions to funds of the Local Self-Government institutions;

(*r*) making contributions towards the construction, establishment or maintenance of educational institutions including libraries and museums, hospital, dispensary or similar institution providing public medical relief or any other institution of a charitable nature;

(*s*) the setting up of dairies or farms for the supply, distribution and processing of milk or milk products for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipal district;

(*t*) any measure not specified in section 54 likely to promote the public safety, health, convenience or education, and

(*u*) with the previous concurrence of the Collector, any public reception, ceremony, entertainment or exhibition within the municipal district.

Municipal taxation may embrace the following items:—

(i) a rate on buildings and lands;

(ii) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats or animals used for riding, draught or burden;

(iii) a toll on vehicles (other than motor vehicles or trailers) and animals used as aforesaid;

(iv) an octroi on animals and goods;

(v) a tax on dogs;

(vi) a special sanitary cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal agency;

(vii) a general sanitary cess for the construction and maintenance of public latrines and for the removal and disposal of refuse;

(viii) a general water-rate or a special water-rate, or both;

(ix) a lighting tax;

(x) a tax on pilgrims, and

(xi) any other tax which the State Legislature has power to impose.

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Instead of (i), (vii), (viii), (general water-rate) and (ix), a consolidated tax as a rate on buildings or lands may be imposed.

The rules regulating the levy of taxes have to be sanctioned by the Commissioner who has been given powers to subject the levy to such modifications not involving an increase of the amount to be imposed or to such conditions as to application of a part or whole of the proceeds of the tax to any purpose. If any tax is imposed on pilgrims resorting periodically to a shrine within the limits of the municipal district, the Commissioner may require the municipality to assign and pay to the District Local Board such portion of the tax as he deems fit, and when a portion is so assigned an obligation is laid on the board to expend it on works conducive to the health, convenience and safety of the pilgrims.

The State Government may raise objections to the levy of any particular tax which appears to it to be unfair in its incidence or obnoxious to the interest of the general public and suspend the levy of it until such time as the objections are removed. The State Government may require a municipality to impose taxes when it appears to it that the balance of the municipal funds is insufficient for meeting any cost incurred by any persons acting under the directions of the Collector or of the Commissioner, for the execution of any work or the performance of any duties which the municipality is under an obligation to execute or perform but which it has failed to execute or perform.

Many of the taxes are levied by municipalities but the rates at which they are levied do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. Their incomes have to be supplemented by numerous grants made by Government both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made by the Government to municipalities towards the pay of Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspectors, maintenance of municipal dispensaries and hospitals, water-supply and drainage scheme, expenditure on epidemics, payment of dearness allowance, construction and maintenance of roads, etc. These grants add substantially to the municipal income. Since the passing of the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) control of primary education has virtually been transferred from municipalities (i.e., those working under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901) and the District Local Board to the Jalgaon District School Board and the financial liabilities of district municipalities have been limited.

The District School Board has control of primary education in the areas of nine district municipalities and two borough municipalities but these municipalities pay over to the District School Board five per cent. of rateable value of the properties in their areas as a contribution towards meeting the expense on primary education.

Control over the municipalities is exercised by the Collector, the Commissioner, and the State Government. The Collector has power of entry and inspection in regard to any immoveable property

occupied by a municipality or any work in progress under it. He may also call for extracts from the proceedings of a municipality or for any books or documents in its possession or under its control. He may also require a municipality to take into its consideration any objection he has to any of its acts or any information which he is able to furnish necessitating any action on its part. These powers are delegated by the Collector to the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas.

The Commissioner has powers to order a municipality to suspend or prohibit, pending the orders of State Government the execution of any of its order or resolution, if in his opinion, it is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of the peace or is unlawful. In cases of emergency, the Commissioner may provide for the execution of any works or the doing of any act which a municipality is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is necessary for the health or safety of the public and may direct that the expense shall forthwith be paid by the municipality.

Subject to appeal to the State Government the Commissioner is also empowered to require a municipality to reduce the number of persons employed by it, and also the remuneration assigned to any member of the staff. On the recommendation of a municipality he can remove any councillor guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

When satisfied that a municipality has made a default in performing any statutory duty imposed on it, the State Government may direct the Commissioner to fix a period for the performance of that duty, and if that duty is not performed within the period stipulated, the Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it and direct that the expenses shall forthwith be paid by the municipality.

If the State Government is of the view that any municipality is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of its duties or exceeds or abuses it's powers, it may either dissolve the municipality or supersede it for a specific period. The President or Vice-President of a municipality or municipal borough may be removed by the State Government for misconduct or for neglect or incapacity in regard to the performance of his duties.

The audit of all local fund accounts is provided for by the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act (XXV of 1930). The Commissioner, on receipt of the report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, may disallow any item of expenditure which appears to him to be contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of the illegal payment. Appeals against the order may be made either to the District Court or to State Government.

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Administrative Structure.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act is applied in the Jalgaon district to the Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, and Chalisgaon municipalities. This Act, enacted in 1925, conferred greater powers on municipal boroughs than those conferred on municipalities governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

Borough Municipalities

In the case of a borough municipality a standing committee is appointed instead of the managing committee as in the case of district municipalities. The powers of the standing committee are wider than those of the managing committee. The appointment of a Chief Officer is made compulsory and he has been given powers under the Act in respect of control of the subordinate staff. A Chief Officer has to be a graduate of a recognised University or a qualified engineer, and it is laid down by section 33 that no Chief Officer shall be removed from office, reduced or suspended unless by the votes of at least two-thirds of the whole number of councillors.

As regards taxation, a borough municipality is empowered to levy (*a*) a drainage tax and (*b*) a special education tax, in addition to the taxes leviable by municipalities governed by the District Municipal Act. Certain powers exercised by the Commissioner in the case of district municipalities are, in the case of borough municipalities, exercised by the State Government, namely, (1) power to sanction the rules relating to levy of taxes, (2) power to remove on the recommendation of the municipality any councillor guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, and (3) power to extend the term of a municipality from four years to five years. The municipal boroughs of Jalgaon and Amalner are authorised to control all approved schools within their areas and they manage primary education within their areas.

An account of the individual municipalities in the district will be found in Chapter XX in the paragraphs dealing with the towns concerned.

The following is the list of Municipalities in the district of Jalgaon with their population according to the 1951 census, area, number of wards, total number of councillors, number of seats reserved for the representation of women, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the number of nominated seats.

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Population-1951 Census*	Area in sq. miles	Number of wards	Total	Number of councillors: Reserved for women	Reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	Nominated	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Jalgaon	68,412	4·10	10	35	4	2	..	
2	Bhusawal	54,346	4·70	11	36	4	4	..	
3	Amalner	44,646	3·75	5	24	2	3	..	
4	Chalisgaon	30,345	5·00	5	22	2	2	..	
5	Parola	15,605	4·00	6	20	2	2	..	
6	Erandol	15,042	1·80	5	20	2	2	..	
7	Savda	11,709	0·22	6	20	2	2	..	
8	Yawal	14,370	0·50	6	20	2	1	..	
9	Pachora	15,044	1·25	7	21	2	3	..	
10	Dharangaon	21,186	0·62	5	20	2	2	..	
11	Raver	11,245	1·00	7	20	2	1	..	
12	Faizpur	12,210	1·25	5	20	2	1	..	
13	Chopda	22,832	1·00	4	20	2	3	..	
	Total	336,992	29·19	82	298	30	28	..	

* The population given in the Census Hand-Book is of the revenue village which in area is much bigger than the municipal district administered by the municipality. But the population of the revenue village more or less approximates to the population of the municipal town, as the area of the revenue village not included in the municipal district is more or less uninhabited as it is composed only of agricultural fields. The cultivators stay in the town and go to the fields when they have to perform agricultural operations.

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Administrative Structure.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Local Board.

The District Local Board.—The local self-government of the Jalgaon district excluding municipal area is entrusted to the Jalgaon District Local Board, which is constituted under the Bombay Local Boards Act (VI of 1923). The area administered by the board is 4,529 sq. miles with a population of 11,57,114 according to the Census of 1951. The Board is wholly elected and is composed of 58 members of whom twelve seats are reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Its term of office is four years extensible by order of the Commissioner to a term not exceeding in the aggregate, five years. If an election does not result in the return of the required number of qualified persons willing to take office, the Commissioner has to appoint the necessary number.

The president of the board is elected by the board from among its own members. His term of office is co-extensive with the life of the board. His chief functions are: (*a*) to preside over the meetings of the board, (*b*) to watch over the financial and executive administration of the board, (c) to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the board in the matters of executive administration, and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the board and (*d*) subject to certain limitations prescribed by rules framed under the Act, to dispose of all questions relating to the service of the officers and servants and their pay, privileges and allowances. Without contravening any order of the board he may in cases of emergency direct the execution or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the board.

There is a vice-president of the board who is also elected like the president. He presides over the meeting of the board in the absence of the president and exercises such of the powers and performs such of the duties of the president as the president may delegate to him. Pending the election of a president or during the absence of the president on leave he exercises the powers and performs the duties of the president.

The minimum number of members required to be present for transacting the business at meeting should not be less than one-third of the whole number of members.

Under the Act it is compulsory on the board to appoint a standing committee. The appointment of other committees is optional. Jalgaon District Local Board appoints a Budget Sub-Committee and a Public Health Committee in addition to the standing committee. So also as per the Professions, Trades and Callings Tax Rules framed by the District Local Board, Jalgaon, the board has to appoint appeal committee to dispose of the appeals preferred by the tax-payers.

The standing committee is to consist of not more than nine members and not less than five members as the board may determine. The president of the board is *ex-officio* chairman of

the committee. Reappropriations and tenders of works costing not more than Rs. 10,000 are sanctioned by it. It also considers the subjects which do not generally come within the purview of other committees.

The obligatory and optional functions of the board are set out in section 50 of the Local Boards Act. The chief obligatory duties are—

(1) the construction of roads and other means of communication and maintenance and repair of all roads and other means of communication vested in it;

(2) the construction and repairs of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, *dharmashalas* and other public buildings and the visiting places, management and maintenance of these institutions;

(3) the construction and repair of public tanks, wells and water-works, supply of water from them and from other sources, and construction and maintenance of works for preservation of water for drinking and cooking purposes and protection from pollution;

(4) public vaccination and sanitary works and measures necessary for public health;

(5) the planting and preservation of trees by the side or in the vicinity of roads vested in the board.

Under the Primary Education Act, 1947, and the rules framed under it which came into force from April 1, 1949, the District Local Board, Jalgaon, has no longer any administrative or financial control over primary education. The only duty of the board is to hold an election of the members of the District School Board as prescribed in the Act and to assign revenue equal to 15 pies per rupee out of the income from the cesses on land revenue and water-rate.

The main financial resources of the board as set out in section 75 of the Bombay Local Boards Act are—

(1) a cess on land revenue at the rate of three annas per rupee;

(2) a cess on water-rate at the rate of three annas per rupee;

(3) all rents and profits accruing from property (including ferries) vested in the board;

(4) grants from Government;

(5) income realised from tax on professions, trades and callings levied by the District Local Board, Jalgaon.

Under section 79 of the Act the board has to assign to every municipality two-thirds of the cesses on land revenue levied from lands within that municipality. The board now levies the cesses on land revenue and water-rate at the maximum of three annas in the rupee.

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Local Board.

Owing to the amendment to the section 118-A of the District Local Boards Act, 1923, the district local boards are now in receipt of only five per cent of land revenue instead of 15 per cent.

The controlling authorities in relation to the Jalgaon District Local Board are the Collector, the Commissioner of Bombay Division and the State Government.

The following were the receipts and expenditure of the Jalgaon District Local Board under the various heads in 1957-58 excluding primary education (which is now looked after entirely by the District School Board, Jalgaon) and Deposits, Advances, Investments and Provident Fund:—

Receipts

		Rs.
1.	Land Revenue	3,78,636
2.	Local Rates	5,58,927
3.	Interest	4,724
4.	Police	5,069
5.	Medical	51,571
6.	Minor Departments	79,033
7.	Miscellaneous	1,07,791
8.	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	1,503
9.	Civil Works	2,47,439
	Total Income ..	14,34,693

Expenditure

		Rs.
1.	Refund and Drawback	..
2.	Administration	1,48,160
3.	Medical	2,87,248
4.	Law and Justice	549
5.	Minor Departments	1,45,682
6.	Superannuation	35,470
7.	Allowance and Pension	..
8.	Miscellaneous	97,156
9.	Civil Works	6,41,864
	Total Expenditure ..	13,56,129

Under Deposits, Advances, Investments and Provident Fund, the receipts were Rs. 5,96,680 and expenditure Rs. 4,54,635.

The board has unrestricted powers of appointment of its officers and servants and of payment to them. Formerly under section 119 (3) of the Act the Government used to pay the subsidy equal to two-thirds of the salary of the Chief Officer and Engineer provided

their appointments are sanctioned by Government. But now Government have deleted sub-section (3) of section 119 of the Act and stopped the subsidy. At present the board has appointed a Chief Officer in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—EB—20—500 and an Engineer in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—EB—20—500—EB—25—625.

On 1st April, 1958, the board had a total road mileage of 1,214. The maintenance of these roads is a responsibility of the board. Out of these 284 miles are metalled roads and others are murum roads. The board is required to frame an yearly programme of road improvements and to submit it to the Commissioner, Bombay Division, for sanction. Current repair works are generally provided from the local fund.

Water-supply.

Government under its Resolution, Health and Local Government Department, No. 92, dated the 24th April, 1957, has sanctioned a scheme which aims at providing drinking-water supply facilities to villages with a population of 200 and above and in backward area in villages with a population of 100 and above which lack adequate supply of drinking-water.

Health and Sanitation.

The board has not appointed a Health Officer nor does it maintain any independent health staff. The Government District Health Officer looks after the arrangements in connection with control of epidemics. The board appoints inoculators and supplies vaccines and other drugs for inoculation and disinfection of water-supply of the advice of District Health Officer.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The District Local Board, Jalgaon, maintains 34 ayurvedic dispensaries and six allopathic dispensaries. The expenditure on the former was nearly Rs. 1,47,000 and Rs. 90,000 on the latter during the year 1957-58.

There are 23 subsidised Medical Practitioners' Centres in the district.

The board maintains in all 13 veterinary dispensaries and one Veterinary Centre at Bodwad.

Other Amenities.

There are 220 *dharmashalas* and six inspection bungalows in charge of District Local Board, Jalgaon.

Village Panchayats.

The Village Panchayats.—Village panchayats form local units of administration for villages. Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (VI of 1933), as amended up to 1st July, 1949. in every local area which has a population of not less than 2,000 a *panchayat* has to be established. It is also permissible for the State Government to direct the establishment of a *panchayat* in a local area having a population of less than, 2,000. In accordance with this provision, Government has decided that a *panchayat* should be established in a village with a population of 1,000 and over if there is a spontaneous demand for it from the villagers. Village *panchayat* can be established in a village having a population of 500 and 250 in special circumstances. There were 441 village *panchayats* in the Jalgaon district on 31st March, 1953.

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Village Panchayats.

The maximum number of members for a *panchayat* is fifteen and the minimum number seven. The members are to be elected on adult franchise. Till 26th January, 1960 (i.e., till the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution of India), the State Governments were given power to reserve seats (in joint electorates) for the representation of women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, no seats may be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unless Government is of opinion that the reservation is necessary having regard to the population in the village of such castes and tribes. The term of office of *panchayats* is four years and extension for one year can be granted by the Collector. Every *panchayat* has to elect a *sarpanch* and a deputy *sarpanch* from among its members. The *sarpanch* presides over the *panchayat* and the executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Panchayats Act and the resolutions passed by the *panchayats* vests in the *sarpanch*. Every *panchayat* has also to appoint a secretary, whose qualifications, powers, duties, remuneration and conditions of service (including disciplinary matters) are prescribed by Government. A village *panchayat* pays full pay of the Secretary from the Village Panchayat Funds.

Section 26 of the Village Panchayats Act lays down that so far as the village funds at its disposal will allow and subject to the general control of the District Local Board, it shall be the duty of a *panchayat* to make reasonable provision within the village in regard to the following matters:—

(*a*) supply of water for domestic use;

(*b*) cleansing of the public roads, drains, bunds, tanks and wells, etc.;

(*c*) removing of obstructions and projections in public streets or places;

(*d*) construction, maintenance and repair of public roads, drains, bunds and bridges;

(*e*) sanitation, conservancy and prevention and abatement of nuisances;

(*f*) preservation and improvement of public health;

(*g*) maintenance and regulation of the use of public buildings, grazing lands, forest lands, tanks and wells, vesting in or under the control of the *panchayat*;

(*h*) lighting of the village;

(*i*) control of fairs, bazars, slaughter-houses and cart-stands; and

(*j*) provision, maintenance and regulation of burning and burial-grounds.

Village Panchayats.

Under section 26-A of the Act, it is competent to a *panchayat* to make provision within the village in regard to the following among other matters:—

(*a*) crop experiments;

(*b*) construction and maintenance of slaughter-houses;

(*c*) relief of the destitute and the sick;

(*d*) improvement of agriculture;

(*e*) co-operative farming;

(*f*) improvement of cattle and their breeding and general care of the live-stock;

(*g*) establishment of granaries;

(*h*) village libraries and reading rooms;

(*i*) promotion, improvement and encouragement of cottage industries;

(*j*) construction and maintenance of public latrines;

(*k*) establishment and maintenance of markets: and

(*l*) watch and ward of the village and the crops therein.

Under section 28 of the Act, when sufficient funds for the purpose are placed at the disposal of the panchayat by the District Local Board, the *panchayat* is under an obligation to—

(*a*) supervise the labour employed by the board on works within the village:

(*b*) supervise repairs to *dharmashalas*;

(*c*) manage and maintain cattle-pounds; and

(*d*) execute such works as are entrusted to it by the board.

Subject to such conditions as the State Government may impose. it is also competent to a *panchayat* to perform other administrative duties including the distribution of irrigation water that may be assigned to it by the State Government after consultation with the District Local Board.

Under section 89 of the Act, every *panchayat* is under an obligation to levy a house tax and a tax on lands not subject to payment of agricultural assessment at rates prescribed by Government and it is competent to a *panchayat* to levy all or any of the following taxes or fees at such rates and in such manner and subject to such exemptions as may be prescribed by Government, namely:—

(i) a pilgrim tax;

(ii) a tax on fairs, festivals and entertainment;

(iii) a tax on sales of goods;

(iv) octroi;

(v) a tax on marriages, adoptions and feasts;

(vi) a tax on shops and hotels;

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Village Panchayats.

(vii) a tax on premises where machinery is run by steam, oil, electric power, or manual labour for any trade or business and not for a domestic or agricultural purpose;

(viii) a fee on markets and weekly bazars;

(ix) a fee on cart-stands;

(x) a fee for supply of water from wells and tanks vesting in it for purposes other than domestic use.

It is also laid down that every *panchayat* shall levy any one of the above taxes as may be prescribed by Government in regard to the *panchayat*.

It is also competent to a panchayat to levy any other State tax which has been approved by the District Local Board and sanctioned by Government.

Section 90 of the Act gives the District Local Board power to compel a *panchayat* to levy or increase any of the taxes or fees specified if it appears to the board that the regular income of the *panchayat* falls below what is necessary for the proper discharge of the obligatory duties of the *panchayat*.

Exclusive of local fund cess, grant-in-aid equal to 30 per cent of the land revenue of the village is also paid to the village *panchayat*.

Nyaya Panchayats.

Unlike other local self-governing units, every village *panchayat* is empowered to constitute a body called *nyaya panchayat* to try petty civil suits and criminal cases. The *nyaya panchayat* is composed of five members elected by the panchayat at its first meeting out of its members. The *nyaya panchayat* elects its chairman from amongst its members and its term of office is co-extensive with that of the *panchayat*. The State Government has power to remove any member of the *nyaya panchayat* for reasons of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct, or for neglect, refusal or incapacity in regard to the performance of his duties as a member of the *nyaya panchayat*.

The Secretary of the village *panchayat* acts as the judicial clerk of the *nyaya panchayat*. Conviction by a *nyaya panchayat* is not deemed to be previous conviction for the purpose of the Indian Penal Code.

Three hundred and fifty *nyaya panchayats* in Jalgaon district are invested with first stage powers. Under Government Notification No. 4514-p-4-(29) of the Home Department, dated 21st February, 1949. two *nyaya panchayats* in the district are invested with powers to take cognisance of and try offences under sections 4, 5, 5 A. 6, 6-A and 7 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890: under section 61 (1) (p) of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890; under sections 22, 23, 24 and 25 of the Vaccination Act, 1892; and under section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act. 1925. These *panchayats* can also punish breaches of by-laws made under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933. Three *panchayats* under Government Notification

No. 4514/4 (28) of the Home Department, dated 21st February, 1950; 156 *nyaya panchayats* under Government Notification No. VPA-1054, dated 1st June, 1954, and 86 *nyaya panchayats* under Government Notification No. 4514/4 (27), dated 21st February, 1950, are also vested with the same powers. Under Government Notification No. 4514/4 of the Home Department, dated 1st April, 1952, one *nyaya panchayat* is vested with powers to take cognisance of and try offences under sections 269, 277 and 283 of the Indian Penal Code and under sections 24 and 109 of the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871. Under Government Notification No. VPA-1455/58883-B of the Home Department, dated 30th October, 1956, ninety-two *nyaya panchayats* are vested with power to take cognisance of and try offences under section 35 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.

Powers of control over *panchayats* are given to the Collector any party to any suit or case.

Appeals are allowed to the District Court in civil suits and to the Sessions Court in criminal cases.

Powers of control over panchayats are given to the Collector and the District Local Board. Both of them have concurrent powers to call for information and to compel the panchayat to take into consideration any objection they have to any acts of the *panchayat*, either of commission or of omission, or any information which necessitates the commission of any act by the *panchayat*. They can also compel the *panchayat* to reduce the staff maintained by it or the remuneration paid to them. In addition, the Collector has powers of suspension and prohibition in respect of the execution of any order or resolution of a *panchayat* which, in his opinion, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of the peace. In cases of emergency, the Collector may also provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a *panchayat* is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the health or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses shall be forthwith paid by the *panchayat*.

The District Local Board is authorised to carry out each year the audit of the accounts of a *panchayat* and to forward a copy of the audit note to the Collector. If it appears to the Board that a *panchayat* has made default in the performance of its obligatory duties, it may order the duty to be performed within a specified period, and, if the duty is not performed within the period, the board can appoint some person to perform it and direct that the expense be paid by the defaulting *panchayat*.

The State Government also is given power to carry out at the cost of the *panchayat* any of the *panchayat's* obligatory duties when it appears to it that the District Local Board has failed to take action. The State Government has also powers, after consultation with the District Local Board, to dissolve or supersede a

panchayat if, in its opinion, the *panchayat* had exceeded or abused its powers or made persistent default in the performance of its obligatory duties, or persistently disobeyed any of the orders of the Collector. If a *panchayat* is superseded, all the powers and duties of the *panchayat* will be exercised and performed by a person or persons appointed by the State Government.

In pursuance of a resolution, dated the 13th September, 1950, Government has appointed in the Jalgaon district a special officer of the grade of a Mamlatdar for the development of village *panchayats* on sound and proper lines. This officer is authorised, under section 95 (3) of the Village Panchayats Act, to exercise the powers of a Collector and of a District Local Board under section 94 (1) of the Act. Several duties have also been placed on this officer, and he is expected to do everything that is possible to popularise village local self-government and to make the working of village *panchayats* really effective. He has to exercise supervision over the affairs of *panchayats* already established in the district, recommend to the Collector the establishment of new *panchayats*, tour round and explain to the *panchayats* the system of *panchayat* administration, watch the actual working of the *panchayats*, give them guidance if their working is not proper and persuade women to take active interest in the affairs of *panchayats*. He is directed to hold annual gatherings of the members of *panchayats* so that *panchayats* may become aware of the activities of one another. An annual report on the activities of *panchayats* has to be prepared by him and submitted to the Collector before the 15th of May and, within a fortnight thereafter, the Collector has to forward that report to the Government with his own remarks.

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THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Revenue and Finance.

JUDICIAL.

District Judge.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE, JALGAON, is the highest judicial authority in the district and presides over the District Court. Under Article 233 of the Constitution of India, appointments, postings and promotions of District Judges* are to be made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court; and under Article 234, appointments of persons other than District Judges to the judicial service † are made by the Governor in accordance with rules made by him after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court. Under Article 235, the control over the District Court and the courts subordinate to it, including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service and holding any post inferior to the post of District Judge, is vested in the High Court.

Civil Courts.

The District Court is the principal court of original jurisdiction in the district and it is also a court of appeal from all decrees and orders up to the value of Rs. 10,000 passed by the subordinate courts from which an appeal can be preferred. The District Judge exercises general control over all the civil courts and their establishment and inspects the proceedings of these courts.

In addition to the District Court, there are two other courts in the district presided over by an Assistant Judge and an extra Assistant Judge. Both the Assistant Judges exercise appellate jurisdiction.

Subordinate to the District Judge are two cadres of Civil Judges, Junior Division and Senior Division. The jurisdiction of a Civil Judge (Junior Division) extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature wherein the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value, while that of a Civil Judge (Senior Division) extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature irrespective of the value of the subject-matter. Civil Judge, Senior Division, also deals with all suits by or against Government arising in the district. Appeals in suits or proceedings wherein the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value are

* Under Article 236 of the Constitution of India, the term "District Judge" includes additional district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small causes court, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.

† Under article 236 of the Constitution of India, "judicial service" is described as a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge.

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taken to the District Court, while in those wherein the subject-matter exceeds in value Rs. 10,000 are taken direct to the High Court.

Civil Courts

There are four courts of Civil Judges, one of Senior Division and three of Junior Division at Jalgaon. Out of the three Civil Judges, Junior Division, two Civil Judges, Junior Division, are also Judicial Magistrates, First Class. Outside Jalgaon, there are seven Civil Judges, Junior Division. Of them, two are at Erandol, one is at Yawal, one is at Chopda and one is at Chalisgaon. Of the above seven Civil Judges, Junior Division, the Civil Judges, (Junior Division) at Yawal, Chopda, Erandol and Chalisgaon and the Joint Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Bhusawal and Erandol are Judicial Magistrates, First Class, also.

Criminal Courts.

The District Judge, Jalgaon, is also the Sessions Judge of the district. The Sessions Judge tries criminal cases which are committed to his court by the Judicial Magistrates after preliminary enquiry and hears appeals and revision applications against the decisions of the subordinate Magistrates.

The Assistant Judge exercises the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge and the Extra Assistant Judge exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge on the criminal side. The Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, but any sentence of death passed by any such judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court. The Assistant Sessions Judge can pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) has classified the magistracy of the State into two categories, *viz.*, (1) Judicial Magistrates and (2) Executive Magistrates. Judicial Magistrates are of the following classes: (1) Presidency Magistrate; (2) Magistrates of the First Class; (3) Magistrates of the Second Class; (4) Magistrates of the Third Class; and (5) Special Judicial Magistrates. Executive Magistrates fall under the following classes: (1) District Magistrates; (2) Sub-Divisional Magistrates; (3) Taluka Magistrates; (4) Presidency Magistrates, specially empowered by the State Government; and (5) Special Executive Magistrates. The State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, direct any two or more Judicial Magistrates in any place outside Greater Bombay to sit together as a Bench and invest such Bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the First, Second or Third Class.

Presidency Magistrates work in Greater Bombay. Special Judicial Magistrates are appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court to try particular cases or classes of cases or cases generally in any local area. Special Executive Magistrates are appointed by the State Government for particular areas, or for the performance of particular functions.

All Judicial Magistrates and Benches of Judicial Magistrates are subordinate to the Sessions Judge who may from time to time make rules or give special orders as to the distribution of business among them.

All Executive Magistrates are subordinate to the District Magistrates. Their powers and functions are detailed in paragraphs III-A, IV and V of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898). Appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, however, lie from Executive Magistrates to the Court of Sessions (section 406, Criminal Procedure Code). Again, under section 406-A of the Code any persons aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety under section 122 may appeal against such order, if made by a District Magistrate, to the Court of Sessions. Under section 435 (4) the High Court is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceeding under section 143 (prohibition of repetition of nuisance), 144 (temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger), and 145 (procedure where dispute as to immoveable property is likely to cause breach of the peace) eventhough such proceeding was before an Executive Magistrate.

The ordinary powers of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class are detailed in Schedule III, parts I, II and III respectively of the Criminal Procedure Code. They may be invested with additional powers by the State Government in consultation with the High Court and these additional powers are detailed in Schedule IV of the Code. They are competent to pass the following sentences:—

(a) Magistrates of the First Class.	(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law.
	(2) Fine not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
(b) Magistrates of the Second Class.	(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law.
	(2) Fine not exceeding Rs. 200.
(c) Magistrates of the Third Class.	(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.
	(2) Fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act came into force on the 1st July 1953. There are in all nine Judicial Magistrates in the district, two at Jalgaon, three at Bhusawal, one at Amalner, one at Erandol, one at Pachora and one at Chalisgaon. The Judicial Magistrate, First Class, First Court, Bhusawal, holds his Circuit Court at Raver for four days in every fortnight to try criminal cases arising out of Raver

taluka. Similarly the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Second Court, Bhusawal, holds his Circuit Court at Edlahad for four days in every fortnight to try the cases arising out of Edlabad Peta. The Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Erandol, holds his Circuit Court at Parola for four days in every fortnight to try cases arising out of Parola taluka. The Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Chalisgaon, and the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Pachora, hold their Circuit Courts at Bhadgaon and Jamner, respectively, for four days in every fortnight to try criminal cases arising out of the said talukas.

Other Law Officers.

The following are the other law officers of Government functioning in Jalgaon district:—

District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor;

Additional District Government Pleader and Additional Public Prosecutor;

Assistant District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor;

One Honorary Assistant to the District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor; and

Sub-Government Pleaders, one at each of the following places, viz., Bhusawal, Yawal, Chopda, Erandol and Chalisgaon.

Number of Legal Practitioners.

In December 1957, 16 Advocates and 268 Pleaders were practising in the various Civil and Magisterial Courts in the district.

Nyaya Panchayats.

Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (VI of 1933), *nyaya panchayats* have been formed in a number of villages and these institutions are empowered to try petty civil suits and criminal cases. The constitution and powers of the panchayats are detailed in Chapter VI, sections 37 to 58-A, of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933. An appeal lies to the District Court against a decree passed by a *nyaya panchayat* in any suit and to the Sessions Court against any order in any case.

Statistics of Civil Courts.

In Jalgaon district in the various Civil Courts, 1,974 suits were pending at the end of the year 1956. In the year 1957, 4,237 suits were instituted; 4,225 suits were disposed of and 1,986 suits were pending at the end of the year. Of the 4,237 suits instituted, 2,666* were either for money or moveable property, 42 were of value not exceeding Rs. 10; 613 were of value of Rs. 10 to 50; 688 of value of Rs. 50 to 100; 1,716 of value of Rs. 100 to 500; 364 were of value of Rs. 500 to 1,000; 412 of value of Rs. 1,000 to 5,000; and 65 were of value about Rs. 5,000. 337 were of value of which cannot be estimated in money. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 27,39,224.07.

Out of the 4,225 suits disposed of, 762 were without trial; 768 *ex parte*; 228 on admission of claims; 1,309 by compromise; 1,121 after full trial; 33 by transfer and 4 by reference to arbitration.

* This figure should not be included while totalling the number of suits in the analysis as it is already included in the respective figures in the analysis.

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Statistics of Civil Courts.

There were 692 appeals (including Miscellaneous and Debt Adjustment Board Appeals) pending at the end of the year 1956. During the year 1957, 438 appeals were instituted, 408 were disposed of; 722 appeals were pending at the end of the year. Of the 408 appeals disposed of, 46 were either dismissed or not prosecuted; 214 confirmed; 63 modified; 64 reversed and 21 remanded for re-trial.

Statistics of Criminal Courts.

In 1957, there were 20,628 offences reported in the criminal courts of Jalgaon district. Persons under trial numbered 31,753; persons whose cases were disposed of 26,758; persons discharged or acquitted 7,542; persons convicted 19,185; persons died or escaped or transferred to another State 31. Three were sentenced to transportation or penal servitude; 2,817 to imprisonment and 16,091 to fine, and 274 were asked to give security.

Statistics of Sessions Courts.

During the year 1957, in the Sessions Court 47 offences were reported; 172 persons were under trial. Cases of 191 persons were disposed of during the year, 166 persons were acquitted or discharged. 25 persons were convicted. Two hundred and forty persons were committed to Sessions, 191 persons were tried in the Sessions Court, of whom 166 were acquitted and 25 were convicted, and of the latter three were awarded sentence for transportation for life and 22 were imprisoned.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following are the figures showing the revenue and expenditure of the Judicial Department in Jalgaon district for the year 1957-58:—

Revenue

	Rs.
(1) Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	636·86
(2) Fines by Civil, Criminal and Sessions Courts.	75,711·40
(3) Cash receipts of record rooms	46,228·82
(4) Miscellaneous receipts	12,739·37
Total ..	1,35,316·45

Expenditure

(1) Pay of Officers	1,27,167·66
(2) Pay of Establishment	2,14,298·15
(3) Pay of process-serving Establishment ..	50,420·86
(4) Other Expenditure	1,66,300·53
Total ..	6,58,187·20

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THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE are prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order, apprehension of offenders, escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure or private or public property of which they may be placed in charge, and the prosecution of criminals. They have, however, various other duties to perform, such as control of traffic, service of summonses and warrants in criminal cases, destruction of stray dogs, inspection of explosives and poison shops and extinguishing fires. Among their miscellaneous duties are giving aid to displaced persons and pilgrims, verification of character, making passports and naturalisation inquiries etc.

Organisation.

Under section 4 of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) superintendence of the police force throughout the State vests in and is exercisable by the State Government. In exercise of the powers under section 6 of the said Act, the State Government appoints an Inspector-General of Police for the direction and supervision of the police force of which he is the head. His headquarters are at Bombay. It is his province to watch over the recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the police force and to regulate the internal organisation and method of its working. He is assisted in his office by two Assistant Inspectors-General of Police (officers of the rank of District Superintendent of Police).

For the purpose of administration, Maharashtra State has been divided into four Police Ranges, each in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General besides Greater Bombay. They correspond with the four divisions for which Divisional Commissioners have been appointed. In Greater Bombay. the Commissioner of Police, who is second in the police hierarchy, is in charge of the City Police Force. The State C. I. D. is under the control of an officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Similarly the State Reserve Police Force Groups and Police Training Schools are in charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Headquarters. Each range in the State is divided into districts, each corresponding to the revenue district, and is in charge of a District Superintendent of Police. Under section 17 (1) of the Bombay Police Act, the District Magistrate has control over the District Superintendent of Police and the police force of a district and decides the questions of policy and of the administration of law within the district, but he does not interfere in recruitment, internal economy or organisation of the district force.

The District Superintendent of Police is the executive head of the police force in the district. His primary duties are to keep the force under his control properly trained, efficient and contented and to ensure by constant supervision that prevention, investigation and detection of crime in the district are properly and efficiently dealt with by the force.

Each district is divided into sub-divisions, which number from two to three in a district. Each sub-division is in charge of an officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy

Organisation.

Superintendent of Police who is responsible for all crime work in his charge. Under the general orders of the Superintendent, he is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his division. He has to hold detailed inspections of police stations and outposts in his charge at regular intervals.

Each sub-division has one or more Inspectors. The Inspectors are employed entirely on crime work and keeping an eye on bad characters and gangs in their circles. Supervision and co-ordination of crime work of the different police stations in their circles are also entrusted to them.

At district headquarters, the District Superintendent of Police is assisted by an Inspector who is designated as Home Inspector. He is the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent. He supervises the work of the Superintendent's office at headquarters during the absence of the Superintendent and the Sub-Divisional Officer. He also does all the routine work at the headquarters for the District Superintendent of Police. Besides in bigger districts there are inspectors for local intelligence and local crime branches.

Each district is divided into a number of police stations. A Sub-Inspector of Police is in charge of a police station. He is responsible for prevention and detection of crime and for seeing that orders of his superiors are carried out and discipline of the police under him is properly maintained. He has under him head constables and constables. The head constables are to report to the Sub-Inspector all crimes in their beats and to assist him in the investigation and detection of crime. When in charge of a particular post or circle of villages, the head constable acts in all police matters in close collaboration with the heads of the village police. When attached to the police station, he holds charge in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and looks to all routine work including investigation of crime. The constable performs such duties as they may be ordered to by the head constables and superior officers.

Railway Police Force

The control and administration of the railway police is vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police Force who have a parallel organisation on the lines of district police. For administrative purposes the railways falling within the Maharashtra State have been divided into three special railway districts, viz., Central and Southern Railways, Western Railways and Central and South-Eastern Railways. The Railway Superintendents of Police in the State have their headquarters at Poona, Bombay and Nagpur. The railways in the district come under the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Police, Central and Southern Railways, Poona, who functions under the control and supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Poona Range and the Inspector-General of Police.

Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.

With a view to eradicate the evil of corruption and for a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of Government. the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Force has been created under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of

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Police, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence, designated as Director, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Maharashtra State, Bombay. In every district at least one Sub-Inspector of Police of this force is stationed. Corresponding to the four ranges in the mofussil, there are four units of this force with headquarters at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur, each in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The unit for Greater Bombay is in charge of a Superintendent of Police.

Jalgaon district is divided into two sub-divisions, eastern and western, each in charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer. In addition to the police headquarters at Jalgaon, there are in all 25 police stations and 21 outposts in the district. Out of the former, two are town police stations, *viz.*, Jalgaon town and Bhusawal town, 11 taluka police stations, two mahal police stations and 10 sub-police stations.

Strength.

The original strength of the district police which was 1,714 in 1948 went up to 1,814 by 1949 but by 1956 decreased to 1,623. In 1957, composition of the force was as follows:—

Superintendent of Police	1
Deputy Superintendents	2
Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors (including 5 Reserve Sub-Inspectors).	39
Unarmed Head Constables	200
Armed Head Constables	127
Unarmed Constables	536
Armed Constables	659
Head Wireless Operator	1
Wireless Operators	2

That is to say, 45 officers and 1,525 men, including a few temporary officers and men, the total staff was 48 officers and 1,575 men.

The expenditure on the establishment in the district for 1957-58 was Rs. 19,87,906. The ratio of the number of policemen to area and population worked out to one policeman to 2.88 square miles and to 934 persons.

Recruitment.

Recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Superintendents of Police who belong to the Indian Police Service is made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission. On their appointment to the service they are attached to the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, for training for a period of one year and after successful completion of the training they are sent to the States concerned for undergoing further training. In Maharashtra State, the probationers are attached to districts for practical training for 5½ months and at the Police Training School, Nasik, for 4½ months before they are appointed to hold independent charge of a sub-divisional police

officer. An Assistant Superintendent of Police is considered eligible for promotion to a senior post in the Indian Police Service cadre after completion of four years' service from the date of joining the State.

Recruitment

Seventy per cent of the total number of appointments on the sanctioned cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police are filled in by promotion from the lower ranks of the district police force and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment which is made by the State Government from candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates appointed by direct recruitment are attached to the Police Training School, Nasik, for training and are kept on probation for a period of three years. During the first two years of their probationary period, they are required to pass departmental examination prescribed by Government. After passing the examination, while at the Police Training School, they are required to undergo practical training in the districts for a period of one year. They are considered for promotion to Indian Police Service cadre after they put in eight years' service as Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Appointments of Inspectors of Police are made by the Inspector-General of Police from amongst the Sub-Inspectors of Police who are found fit for promotion. No direct recruitment is ordinarily made.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police, both by promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the district police force and by direct recruitment. Fifty per cent of the vacancies are filled by direct recruitment. Of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent are filled by departmental candidates who pass the Police Sub-Inspector's course at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, and the remaining 25 per cent by promotion of officers from lower ranks, who pass the departmental examination qualifying for the post of Sub-Inspector.

Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside the police or from the Police department. These candidates are, in the first instance, selected for training in the Police Training School, Nasik, as Police Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a Committee of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.

Police constables are recruited directly, and head constables generally from the ranks of constables. However, to attract better men, recruitment of head constables is made direct from qualified candidates up to one-third of the vacancies.

Literacy.

Among the officers and men in Jalgaon district none was illiterate in 1957.

Armament.

The whole strength of armed police was provided with 410 muskets and a squad of 42 men was trained with carbine machine guns. Twenty men were trained in the use of tear gas.

The district had (in 1957) a fleet of nine motor vehicles, including two vehicles allotted for prohibition work.

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State Reserve Constabulary*.

The Wireless Grid had a static wireless station with two receivers and two transmitters.

With a view to providing the armed force which may be required at any place in the State to deal with any disturbance or emergency, the State Reserve Police, trained more or less on military lines and equipped with modern weapons, has been organised and stationed in groups at important centres in the State, each group being under the control of a Commandant of the rank of Superintendent of Police assisted by the necessary staff of officers of different ranks. The groups are provided with wireless sets and motor transport.

Statistics of Crime.

In 1957, the following were the figures of crime in Jalgaon district:—

(*a*) Total number of non-cognisable crimes .. 12,298

(*b*) Total number of cognisable cases reported to the police. 4,556

(*c*) Total number of cognisable cases dealt with by Magistrates. 3,363

The following figures represented the variations in crimes during the quinquennium 1953—57:—

(1)	1953 (2)	1954 (3)	1955 (4)	1956 (5)	1957 (6)
(*a*) Non-cognisable crimes.	10,378	13,505	14,705	13,469	12,298
(*b*) Police cognisable crimes.	4,559	5,055	4,575	4,878	4,556
(*c*) Reported cognisable crimes.	4,581	5,089	4,604	4,915	4,607
(*d*) Magisterial cognisable crimes.	22	34	29	37	51

Real serious crimes, including (1) murders and cognate crimes, (2) dacoities, (3) robberies, (4) house-breaking and thefts, (5) thefts including cattle thefts, (6) receiving stolen property and (7) rioting, varied as follows from 1948 to 1957:—

1948	1,617
1949	1,660
1950	1,772
1951	1,683
1952	1,608
1953	1,601
1954	1,227
1955	1,207
1956	1,238
1957	981

* The State Reserve Constabulary groups in the State are not organised on the district basis. The force from any group can be deputed for work in any district as per exigencies.

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Statistics of Crime.

Incidence of cognisable crime per thousand persons varied as follows during the years (1948—57).

Year	Incidence
1948	2·335
1949	2·998
1950	3·034
1951	2·460
1952	2·623
1953	3·099
1954	3·436
1955	3·109
1956	3·315
1957	3·096

Prosecuting Staff and Prosecutions.

In 1957, the prosecuting staff in the district consisted of one Senior Police Prosecutor and 11 Police Prosecutors. The total number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff in 1957 was 3,906 of which 1,433 were convictions.

In the Anti-Corruption Branch, in 1957, nine cases of corruption were reported. Of these, one case was sent up for trial in the court and the same ended in conviction. Of the remaining cases, seven cases were referred to the departments concerned for departmental action, which resulted in the dismissal of Government servants in three cases, in reduction of pay in one case and the rest pending departmental action.

Housing.

Of the total strength of 1,575 policemen (permanent and temporary), 842 were housed in Government quarters. Of the 41 sub-inspectors, eight were provided with Government quarters.

Hospital.

There is a medical clinic centre at the Police Headquarters at Jalgaon. It was started on February 10, 1954, for providing medical attention to the women and children belonging to the families of the members of the police force. Two lady doctors, one from the city and another from the Civil Hospital have obliged the clinic with their honorary services on two days in a week and wives of police officers assist them in its running. A nurse employed on monthly remuneration attends the clinic four days in a week.

Welfare Work.

A flour mill, an agricultural farm, carpentry and sewing classes and a provision store have been started at police headquarters at Jalgaon to promote the welfare of the police and their families. A police mess and canteen was started in 1947 at the headquarters to cater to the needs of recruits in respect of food and light refreshments. There is also a recreation hall, children's park, a cinema projector to show films, and a unit of boy scouts and girl guides.

Village Police.

The district police is helped by the village police. Under the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867), the control of the village police is with the District Magistrate. He may, however, delegate any of his powers to the District Superintendent of Police. There are 1,439 villages in the district. Each village or group of villages has a police patil. He is required to collect information regarding suspicious strangers and send it to the police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of bad characters under surveillance of the police. He is to give

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Village Police.

information to the police station of any offence committed in the village. When the patrolling policeman goes to the village, the police patil has to give all the information he possesses about all events in the village. It is the duty of the police patil to render assistance to sick travellers, and maintain law and order in the village. In 1957, the number of village police including the police patil was 6,599 and the village police rendered assistance to the district police in 16 cases.

Home Guards.

The Home Guards is a voluntary body organised under the Bombay Home Guards Act, III of 1947, and is intended to supplement the ordinary police force in relation to the protection of person, security of property and public safety and such other services to the public as they may be called upon to perform. It is essentially a civilian body but is nevertheless bound by discipline of a standard equal to that of any military organisation. The district unit of the home guards organisation consists of a Commandant and several subordinate officers in command of divisions, companies, platoons, sections, etc. Appointments of home guards are made by the District Commandant from amongst persons who are fit and willing to serve as home guards, and appointments of officers are made after a period of service in the ranks on consideration of merit. Home Guards receive initial training in subjects like *lathi* training, weapon training, control of traffic, prohibition and excise laws, first-aid, mob-fighting, guard and escort, drill etc. A Home Guard gets the powers and privileges and discharges the obligations of a Home Guard under the Home Guards Act and the rules made thereunder only when called out for duty under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. At other times, he is on the same footing as an ordinary citizen. When he is called out to aid the police, he gets duty allowance of not less than Rs. 2 and not more than Rs. 3 per day, as determined by the Commandant.

The Jalgaon district Home Guards unit was started in 1947. The organisation in the district in 1957 consisted of a district commandant, second-in-command, adjutant, district quartermaster, staff officer, publicity staff officer, accounts staff officer, prohibition and training officer, liaison officer and personal assistant to the district commandant. Home Guards centres, each under the commanding officer, have been opened at Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Erandol, Jalgaon, Jamner, Pachora, Parola, Raver and Yawal in the district. The total strength was 450 in 1957.

Village Defence Parties.

With a view to providing an opportunity to villagers to cultivate among themselves and also towards their villages a sense of civic duty, an organisation known as "village defence party" was formed in the districts of the old Bombay State prior to reorganisation. These parties are very useful for the defence of villages against depredations of dacoits and other types of criminals. It is a body of public-spirited and able-bodied villagers between the ages of 20 and 50 who voluntarily enroll themselves as members of the party.

POLICE.
Village Defence Parties.

For each district there is a police officer of the rank of sub-inspector for the supervision of the village defence parties in the district and is designated as the Village Defence Officer. He is assisted by a Joint Village Defence Officer, who is a citizen willing to work in an honorary capacity under the village defence officer. There is one Assistant Village Defence Officer of the rank of a head constable and one Joint Assistant Village Defence Officer selected from the public for each taluka. Under these taluka officers there is a *kotwal* for each village organisation. The *kotwal* is a villager appointed by the District Superintendent of Police on the recommendation of the Assistant Village Defence Officer. The *kotwal* is in charge of the village defence party, the men in the party being recommended by the *kotwal* and other officers in order to become eligible for joining it. The Joint Village Defence Officer and Joint Assistant Village Defence Officer get permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 35 and Rs. 22.75 nP. per month, respectively.

The whole defence organisation in the district is subordinate to the District Superintendent of Police, who in turn is under the control of the District Magistrate.

In order to create confidence among the members of the village defence parties, a few selected villagers are given arms licences and these men are expected to arm themselves with such guns as they might be able to procure on their own or with the help of the Superintendent of Police.

Members of the village defence parties are trained together at a given place with such weapons including *lathi*, etc., as they possess to defend themselves in the best manner they can under the guidance and leadership of the village *kotwal*. In order that there should be some men who can handle fire-arms in a serious emergency, the District Superintendent of Police arranges to train in musketry a few men selected by the village defence officer from each village defence party.

The village defence parties are intended merely for self-defence and do not possess any of the powers of police officers. Every act which the members of such parties may perform must be such as may be justified by the principles of the right of private defence of person and property as laid down in the Indian Penal Code. No act, therefore, of a member of a village defence party which is not justified by that right is condoned merely because such person is a member of a village defence party organised or working under the supervision of the police.

Up to the end of 1957, village defence parties were formed in 1,366 villages in the district and they had a total strength of 39,290 members.

THE JAIL DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.
Location of Jails.

THERE IS NEITHER A DISTRICT PRISON nor a Central Prison in the district. As such, casual prisoners convicted and sentenced to more than three months, but not exceeding two years, are sent to Akola District Prison and prisoners sentenced above two years to

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Justice and Peace.

JAILS. Location of Jails.

Nagpur Central Prison. All habitual prisoners from the district are sent to Amraoti District Prison. Short term prisoners of the district with sentences ranging from one week to a month are accommodated in the taluka subsidiary jails which are eleven and are located at Amalner, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Erandol Jamner, Pachora, Raver, Yawal, Edlabad and Parola.

These sub-jails are classified as class III sub-jails and are administered by the Revenue Department.

The sub-jails at Jalgaon and Bhusawal are classified as Class III Headquarter Sub-Jails. These sub-jails are put in charge of a Jailor-*cum*-Superintendent.

Lock-ups.

The police lock-ups in the district are under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police.

Organisation.

The Inspector-General of Prisons exercises, subject to the orders of the State Government, general control and superintendence over all prisons and jails in the State. He is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General; a Personal Assistant, the Superintendent of Jail Industries and other staff.

The executive officer in charge of a Central or District Prison is the Superintendent who is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, punishment and control, generally subject to the orders and authority of the Inspector-General.

Training.

The Superintendents of Prisons and Jailors receive a theoretical as well as practical training in Jail Officers' Training School at Yeravda on a scientific basis in all fields of correctional work. A comprehensive training programme in correctional administration has been prescribed for the said purpose and a vocational course of training has been chalked out which is designed to meet with the actual requirements of jail guards in discharging their daily duties satisfactorily.

Physical Training Instructor visits the jails in the State in rotation and imparts training in drill, games and other physical activities both to the inmates of the jail as also to the jail guards.

Due care is taken to see that every jail officer and every jail subordinate gets an adequate opportunity to acquaint himself with the theoretical as well as practical sides of his duties, so that he can discharge them quite satisfactorily. The training programme has in fact gained an important place in the jail administration which aims at giving a material shape to the idea of Mahatma Gandhi that "imprisonment should primarily aim at treating a prisoner's diseased mind since the crime which he commits is but a sign of a diseased mind, and also making him fit to go into society after his release to lead an honest life".

Guarding Establishment.

Part of the guarding establishment is armed. This section serves as a reserve guard to reinforce the unarmed guards in the immediate charge of prisoners inside the prison or in extramural gangs in the event of assault, mutiny, escape or other emergency.

Matron.

No post of matron is sanctioned for headquarter sub-jails but the Superintendent is empowered to engage a matron locally whenever a woman prisoner is admitted to a jail.

Medical Officer.

No medical staff is sanctioned for headquarter sub-jails but the Maharashtra Medical Service Officer in charge of the local Government dispensary or the Medical Officer attached to the local board or municipal dispensary stationed at or nearest to the place where the sub-jail is situated is deemed to be the Medical Officer of the jail. He has to visit the sub-jail regularly at least twice a week and also at such other time as he may be sent for to attend cases of serious illness or to examine newly admitted prisoners. A small stock of medicines is always kept in the sub-jail office to treat minor cases of illness etc., and serious cases are transferred to the local Government dispensary for treatment.

Classification of Prisoners.

Prisoners are classified as class I or class II by the Court after taking into consideration their status in society and also the nature of the offence. They are further classified as casuals, habituals, undertrials and security or detenus. There is no separate class of "political prisoners" but certain rules which do not allow the grant of facilities and privileges on the score of length of sentence are relaxed in their favour under the specific orders of Government. Prisoners are also grouped as short termers, i.e., having a sentence up to three months, as medium termers, i.e., sentenced to three months and above up to two years, and as long termers, i.e., sentenced to two years and above. The short termers are given deterrent treatment while in the case of medium and long termers paramount importance is given to the reformation of the prisoner. Headquarter sub-jails are meant for the confinement of short term prisoners and undertrial prisoners only.

Jail Reforms.

The jail reform committee appointed by the State Government in 1946 made several recommendations in their report calculated to conduce to the reformation of the prisoner and Government accepted many of those recommendations. The rules for the treatment have since been liberalised. The regulations regarding corporal punishment have been tightened and whipping as a jail punishment is now to be awarded exceptionally after obtaining prior sanction of Government. Punishment of penal diet and gunny clothing have been abolished. Rules about letters and interviews have also been liberalised.

Remission of Sentence.

Only long termers come within the ambit of the rules on the subject. Since short term prisoners only are confined to the jails of Jalgaon district details about remission of sentences are not dealt with here.

Work.

Work is arranged according to the prisoner's health. Work allotment committee for the Central and District Jails assigns suitable work for newly admitted prisoners taking into account their health conditions, aptitudes, past experience and the term of imprisonment.

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Long term and medium term prisoners as also security and undertrial prisoners who volunteer to work are paid one-fifth of the wages, which are paid normally for similar work outside, provided they complete their daily quota of task to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

Release on parole and furlough.

A prisoner may be released on parole in cases of serious illness or death of any member of his family or his nearest relative or for any other sufficient cause. The period spent on parole will not count as part of the sentence.

The prisoner who desires to be released on parole has to submit his application to the Jail Superintendent who has to endorse his remarks thereon and submit one copy thereof direct to Government and one copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons along with the nominal roll of the prisoner concerned. Prisoners who apply for parole on false grounds or who abuse the concession or commit breaches of any of the conditions of parole are liable to be punished. Enquiries as regards genuineness or otherwise of the grounds advanced in the application are made through the local revenue and police officers.

Prisoners with a sentence of one year and above are entitled to being released on furlough for a period of two weeks which will be counted as a part of the sentence.

Board of Visitors.

A Board of Visitors comprising official and non-official visitors is appointed for every headquarter sub-jail and taluka sub-jails. There are ordinarily four non-official visitors for headquarter sub-jails out of which two are members of the Maharashtra Legislature and two are nominated by Government of whom one is a lady.

The appointment of non-official visitors other than members of the State Legislature is made for a period not exceeding three years. Persons who in the opinion of Government are interested in prison administration and are likely to take interest in the welfare of prisoners both while they are in prison and after their release are nominated by Government on the Board of Visitors on the recommendation of the District Magistrate concerned and of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Chairman of the Board of Visitors who is usually the District Magistrate of the district arranges for a weekly visit to the prison by one of the members of the Board. Quarterly meetings of the Board are convened. Non-Official Visitors are allowed to visit the prison on any day at any time during the day in addition to the weekly visit arranged by the Chairman. The Board records in the visitor's book its observations on the result of the detailed inspection of the jails. Any remark at the quarterly meeting or at the weekly visits deserving special and prompt disposal is immediately forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General for necessary orders. Other remarks made by the visitors and the quarterly Committee of Visitors are forwarded immediately after the end of the month by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General with such remarks as he may desire to offer.

JAILS. Board of Visitors.

In bigger jails a committee of prisoners is selected for each ward by the prisoners themselves, and the Jailor and the Superintendent consult the committee which is known in jail parlance as 'Jail Panchayat Committee' in matters of discipline and general welfare of prisoners.

Education.

Literacy classes are conducted for those prisoners who are ignorant of the three R's under the supervision of literate convicts and paid teachers who are appointed only at some of the main jails in the State. Regular annual examinations are held in the jail by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. As remuneration for conducting literacy classes in jail grant-in-aid is received from Education Department 25% of which is given to the convict teachers as an encouragement after the quarterly examinations of the students (prisoners) are held and rest of the amount is utilised towards the purchase of books, boards, etc., required for the literacy classes. Films of educational and reformative value are also exhibited by the District Regional Publicity Officer.

The authorised accommodation and the daily average population of the headquarter sub-jails in Jalgaon district for the year 1957 was as under:—

Name of Jail	Sanctioned accommodation			Daily average number for the year 1957		
	Males	Women	Total	Males	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Jalgaon Sub-Jail, (3rd Class Headquarter Sub-Jail).	57	2	59	45	0	45
2. Bhusawal Sub-Jail (3rd Class Headquarter Sub-Jail).	67	3	70	50	0	50

THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING)

SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING). Legislation.

IN MAHARASHTRA STATE THERE ARE FIVE PIECES OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION, the aim of three of which is to protect children and to prevent juveniles adolescents and young adults from becoming habitual criminals. They are (1) the Bombay Children Act, 1948, (2) the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, and (3) the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938. The remaining two are the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945, for prevention of begging and the Bombay Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act, 1947, dealing with prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. While the Children Act deals with children below 16 years of age, the Borstal Schools Act is applied to adolescents between 16 and 21, and the Probation of Offenders Act provides for offenders of any age, especially those between 21 and 25 and those who have not committed offences punishable with death or transportation for life.

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Justice and Peace.
SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING).
Legislation.

There are also following two Children Acts prevalent in the respective Divisions: —

Children Act	Division or Area
(1) The Hyderabad Children Act, 1951	Marathwada.
(2) The Central Provinces and Berar Children Act, 1928	Vidarbha.

Children Act.

The Bombay Children Act consolidates all previous laws relating to the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders and also relating to the trial of youthful offenders. It gives protection to four principal classes of children, viz., (1) those who are neglected, destitute or living in immoral surroundings, and those in moral danger; (2) uncontrollable children who have been reported as such by their parents; (3) children, especially girls, who have been used for begging and other purposes by mercenary persons; and (4) young delinquents who either in the company or at the instigation of older persons or by themselves have committed offences against the various laws of the land. Such children are taken charge of either by the police or by officers known as "Probation Officers" and in most cases are kept in "Remand Homes". A Remand Home is primarily meant as a place where a child can be safely accommodated during the period its case is being considered and it is also meant to be a centre where a child's character and behaviour can be minutely observed and its needs fully provided for by wise and careful consideration. After enquiries regarding their home conditions and antecedents have been completed, they are placed before special courts known as "Juvenile Courts" and dealt with according to the provisions of the Children Act. If the home conditions are found to be satisfactory, and if what is needed is only friendly guidance and supervision, then the children are restored to their parents and placed under the supervision of a trained Probation Officer. If the home conditions are unwholesome and uncongenial, the children are committed to institutions known as "Certified Schools" or "Fit Person Institutions". Fit person includes any association established for the reception or protection of children. At these schools or institutions the children receive training according to their individual aptitudes, in carpentry, smithy, book-binding, tailoring, agriculture, poultry-farming, goat-rearing, gardening, cane-work, knitting, etc. Youthful offenders, when implicated in any offence along with adult offenders, have to be tried separately in Juvenile Courts without the paraphernalia of Criminal Courts. The technique employed in Juvenile Courts is entirely different from that in adult courts. Juvenile Courts are held in Remand Homes. Penal terms are avoided, and even the word "punishment" has been dropped from the enactment in describing the treatment to be meted out. The children are regarded only as victims of circumstances or of the wrong treatment received from adults.

Justice and Peace.

SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING). Borstal Schools Act.

Adolescent criminals coming under the Borstal Schools Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School, Dharwar. Factory work and agriculture form two main heads of vocational training. Weaving, manufacutre of furniture and stationery, and smithy are some of the other vocations taught. The adolescents sent to this school are given such individual training and other instruction and are subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation. However, boys found to be too incorrigible or unsociable to be kept in the Borstal School are transferred to the Juvenile Section of the Yeravda Prison. Similarly, if the Inspector-General of Prisons thinks that any prisoner in the Juvenile Section can be better treated to his advantage if he is sent to the Borstal School, he is transferred accordingly. Both juveniles and adolescents, when they have finished a certain period of residence in the institutions to which they are sent and have acquired some proficiency in a trade are released under a licence as prescribed under the Rules to live in their homes or if they are destitutes in " after-care hostels " (institutions run by non-official agencies) under supervision and efforts are made to find employment for them. There is no Borstal School in the Maharashtra State; hence the Borstal School, Dharwar, is made use of.

Machinery to enforce Legislation. *Non-Official.*

For the proper enforcement of the legislative enactments mentioned above, machinery, both official and non-official, is provided. The non-official machinery is provided by the Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association, Poona, with a net-work of affiliated bodies called the District Probation and After-Care Associations. These Associations provide "Remand Homes" and "After-Care hostels" and also direct Probation Officers to make enquiries regarding the home conditions and antecedents of children and also supervise the young persons released either directly by courts or on licence from Certified Schools and the Borstal School, Dharwar.

Official List.

The official agency is the Directorate of Social Welfare (Correctional and Non-Correctional Administration Wings), Poona. The work under the Juvenile Branch was transferred from Education Department to the Education and Social Welfare Department from the 1st of December 1956. Later on, from 1st November 1957, the work under the former Juvenile and Beggars Department and the work under the Backward Class Welfare Department have been combined and a new Directorate of Social Welfare has been established. The Directorate works under the Education and Social Welfare Department. Under the Director of Social Welfare are the following three Wings of the Directorate of Social Welfare: —

(1) *Backward Class Wing.*—For all backward class welfare activities.

(2) *Correctional Administration Wing.*—Children Act work (Juvenile Branch and State Association Branch), Beggars Act work, Habitual Offenders Restriction work, Bombay Probation of Offenders Act work.

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SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING).
Machinery to enforce legislation.
Official.

(3) *Non-Correctional Administration Wing.*—(1) Moral and social hygiene programme and other plan schemes including report and research and (2) Branch for the physically handicapped.

The Backward Class Wing is headed by the Joint Director of Social Welfare. The Correctional Wing is headed by the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration), who is also *ex officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions and Reclamation Officer for the respective legislations, viz., (1) Bombay Children Act, (2) Bombay Beggars Act and (3) Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. Excepting the administration of Borstal Schools and institutions which are controlled by the Home Department at the secretariat level, all work of the Correctional Administration Wing and Non-Correctional Administration Wing is controlled by the Education and Social Welfare Department through the Director of Social Welfare.

The whole of the Bombay Children Act has been applied to the area comprising the town limits of Bhusawal and Jalgaon and the railway station area of Bhusawal and Jalgaon, with effect from 2nd August 1950. The whole of the Act, except Parts V and VI, is in force throughout the district.

The District Probation and After-Care Association, Jalgaon, which is responsible for the working of the Bombay Children Act and other social legislations is maintaining a Remand Home in Jalgaon town for giving protection and shelter to the children coming under the provisions of the Bombay Children Act. Although Juvenile Court is established only at Jalgaon, under section 8 of the Bombay Children Act, the powers conferred upon the Juvenile Court are also exercisable (with the exclusion of Parts V and VI of the Act) by salaried Magistrates of the First Class from other parts of the district and those Magistrates refer the cases under the Act in force to the Probation Officer for observation and enquiry and the boys so referred are admitted to the Remand Home on remand.

The Officer-in-Charge of the Remand Home, Jalgaon, is Probation Officer-*cum*-Superintendent of the Remand Home, and he is the only Government Probation Officer in the whole of the district. He is a Government servant deputed by the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, to the Jalgaon District Probation and After-Care Association. As a Superintendent of the Remand Home he carries on the day to day working of the Remand Home and is subordinate to the Honorary Secretary of the Association. As a Probation Officer he is also responsible to the Juvenile Court Magistrates as far as the Juvenile Court work is concerned, he being the officer of the court.

In the whole of the Jalgaon district there is no certified school, or Fit Person Institution other than the Remand Home, Jalgaon.

The total annual expenditure of the Jalgaon District Probation and After-Care Association in 1957-58 was Rs. 76,542.01 including the expenditure of Rs. 10,600.00 incurred towards the cost of the construction of the Remand Home building during the year

CHAPTER 15—REVENUE AND FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS.

CHAPTER 15.

Revenue and Finance.

LAND RECORDS. Introduction.

THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM PREVALENT IN JALGAON DISTRICT is *Rayatwari* and is based upon complete survey, classification and settlement assessment of every field.

The original survey settlements were introduced in the district between 1854 and 1866 and the first revision settlements between 1855 and 1897. The second revision settlements which are now in force were introduced between 1915 and 1926. There are no merged areas in this district. Thus the whole of the district has been surveyed, classified and settled except the below-noted *Inam* villages, which are originally surveyed for record-of-rights and temporarily settled between 1924-25 and 1926-27 for a period of four years. They have, however, recently been taken up for fresh survey and settlement under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme Nos. 75 and 77-A in which survey and classification only have been completed in (1) Bhondan-Digar, (2) Tondapur-Digar and (3) Gond-gaon-Digar. The current settlements have long expired in all the talukas of the district. The revision survey settlements were taken up but were discontinued, under Government orders.

Survey.

Original survey was done by chain and cross-staff with the unit of area as the 'English acre' with its sub-division, the *guntha* (121 square yards) (i.e., the square formed by one chain or 11 yards). 40 *gunthas* make an acre. The area of each survey number is separately entered in the Land Records under an indicative number and that of a sub-division subordinate to that of the survey number of which it forms a part.

Village, Taluka and District maps for all surveyed villages.

Accurate village maps have been prepared on the general scale of 20 chains to an inch, showing survey number, their boundary marks and other topographical details. From these maps, taluka and district maps have been prepared on a scale of 2 miles to an inch.

Classification.

There are two main classes of lands: (1) Dry crop and (2) Garden, further sub-divided into (1) *Motasthal*, (2) *Patasthal* and (3) *Pot-Mot* recognised as such. Each field was classified with reference to the texture of the soil, depth, deteriorating factors and extra advantages. In the case of garden lands, the water factor was also accounted for with reference to duration of water-supply and kind of crop grown. The classification value was expressed in terms of annas 16 annas representating the standard. The soil classification as originally confirmed or made during the revision survey is final

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LAND RECORDS. Classification.

and no general classification of soil is made again at further settlements (section 106, Land Revenue Code). The holder is, however, entitled to reclassification of his land on account of physical deterioration and reduction of assessment. All improvements made are exempted from taxation for a period of 30 years immediately preceding the year in which the settlement is introduced. Thereafter they are liable for taxation.

Settlement and Assessment.

Prior to 1939, the settlement procedure was prescribed by administrative orders of Government under the Land Revenue Code. The settlement procedure was first brought into the Statute Book under the Amendment Act, 1939, and certain changes have been made in the settlement procedure. The changes in brief involve a shift in emphasis from the general economic conditions of the area and rental values to the prevalent prices and yields of principal crops. The various provisions governing the settlement procedure are contained in Chapter VIII-A of the Land Revenue Code and Chapter III-A of the Land Revenue Rules. The prescribed procedure, in brief, is as under:—

Settlement is defined as the result of operations conducted in a zone in order to determine the land revenue assessment [section 117-C (1)].

'Zone' is defined as a local area comprising a taluka or a group of talukas or portions thereof of one or more districts, which is contiguous and homogenous in respect of—

(i) physical configuration,
(ii) climate and rainfall,
(iii) principal crops grown in the area, and
(iv) soil characteristics [section 117-C (1-A)].

The Settlement Officer examines fully the past revenue history of the zone with a view to assessing the general effect of the incidence of assessment on the economic conditions of the zone. He then proceeds to divide the lands to be settled into groups and fixes the standard rates for each class of land in such groups.

The groups are formed on a consideration of the following obligatory factors, viz., (i) physical configuration, (ii) climate and rainfall, (iii) prices and (iv) yield of principal crops.

If the Settlement Officer thinks it necessary he may also take into account the factors specified in clause (*a*) (i) of the proviso to the sub-section (2) of section 117-G, viz., (*a*) markets, (*b*) communications, (*c*) standard of husbandry, (*d*) population and supply of labour, (*e*) agricultural resources, (*f*) variation in the area of occupied and cultivated lands during the last 30 years, (*g*) wages, (*h*) ordinary expenses of cultivating principal crops, including the wages of the cultivator for his labour in cultivating the land and (*i*) sales of lands used for agriculture [section 117-G (2)].

'Standard rate' is defined with reference to any particular class of land in a group, as the value of one-sixteenth of the average yield of crops per acre on land in that class of sixteen annas classification value [section 117-C (5)].

Improvements made at the cost of the holders are exempted from enhancement of assessment for a period of 30 years immediately preceding the date on which the settlement expires (section 117-H). The settlement officer is required to formulate his principles for settlement on the above basis and submit a comprehensive report to the Collector concerned. The report is expected to contain—

(i) the various statistics and data collected by him in the prescribed forms; and

(ii) a statement showing the effect of his proposals as compared to that of the previous settlement in force.

The settlement report is published in the regional language in each village in the prescribed manner, together with a notice stating the existing standard rates for each class of land and the extent of increase or decrease proposed by the Settlement Officer. A period of three months from the date of notice is allowed for any objections to the settlement proposals.

Provision is made for referring settlement proposals to the Revenue Tribunal by the State Government at the instance of aggrieved persons (who have to deposit the prescribed amount of cost) within two months from the date of the notice.

After taking into account the objection, the Collector forwards the Settlement Officer's report to the State Government through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, with his remarks (section 117-K).

The settlement report together with the objections and the recommendations of the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal is required to be placed on the Table of each Chamber of the Legislature and the proposals can be discussed in the Legislature.

Thereupon, the State Government passes final orders on the settlement report and after a notice of the orders has been given in the prescribed manner, the settlement is deemed to have been introduced.

The assessment to be imposed on each holding in the case of an original settlement is determined by the application of the standard rates to the classification value of the land through the medium of *Jantris* (table of calculation) prepared by the Superintendent of Land Records, and in the case of a revision settlement, it is worked out by increasing or decreasing the old assessment in the same proportion as there is an increase or decrease in the new standard rates over the old ones.

A settlement ordinarily remains in force for 30 years Government may, after the expiry of every ten years from the date on which settlement was introduced, enhance or reduce the assessment on lands in any zone by placing a surcharge or granting a rebate on the assessment by reference to the alterations of prices of the principal crops in such zone.

Additional water advantages accrued at the cost of Government can be assessed during the currency of the settlement.

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LAND RECORDS.

Record-of-Rights.

The Record-of-Rights Law contained in Chapter X of the Land Revenue Code was enacted in 1913. It has been introduced in all the villages in the district. According to section 135-B (1) of the Land Revenue Code the Record-of-Rights contains the following particulars: —

(1) names of all holders, occupants, owners and mortgagees of the land or assignees of rent or revenue thereof;

(2) nature and extent of interests of such persons and conditions and the liabilities attached thereto (if any) by or to any of such persons; and

(3) rent or revenue payable and such other particulars prescribed, in this behalf.

The State Government have now applied this law to all tenancies under section 135-B (2) of Land Revenue Code. Any acquisition of right in land is to be reported to the village officers by a person acquiring it unless it is registered. Failure to carry out this obligation is liable to fine by way of late fee.

Land Tenures.

Following various systems of tenures prevailed in the district before the passing of various land reforms introduced since 1947: —

(1) *Inam* Class I .. .. Political and *Saranjam*.
(2) *Inam* Class II .. Personal *Inams*.
(3) *Inam* Class III .. *Devasthan*.
(4) *Inam* Classes IV and V *Watan* and District Officers.
(5) *Inam* Class VI-A .. Service useful to communities.
(6) *Inam* Class VI-B .. Service useful to Government.

Out of these six, the following four were abolished by the various enactments from the dates shown against them: —

Serial No. (1)	Class of *Inam* (2)	The act which abolished the same (3)	Date of abolition (4)
1	*Watan* and District Officers..	The Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act, 1950.	1-5-1951
2	Political and *Saranjam* ..	The Bombay Saranjams and Jagirs and other Inams of Political Nature Resumption Rules, 1952.	1-11-1952
3	Personal *Inams*	The Bombay Personal Inams (Abolition) Act, 1952.	1-8-1953
4	Service *Inam* useful to communities.	The Bombay Services Inams (useful to Communities) Abolition Act, 1953.	1-4-1954

The remaining *inams* noted at serial Nos. 3 and 6, viz., *Devasthan* Class III and Service *Inams* useful to Government Class VI are still in existence. Appendix A gives information regarding the land tenures in the district.

Functions of the Land Records Department.

The Land Records Department was created in 1884 when the revision, survey and settlement operations were in progress and the old Survey Settlement Department was brought to a close. The department is an adjunct to the Revenue Department. Its functions are:

(i) to maintain all survey, classification and settlement records up-to-date by keeping very careful notes of all changes, and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to incorporation of the changes in the survey records,

(ii) to collect and provide statistics necessary for the sound administration of all matters connected with land,

(iii) to help to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts by providing reliable survey and other records,

(iv) to supervise the preparation and maintenance of Record-of-Rights and of the periodical inspection of boundary marks,

(v) to conduct periodical revision settlement operations,

(vi) to organise and carry out the village-site and city surveys on an extensive scale and arrange for their proper maintenance,

(vii) to undertake special surveys for private individuals or for public bodies (such as survey of *Inam* villages) survey in connection with railway, municipal and local board projects, town planning schemes and survey for the defence and other Government departments,

(viii) to maintain up-to-date all village maps, and to reprint them and arrange for their distribution to various departments for administrative purposes and for sale to the public,

(ix) to train the Revenue Officers in survey and settlement matters.

Duties and functions of the District Inspector of Land Records and his Staff.

The District Inspector of Land Records, Jalgaon, is the principal officer in charge of the Land Records department in the district. He is a gazetted officer (of Mamlatdar's rank), appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Aurangabad circle, in all the technical matters. He is also a subordinate of the Collector of Jalgaon and has to carry out all administrative orders of the Collector in the matter of survey and land records.

The duties of the District Inspector of Land Records who has an adequate staff are:—

(a) to supervise and take a field test of measurement, classification and *pot-hissa* work done by the District Cadastral and Maintenance Surveyors;

(b) to exercise control over the proper and prompt disposal of all measurement and other work done by the Surveyor staff and the district survey office establishments by scrutinizing their diaries and monthly statements (*Mahewars*);

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Duties and functions of the District Inspector of Land Records and his Staff.

(*c*) to take a test of the work of as many Circle Inspectors and village officers as possible with a view to seeing that they understand their duties in respect of (i) the record-of-rights, (ii) tenancy and crop registers and (iii) the boundary marks, repair work, etc. During his village inspection the District Inspector sees that the Government waste lands are not being unauthorisedly used. (His test is meant to be qualitative and not merely quantitative);

(*d*) to be responsible for the maintenance of the Theodolite stones in the villages surveyed on minor triangulation method and to arrange for their inspection and replacement where necessary;

(*e*) to compile the *Huzur* Statistics (Agricultural Forms Nos. I, II and III) with the clerical help placed at his disposal by the Collector;

(*f*) to maintain the accounts and watch the recovery of the City survey and *Pot-Hissa* dues;

(*g*) to inspect the City Survey Offices every year and to send the Inspection Memorandum (in triplicate) to the Superintendent of Land Records, who forwards one copy to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and one copy to the City Survey Officer, through the Collector with his own remarks thereon;

(*h*) to arrange in consultation with the Collector concerned for the training of the Junior Indian Administrative Service Officers, the District Deputy Collectors, the candidates for the posts of Mamlatdars and Circle Inspectors, clerks and *talathis* in survey and settlement matters;

(*i*) to advise the Revenue Officer in the district in all technical matters concerned with the maintenance of survey records and the record-of-rights and to refer all doubtful cases to the Superintendent of Land Records.

District and Cadastral Surveyors.

The staff of the district and cadastral surveyors deals with the routine measurement and classification work, whether done for Government (i.e., in land acquisition cases, etc.) or on private applications, Civil Court partition decrees, etc. In the case of private work, the prescribed measurement fees are recovered from the parties in advance. The District Surveyor deals with such measurement cases as cannot ordinarily be entrusted to the cadastral surveyors on account of their difficulties, size, importance and urgency. The staff does the work of effecting necessary changes in the survey records by preparing *kamijasti patraks* during the monsoon. The shift system of measurement work has been tentatively introduced in this district with effect from 16th September, 1957 under Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. EST-1053-74625-C, dated 26th August, 1957, as it is found advantageous for the disposal of old urgent measurement correction cases during the *Barkat* (fair) seasons in other dry districts like Ahmadnagar, Poona, etc. The working of the system is being supervised.

LAND RECORDS. District Survey Office and Head-quarter Assistant.

The District Survey Office is in charge of the Headquarter Assistant, who acts under the orders of the District Inspector of Land Records. The Headquarter Assistant and his staff are responsible for keeping the survey records up-to-date and in proper order. He deals with all correspondence connected with records (under the signature of the District Inspector of Land Records). In urgent circumstances, the Headquarter Assistant disposes of the references under his own signature in the absence of the District Inspector of Land Records informing the latter of the action taken by him. He recovers and accounts for the fees received for private measurement work according to the prescribed procedure. He also issues certified extracts from the survey records, and supplies printed maps to the applicant on payment of prescribed charges. The District Survey Office also issues the measurement cases to the surveyor for measurement and keeps a watch over their proper and prompt disposal, scrutinises the surveyor's work in the office and takes action to get all changes effected in the survey records. In this connection, necessary *kamijasti patraks* (with their abstracts) signed by the District Inspector of Land Records and countersigned by the Superintendent of Land Records and *akarphod patraks* signed by the District Inspector of Land Records, are sent to the Revenue Authorities for the correction of the village and taluka accounts, records and maps.

Maintenance Surveyors.

The Maintenance Surveyor staff is responsible for the maintenance of the city surveys (these are introduced under section 131 of Land Revenue Code) and the records including Record-of-Rights and maps connected therewith and assist the revenue administration of the city-surveyed area. They, therefore, work under the immediate control of the Revenue Officers in charge of the city surveys but technical and administrative control of the staff lies with the District Inspector of Land Records and Superintendent, Land Records. Such surveys have been introduced in the following important towns and cities in the Jalgaon district in the year noted against them:—

Name of the City or Town	Year of introduction		Staff in charge of maintenance
	Original	Revision	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Jalgaon ..	1917 ..	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(2) Bhusawal ..	1919 ..	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(3) Raver	1926	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(4) Savada ..	1944		
(5) Yawal ..	1929	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(6) Faizpur ..	1944		

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Name of the City or Town	Year of introduction		Staff in charge of maintenance
	Original	Revision	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(7) Dharangaon ..	1925	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(8) Paladhi ..	1941		
(9) Erandol ..	1925	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(10) Parola ..	1944		
(11) Amalner ..	1921 ..	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(12) Chalisgaon ..	1939 ..	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.
(13) Chopda ..	1926 ..	..	1 Maintenance Surveyor and 1 Attendant.

The cost of all the city surveys is borne by Government and recovered from the property holders by way of *sanad* fees. The original city survey of Pachora has been completed in the year 1956 but the maintenance is not so far introduced as the city survey maps are not yet printed. The cost of maintenance is borne by Government.

The following village sites have also been surveyed in the year noted against them:—

Name of the village	Name of the Taluka or Mahal	Year of Survey
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Bhokari	Raver	1923
(2) Tamaswadi	Raver	1923
(3) Anchalgaon	Bhadgaon (*Mahal*)	1923
(4) Gondgaon	Bhadgaon (*Mahal*)	1923

These village-site surveys are, however, not under regular maintenance.

Pot-Hissa Surveyors.

The staff of *Pot-Hissa* Surveyors in the district is working under the control of the survey Mamlatdars (PHS*), Nasik, and the Special Superintendent, Land Records (PHS*), Poona.

The staff of *Pot-Hissa* Surveyors does the measurement work of the sub-divisions of a survey number for keeping the Record-of-Rights up-to-date. During the monsoon the staff works out

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hissawar assessments and preparation of duplicate sketches and *akarphod* statements for the use of the village officers [the cost of the sub-division measurement is recovered from the landholders under section 135-G (b), Land Revenue Code].

The staff of Circle Inspectors is primarily meant to assist the Revenue Officers in the up-to-date maintenance of village records and land records kept at the village and assist the revenue administration and are therefore under the control of the Collector. They supervise the work of the village officers but their technical work of maintenance of land records at the village is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records and therefore their diaries are forwarded through him.

Post-War Reconstruction Scheme.

In addition to the normal duties of the department referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, the Land Records Department is entrusted with the execution of the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 74 of Consolidation of Holdings under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947. The Assistant Consolidation Officer, Jalgaon, and Additional Assistant Consolidation Officer, Jalgaon, are the District Officers entrusted with the preparation and execution of the consolidation of holdings scheme. They are gazetted officers of the cadre of the District Inspector of Land Records appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and working under the control of the Consolidation Officer, Jalgaon.

Since 1950, 254 villages in Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Erandol talukas have, in the first instance, been taken up for introducing the consolidation scheme. One hundred and thirty schemes have so far (1959) been undertaken, out of which 75 schemes have been completed. In 198 villages, the schemes are in progress and 16 villages are to be taken up shortly. The work is carried on at present at Government cost.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INFORMATION OF TENURES IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Class of *Inam*	Description of Tenure	Whether abolished or in existence	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	I ..	Political and *Saranjam*	Abolished ..	When the grant is made, an annual *salami* or *jundi* is required to be paid by the grantee as an acknowledgement of overlordship to Government. The gift is of the soil in some cases or as an assignment of the village revenue wholly or partially in some. Terms of inheritance and the extent of the grant vary in almost every case on resumption of this class I *inam*. (1) cash allowances were abolished for which compensations were paid. (2) all villages and land which were grants of soil came to be vested in Government free from any rights, tenure, incumbrances, etc., created by the holders. (3) all villages and lands in respect of which *inamdars* were exempted from payment of land revenue come under the levy of full assessment (GCRD No. 3420-49-II, dated the 18th November 1953).
2	II ..	Personal *Inam* : Personal *inam* means a grant of village or land or land revenue entered as personal *inam* in the Alienation Register kept under section 53 of the Land Revenue Code.	Abolished ..	On abolition of Class II *inams*, the Act applied to those personal *inams* having grant of exemption from payment of land revenue only being summarily settled (GCRD No. PIA-1053, dated the 5th March, 1954).
3	III ..	*Deosthan* : *Deosthan inam* means inam held by religious or charitable institutions.	Not abolished ..	..

4	IV	*Deshmukh Pargana*	Abolished	All *pargana* and *kulkarni watan* land come under liability of full assessment. The appointment of *kulkarni* officers legally ceased and they were treated as *talathis*. The *watandar kulkarnis* were replaced by *talathis* as per GRRD No. 2451/49, dated the 5th July, 1951. Lands resumed were regranted on certain conditions and payment of occupancy price. In case of cash allowances compensations were paid.
5	VI	*Deshpande Pargana*	Abolished	
6	VI-A	*Mulla*, *Joshi*, *Kazi*, *Halkari inams* held for service useful to community.	Abolished	Service *inam* lands were regranted on new and impartible tenure and payment of occupancy price at 6 times of full assessment as per GRRD No. 2786-49-IV, dated the 24th September, 1954. By abolishing *Hal inams* granted to persons who perform the duty of filling the water trough for village cattle, there was danger resulting in the discontinuance of some essential services. So village panchayats or other bodies of villagers were to arrange for the same on receipt of financial assistance from Government [GRRD No. 8824-45-III-M (Spl.), dated the 24th March, 1956]. These lands had no alienation of Land Revenue and were not treated as *inams* for the purpose of Revenue Accounts, they were discontinued as *Hal Inams*.
7	VI-B	Patil (*Chaudhari*) *Kulkarni* *Deshmukh* Patil Patil (*Mukadam*) *Brahman Chaudhari* *Gujar Chaudhari* *Kunbi* Patil } Superior village servant.	Not abolished	Service *Inam* useful to Government.
		Taral *Mahar* (*Samasta*) *Jagle* *Tadvi* *Koli Samasta* *Girases* *Bhil Jagles* } Inferior village servant.	Not abolished	..

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SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

SALES TAX IS AN INDIRECT TAX. Being an indirect tax, the burden is not much felt by the tax-payer and thus the State Government is in a position to collect large sums causing less dissatisfaction to the tax-payer. It has become a very important source of revenue. It occupies a very significant place in the State's Budget. Its importance can be gauged from the extent of amount that is being collected through this source. It has more than compensated the loss of revenue by the introduction of Prohibition.

Being an elastic source of revenue it helps to collect more revenue by levy of tax at different stages of sales and at different rates on different commodities. The rate of tax is proportionately more on articles which are not daily necessities of life and therefore it can be said that indirectly more tax is levied on rich classes. It thus helps to bridge the gap to some extent between the income of the poor and that of the rich.

The Sales Tax Act was introduced for the first time in the then State of Bombay from 1st October, 1946. It was levied under that Act only at the last stage of sale and it was, therefore, known as a single-point tax. This system lasted till 31st October, 1952. Under this system any reseller whose turnover of sales exceeded Rs. 30,000 or any processor or importer whose turnover exceeded Rs. 10,000 was made liable to pay the tax. The rate of tax was Re. 0-0-6 per rupee and Re. 0-1-0 in the rupee on some selected goods which were normally consumed by persons belonging to higher income groups.

There was a provision for voluntary registration under the Act for some time. Tax on the goods despatched outside the then Bombay State, was levied at a reduced rate.

From 1st November, 1952, a new Act was put in force and it came to be known as multi-point tax. Unlike the single-point tax. tax under this Act was levied at every stage of sale excepting the stages exempted under the provisions of the Act and the Rules. This method of tax helped to raise more revenue and also to check evasion to some extent.

The rate of tax under this system was at Re. 0-0-3 per rupee except on articles scheduled as tax free and as special goods. The rate of tax varied from 1 per cent to one anna in a rupee on special goods.

The limit for registration under the Act was Rs. 30,000 without any distinction between a reseller and importer or processor. However a limit of Rs. 5,000 was prescribed for the dealers dealing in special goods. This Act remained in force up to 31st March, 1954.

Current Sales Tax Act.

From 1st April. 1954 a new Act*, was brought into force and the same continues till to-day. The system of levy of tax under this Act is known as two-point tax system. The tax is levied at every stage except when sale is to a dealer holding a licence and/or authorisation. It thus has the element of multi-point taxation. This has helped to raise more revenue.

* This Act has been repealed and replaced by the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, which came into force on the 1st January 1960.

Current Sales Tax Act.

Under this Act the tax is levied at the first point on the first sale or on the first purchase and at second point on subsequent sale of the same article, except when sold to a licensed dealer. There are three classes of tax, viz., (1) Sales Tax, (2) Purchase Tax and (3) General Sales Tax. Unlike under the system of single-point and multi-point tax there is a provision to levy purchase tax under this two-point tax. This has helped to check evasion to a great extent. The Purchase Tax is, however, not a separate tax and is only intended to seal off a loophole for evasion of either of the taxes. In effect, therefore, there is only a two-point tax system, *viz.*, a tax generally levied at the first stage of sale (sales tax) and the tax levied generally at the last stage of sale (general sales tax).

The limit of registration under this new Act is Rs. 25,000 for resellers and Rs. 10,000 for processors, manufacturers and importers, etc., (*i.e.*, who obtain goods from places outside the State of Maharashtra).

The rate of tax on different commodities is levied at different rates ranging from ¼ per cent to 7 per cent, in addition to general sales tax.

Great care is taken to see that at any point of sale, the tax is not collected at more than two points as provided in the Act. To ensure this, there is provision to allow set-off under rule 11 (1) to manufacturers and processors and under rule 11 (2) to resellers. This is a salient feature of this Act. This set-off is allowed to the extent of taxes paid on the purchases of goods such as raw materials, lubricants, subsidiary materials, fuel, machinery and allied goods. These provisions have ensured that the tax as far as possible, would not be recovered more than what is intended in the law.

Licences and Authorisations.

Another distinguishing feature of this Act is of granting licences and authorisations to dealers whose turnover of sales either to registered dealers or to dealers of other States exceeds Rs. 50,000. A dealer holding both these certificates can buy goods without payment of any of the taxes and can send goods outside the State or out of India. This has helped to encourage inter-State sales and export of goods. This has also helped dealers of the State to compete successfully with the traders of other States where the rate of tax is less as compared to the rate of tax in Maharashtra State.

With the introduction of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, it became necessary to provide for the taxation of goods resold within the various areas of the State by dealers who were registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, but not under the Local Sales Tax Laws. Such an amendment was made in the enactments applicable to the five regions. Simultaneously with the introduction of decimal coinage, the enactments were suitably amended.

On 13th December, 1957 textiles, sugar and tobacco and its products ceased to be liable to sales tax by virtue of the Bombay Sales Tax Laws (Special Exemptions) Act 1957, and became subject

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only to the levy of additional excise duty imposed under the Central enactment called the Additional Duties (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. This exemption did not, however, affect stocks of these commodities which were held in the then Bombay State on the midnight of 12th December, 1957, and, therefore, the Special Exemptions Act provided for the continuance of the levy of Sales Tax in respect of such stocks alone, for a further period, which actually expired on 29th June, 1958.

The dealers who hold licences only and do not hold authorisations can effect purchases free of general sales tax which is levied at second stage. This helps big dealers to buy goods without locking up their capital in payment of general sales tax at the time of purchases. This provision has thus removed difficulty in the way of wholesale trade.

The rate of tax applicable to different commodities is given in Schedule B of the Act.

No tax is levied on goods specified in Schedule A, containing 42 entries. These entries contain—

Goods not taxed.

(i) goods required mostly by agriculturists for cultivation, *e.g.*, agricultural implements worked or operated exclusively by human or animal agency of the following kinds: chaff-cutters, clod-crushers, harrows, iron and leather *mots*, iron ploughs and plough points, pick-axes, *rahats*, shovels, sickles, spades and wooden seed drills (entry 1); cattle, sheep and goats (5); cattle-feeds including fodder and other concentrates but excluding cotton seed (6); fertilisers (17) ; and manures including oil cakes (32);

(ii) necessaries of the poorer sections of the community, *e.g.*, betel leaves (2); bread (3); butter-milk and curds (4); cereals and pulses in all forms (7)*; chillies, chilly powder, tamarind and turmeric, whole or powdered (9)*; eggs (15); firewood and charcoal (18); fish (19)*; flour including *atta, maida, suji* and bran (20)*; flowers (21); food and non-alcoholic drinks consumed at a hotel, restaurant, refreshment room eating house or other place where such food and drinks are served (except when the cost of food and drinks consumed at one time by one person exceeds one rupee) (22); fresh fruits (23); fresh vegetables and edible tubers (24); glass bangles sold at a rate not exceeding two annas each (25); gur (26); kerosene (28); *kum-kum* (30); *mangalsutra* with black glass beads sold at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5 each (31); meat (33)*; milk, whole or separated (34); salt (37); slates and slate sticks and crayons: foot-rules, exercise and drawing books and lead pencils; and mathematical and drawing instrument boxes used by primary and secondary school students (38); text-books, books for supplementary reading and school atlases sanctioned by the State Government, Director of Education for the State of Maharashtra, the Educational Inspectors of Divisions or the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board or approved by the Maharashtra Municipal Schools Committee (41); and water, other than aerated and mineral water (42);

* Except when sold in sealed containers.

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(iii) implements or raw materials of cottage industries and products of cottage industries, *e.g.*, *charkha* and other implements used in the production of handspun yarn or handwoven cloth as may be specified by the State Government by notification in the official gazette (8); cloth woven in handlooms sold at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per yard (10); clothes and other articles of *khaddar* (11)*; cotton yarn and cotton thread (13); edible oils manufactured in *ghanis* by human or animal agency (14); hand-made paper (27)*; *khaddar* (29)*;

(iv) sources of power, *e.g.*, coal gas (when sold by a gas supply company to a local authority for consumption by such local authority for the purpose of street lighting) (12); electrical energy (16): motor spirit (as defined) (35);

(v) periodical journals published at intervals not exceeding one month (36):

(vi) stamp paper sold by vendors duly authorised under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (39); and

(vii) sugar-cane (40).

Goods subject only to one class of tax.

Schedule B lists 79 specific entries and entry 80 "all goods other than those specified from time to time in Schedule A and in the preceding entries". The first 8 of these entries composed of certain raw materials of industry, *viz.*, raw cotton (whether ginned or unginned) (1); cotton seeds (2); artificial silk yarn (3); hides and skins (4); oil-seeds (5); raw silk and silk yarn (6); raw wool, wool tops and woollen yarn (other than knitting yarn) (7); staple fibre and staple fibre yarn (8); and entries 9 to 18, which specify those goods out of the goods declared essential by Parliament [under the Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Act, 1952] which are not specified in Schedule A to the Act, are subject only to the general sales tax and not to the sales tax. On the other hand, entries 19 to 22, *viz.*, betel nuts (19); text books and periodical journals except such text-books and journals as are declared tax-free under entries 36 and 41 of Schedule A, and other than account books, diaries, calendars and books containing space exceeding eight pages for being written up (not being exercise books) (20): coal (21); and safety matches (excluding matches used as fire-works) (22); are subject only to the sales tax and not to the general sales tax.

Under the present Act, the dealers have to send quarterly returns In these returns, they are expected to give details of their sales as well as of purchases. For the first time, dealers are required to return their purchases. This helps to compare their sales with purchase at the time of assessment.

Till 31st December, 1956 dealers were required to file returns as per financial year. But thereafter they are allowed, if they so choose, to file quarterly returns as per their accounting year. This has given a great relief to the business community as otherwise they had to take out details per quarter financial year which involved a lot of trouble. This also will go a long way to expedite the assessments.

* When sold by dealers recognized for the purpose by the Collector of Sales Tax.

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Administrative Organisation.

The Collector of Sales Tax is the head of the department for the whole of Maharashtra State. Under him are the Additional Collectors of Sales Tax in charge of different divisions. Next are Assistant Collectors of Sales Tax who are in charge of still small areas called circles and at the district level are the Sales Tax Officers.

Jalgaon comes under the jurisdiction of the Additional Collector of Sales Tax, Central Division, Bombay. The appeal against the order passed by the lower authority lies with the immediate higher authority.

Till January, 1959 there was only one Sales Tax Officer in charge of whole of the former East Khandesh district. Now there are two officers. This will help speedy assessment of dealers.

The District Officer camps at various taluka places every month. Thus dealers at taluka places are not required to come to the headquarters. This is a great facility to dealers at taluka places which are 13 in this district. This also helps speedy and better assessment.

The Sales Tax Officer exercises all the powers delegated to him under the Act. He grants registration certificates, licences and authorisations; assesses the dealers and takes steps to recover the dues. He has in addition to see that office record is properly maintained. At the stage of assessment of dealers he is assisted by Sales Tax Inspectors. The final responsibility is however that of the officer who passes the assessment order.

In addition to the administration of Sales Tax Act, he has also to administer other Acts such as (1) Motor Spirit, (2) Intoxicants Tax and (3) Central Sales Tax.

The yearwise receipts of revenue for the District of Jalgaon under the different Acts are as follows:—

TABLE No. 1

RECEIPTS.

Year (1)	Bombay Sales Tax Act (2)	Motor Spirit Tax Act* (3)	Intoxicants Tax Act† (4)	Central Sales Tax Act† (5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1946-47 ..	2,06,703-0-0	..	..	..
1947-48 ..	8,27,875-0-0	..	..	..
1948-49 ..	10,90,768-0-0	..	..	..
1949-50 ..	20,66,056-0-0	..	..	..
1950-51 ..	21,57,067-0-0	..	..	..
1951-52 ..	17,20,610-0-0	3,607-4-6	..	..
1952-53 ..	17,86,413-12-2	314-12-9	..	..
1953-54 ..	17,75,785-15-0	11-0-0	..	..
1954-55 ..	22,93,913-13-6	643-4-0	1,308-15-0	..
1955-56 ..	23,17,538-15-9	91-2-0	1,482-5-3	..
1956-57 ..	29,82,487-11-0	22-0-0	1,472-11-6	..
1957-58 ..	32,58,098·98‡	8-0-0	2,970·30	60,936·83

* Motor Spirit Tax Act is being administered by the Department, since 1951.

† Intoxicants Tax Act came into force as from 1st January, 1954 and Central Sales Tax Act from 1st July, 1957.

‡Figures are given in rupees and naye Paise.

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Special Features.

The Jalgaon district had a peculiar geographical position till 1st November, 1956. It was surrounded by other State territories on three sides. So, there was possibility of evasion of tax to a larger extent. (Dealers could manage to remove goods to other States or to import goods from the surrounding territories and could thereby suppress transactions for evading the tax.) But now, with integration of Vidarbha and Marathwada regions, the possibility of evasion of tax on a large scale by manipulation has decreased to a great extent.

Secondly, from the point of view of tax collections, Jalgaon is not an important district. It is neither industrialized nor are there big commercial centres. The internal trade is mostly in agricultural goods and particularly in plantains, grains, groundnuts and cotton. Important trade centres are Jalgaon, Amalner, Bhusawal, Pachora, Erandol, Parola and Chalisgaon. In the rural areas, there is not much trade and commerce which could be counted for the sales tax revenue. There are few industrial concerns except some powerloom factories in Jalgaon and Amalner. Besides, agricultural produce and powerloom cloth, there is some trade in mill-made cloth, *kirana* and tobacco goods. These articles are mostly imported from other districts and areas.

Statistics of Collection.

The following table gives for the years noted the amount of sales tax collected and collection charges in the Jalgaon District:—

TABLE No. 3

Year (1)	Amount collected (2)	Collection charges (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1946-47	2,06,703-0-0	28,518-4-3
1947-48	8,27,875-0-0	35,762-6-3
1948-49	10,90,768-0-0	41,370-14-0
1949-50	20,66,056-0-0	51,095-8-3
1950-51	21,57,067-0-0	37,300-8-9
1951-52	17,29,610-0-0	42,301-8-0
1952-53	17,86,413-12-2	40,009-4-3
1953-54	17,75,785-15-0	39,364-5-9
1954-55	22,93,913-13-6	35,005-1-0
1955-56	23,17,538-15-9	38,211-12-3
1956-57	29,82,487-11-0	37,595-5-3
1957-58	32,58,093·98*	40,941·17*

* The figures are given in rupees and naye Paise.

CHAPTER 18.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Revenue and Finance.
REGISTRATION.

UNDER THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT (XVI OF 1908), compulsory registration is required in the case of certain documents and optional registration is provided for certain other documents. As a rule fees are levied for such registrations, but the State Government have exempted co-operative societies registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (VII of 1925). Certain types of societies such as the urban credit societies, central financing agencies and housing societies (formed of persons belonging to classes other than agriculturists or backward communities) enjoy restricted exemption in respect of certain documents involving a certain prescribed consideration. (For documents with higher than the prescribed consideration, fees have to be paid.) All other co-operative societies enjoy unrestricted exemption. Similarly, copies of awards under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act (XXVIII of 1947); certificates of purchase issued by an Agricultural Lands Tribunal under sub-section (3) of section 17 or sub-section (6) of section 17-B or sub-section (a) of section 32-M of Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948; certificates of exchange issued by the Mamlatdar under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the said Act; and certificates under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, are also registered free of registration fees.

Marriages under the Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act (III of 1936), the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1933 (Bom. V of 1954) and marriages under the Special Marriage Act (XLIII of 1954) are also registered.

In 1957, there were in all 15 Sub-registries in the Jalgaon district at Amalner, Bhadgaon, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Edlabad, Erandol-I, Erandol-II (Dharangaon), Jalgaon, Jamner, Pachora, Parola, Raver, Savda, Yawal.

Inspector-General of Registration.

An independent post of the Inspector-General of Registration is created with effect from 3rd July, 1958 and he performs the following duties in addition to his own duties:—

(1) Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

(2) Chief Controlling Stamp Authority under the Hyderabad Stamp Act in the Marathwada region of the Maharashtra State.

District Registrar.

The Collector of Jalgaon district is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. The Registration Unit is separate from the Revenue Staff, but the District Registrar has powers of supervision over the entire district registration staff. The Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration, but the District Registrar has powers to make such appointments in temporary vacancies.

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector-General of Registration in all departmental matters and if he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of

REGISTRATION.

District Registrar.

the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector-General of Registration. The District Registrar solves the difficulties encountered by the Sub-Registrars in the course of their day-to-day work. He visits the Sub-registry offices in the district, at least once in every two years and sends his memoranda of inspection to the Inspector-General. He hears appeals and applications referred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908), against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. Under sections 25 and 34 of the same Act, he is empowered to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants provided that the delay does not exceed four months, and to direct the documents concerned to be registered on payment of fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fees. He is also competent to order refunds in the case of surcharges and to grant full or partial remission of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the depositor's death. He is also authorised to receive declarations under the Muslim Personnel (Shariat) Application Act (XXVI of 1937) and to register births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886).

Sub-Registrars.

The Sub-Registrars are immediately subordinate to the District Registrar. Their chief function is to register documents which fulfil prescribed requirement and for which the required stamp duty and registration fee are paid. The Sub-Registrar keeps a record of such registered documents and sends to officers concerned extracts from documents affecting immovable property in respect of which a Record-of-Rights is maintained, for making mutations therein. On application by parties, he issues certified copies from the preserved records of registered documents. The Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon and Pachora are authorised to perform the duties of the Registrar under section 30 (1) of Indian Registration Act (I. G. R.'s No. I-Karad, dated 18th July, 1942).

Every Sub-Registrar is an *ex-officio* Registrar of Parsi Marriages under the Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act (III of 1936), and Registrar of Marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1953 (Bom. V of 1954). The Sub-Registrar working as Head-quarter Sub-Registrar at Jalgaon is vested with powers of solemnising marriages under the Special Marriages Act (XLIII of 1954). He is also vested with powers under the Muslim Personnel (Shariat) Application Act (XXVI of 1937). He is further the *ex-officio* Assistant Registrar of Companies and Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886. The principle of the department is to utilise, as far as possible, the spare time of the Sub-Registrars in the slack seasons, and to entrust them with some responsible work of other departments. He is appointed as Notary Public for Jalgaon district and is also required to do work relating to all stamp matters under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in pursuance of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1439/49, dated 17th July, 1951, which was previously done by the Collector's Office.

CHAPTER 15.
Revenue and Finance.
REGISTRATION.
Sub-Registrars.

The work of the Sub-Registrars is inspected by the Inspector of Registration, Nasik Division (comprising Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Kolaba districts) and the District Registrar and the inspection memoranda drawn up by these officers are scrutinised by the Inspector-General of Registration. The Prant Officers also inspect the Sub-registries and submit their inspection reports to the District Registrar, who forwards them to the Inspector-General of Registration, if they contain anything of importance or interest deserving the notice of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Inspector of Registration.

The Inspector of Registration is directly subordinate to the Inspector-General and does not exercise any administrative control over the registration offices. He is not a subordinate of the District Registrar. His duty is mainly confined to the inspection of the technical work of the registration offices, including the general record, and to audit their accounts. He inspects the books in the central office of the record and reports to the District Registrar about their condition so that any records which are in danger of being destroyed may be re-copied and authenticated according to law. The Inspector examines the books, indexes, accounts and other records in the offices of the Sub-Registrars once a year and he sends one copy of his memorandum of inspection to the District Registrar and another to the Inspector-General (for approval). The Inspector-General passes orders in respect of such memoranda adding his own remarks or suggestions, if any, for being complied with by the Sub-Registrars concerned.

Statistics.

The average annual income of the Jalgaon Registration district is Rs. 1,62,680 and the average annual expenditure is Rs. 73,398 (based on the figures for the triennium 1955 to 1957). The copying of the registered documents is done in eleven offices by means of photography and in the remaining four offices by hand. In all, 23,025 documents were registered in the district during 1957. Of these 21,536 documents, falling under compulsory registration, were of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,61,578 and 662 documents affecting moveable property were of the aggregate value of Rs. 89,808 and 169 were wills. Seven hundred and fifty-five memoranda of marriages were registered under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act (V of 1954) and 11 marriages were solemnised under the Special Marriages Act (XLIII of 1954).

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMPS.
Organisation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS, BOMBAY, is the authority in the State who controls the supply and sale of State Stamps. In Jalgaon district the Collector of Jalgaon is the Administrative Head of the district who holds general charge of the district administration of the Stamp Department. There is a Treasury Officer, who is a Class II Gazetted Officer and is entrusted with the work of transactions of stamps. He holds charge of the local depot at Jalgaon and is responsible for the maintenance of the stocks of stamps, their distribution to the branch depots and their sale to the public. The Treasury Officer is empowered to grant refunds of the value of unused, spoiled and obsolete stamps presented to him within the

Revenue and Finance.

STAMPS. Organisation.

prescribed period. A branch depot is located at every taluka and mahal headquarters in the district and it is in the charge of the Sub-Treasury Officer who is not empowered to grant refunds of stamps.

To suit public convenience, stamps are sold not only at the local depot and the branch depot but also at various centres by the Vendors authorised by Government. There are 43 stamp vendors in the district. In addition to this, the stamp head clerk who is *ex-officio* vendor is allowed to sell Impressed, Non-Judicial stamps and adhesive Court-fee stamps above the value of Rs. 150 and Rs. 125, respectively. The local stamp vendor's sales are restricted to sales not exceeding the value of Rs. 150 and Rs. 125, respectively, in each case. Similarly, non-judicial stamps above the value of Rs. 150 in each case, are sold at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries and the stamp head clerk and Sub-Treasury Officer work as *ex-officio* stamp vendors. Stamps below this value in each case are sold by the authorised stamp vendors.

Income.

The total income from stamp duty realised in the Jalgaon district during the year 1952-53 was Rs. 4,98,768 in respect of judicial stamps and Rs. 4,35,965 in respect of non-judicial stamps. The vendors are allowed a small discount and this in the year 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 7,867 under non-judicial stamps and Rs. 3,687 under judicial stamps.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

MOTOR VEHICLES. Motor Vehicles Act.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT deals with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Tax and the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act (XV of 1956) and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act (LXV of 1958). Under the first Act all motor vehicles have to be registered; all drivers have to take out a licence, which is given only on their passing a prescribed test of competence; the hours of work of drivers of public vehicles are restricted; and third party insurance of all vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. It gives power to the State Governments to subject vehicles to strict mechanical tests and to control the number of vehicles to be licensed for public hire, specifying their routes and also the freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and issue of licences and permits.

State Transport Authority.

There is a State Transport Authority for each State, and Regional Transport Authorities have been set up for convenient regions of the State. The State Transport Authority co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Authority controls the motor transport in the region and deals with the issue of permits to different categories of transport vehicles according to the policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time. It also performs such duties as grant of authorisations to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, taking departmental action against those permit-holders who contravene any condition of the permit, etc., and transport in the region.

CHAPTER 15. — Revenue and Finance. MOTOR VEHICLES. Regional Transport Authority.

The Regional Transport Authority for the Aurangabad Region with its headquarters at Aurangabad has jurisdiction over Jalgaon district and also over the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad. It consists of ten members, including the Secretary, the other members, three officials and six non-officials, being nominated by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Regional Transport Officer.

The Regional Transport Officer* functions as the Secretary and Executive Officer of the authority. In his capacity as Regional Transport Officer he is the Licensing Authority for licensing drivers and the Registering Authority for registering vehicles. He is invested with powers for prosecuting offenders in cases of offences committed under the Motor Vehicles Act. Acting under the authority of the Regional Transport Authority he is responsible for all the duties connected with the issue and counter-signature of authorisations to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, and with the grant, revocation, suspension and cancellation of permits for public carriers, private carriers, stage carriages and taxi cabs.

Other Staff.

The immediate subordinate to the Regional Transport Officer is the Regional Supervisor. He assists the Regional Transport Officer in executing his duties and looks after the office administration. Whenever the Regional Transport Officer is out of the headquarters, the Regional Supervisor acts for him. He supervises the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

There are four Motor Vehicles Inspectors and two Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors working under the Regional Transport Officer. The Inspectors carry out the work of registration, inspection of motor vehicles, testing of drivers and conductors, checking of motor vehicles and detecting of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act.

The Assistant Inspectors carry out the office routine work, assist the Inspectors in carrying out inspections of vehicles and also do the work of the Inspectors when the latter are on tour or on special duty.

Liaison With Police Department.

This department has liaison with the Police department. The Police department carries out periodical checks of motor vehicles and detects offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. It attends to references from the Motor Vehicles department regarding verification of character of applicants for public service vehicle authorisations, conductors' licences, taxi cab permits, etc. It also helps in the verification of non-use of vehicles and recoveries of arrears of taxes and in specifying particular places for bus stops, etc. The District Magistrate comes into relation with this department in connection with imposition of restrictions on road transport, fixation of speed limits, and location of motor stands at various places, etc.

* The Jalgaon district was under the administrative control of the Regional Transport Officer, North Deccan Region. As a result of reorganization of the Motor Vehicles department, this region was abolished and for the convenience of the motoring public the district is included in Aurangabad Region.

MOTOR VEHICLES. Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles, except those designated and used solely for carrying out agricultural operations on farms and farm lands. The taxes are based on the type of vehicles (*e.g.*, motor cycles and cycles, goods vehicles, passenger vehicles, etc.) and their laden or unladen weight. The Act has removed all municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles. The rules made under this Act lay down that when a vehicle is to be registered within the State, the registering authority (*i.e.*, the Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (*e.g.*, the make of the vehicle, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the vehicle is liable. Every registered owner who wants to use or keep for use any vehicle in the State has to pay the tax determined, stating the limits within which he intends to use the vehicle, *i.e.*, whether only within the limits of a particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State. A token for the payment of the tax will be issued by the registering authority and this has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration has to be made annually, or every time when the tax is paid (i.e., quarterly, half-yearly or annually). The registering authority before issuing the token in respect of the payment of the tax has to satisfy itself that every declaration is complete in all respects and the proper amount of tax has been paid.

CHAPTER 16—DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE.
Organisation.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WORK CARRIED ON BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE may be grouped under four sections, *viz.* (1) demonstration and extension; (2) research and education; (3) agricultural engineering; and (4) live-stock (cattle), sheep-breeding, poultry farming and dairy development. At the head of the department in the State is the Director of Agriculture, and there are two Joint Directors, one for Engineering and the other for Extension. Three Deputy Directors—one in charge of Seed Multiplication and Extension; a second in charge of Manures, Fertilisers and Rural Development; and a third in charge of Research and Education—co-ordinate the work of their respective sections in the State as a whole. One Deputy Director for Crop Research supervises over the technical side of crop research.

There is a District Agricultural Officer (Maharashtra Agricultural Service, Class II) who is directly responsible for agricultural extension work including the National Extension Service and Community Block areas. There are eleven talukas and two petas in the district. As per new programme, every time, two talukas are being converted in National Extension Service blocks where the district agricultural officer has technical control and is responsible for giving out programme of agricultural activities to be carried out in the blocks. Accordingly, six talukas have been converted into National Extension areas. There are two IInd grade agricultural officers under the District Agricultural Officer who are in charge of their respective divisions. One more Agricultural Officer in charge of the maintenance of soil conservation works is under the District Agricultural Officer at headquarters.

In addition to the above, 44 Agricultural Assistants are working in the district under the administrative and technical control of the District Agricultural Officer and 69 *gram-sevaks* under the technical control of the District Agricultural Officer, are working in National Extension Service area.

To each agricultural assistant or *gram-sevak* are allotted about 10 villages to look after in regard to its agricultural development work.

In addition to the above staff the District Agricultural Officer has under him one Assistant District Agricultural Officer to assist him in the office work.

CHAPTER 16. — Development Departments. AGRICULTURE. Organisation.

The District Agricultural Officer is responsible for the following:—

(*a*) Organising the work of agricultural demonstration centres and holding demonstrations.

(*b*) Organisation of crop protection service.

(*c*) Supervision of crop cutting experiments and conducting district trials of improved seeds and fertilisers.

(*d*) Inspection of offices and depots of the agricultural assistants in the district and guiding the staff in their work.

(*e*) Submission of periodical reports such as season and crop reports, forecast report and weather report.

(*f*) Execution of grow more food schemes.

(*g*) Carrying out rural development activities.

The information of the working of the department that follows pertains to the year 1959-60.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

There are at present 42 demonstration centres at work on cultivator's farms and more may be established in the near future. Every-day working of these centres is being looked after by the agricultural assistant and by the *gram-sevak* as the case may be. These centres are opened to demonstrate to cultivators improved methods of agriculture advocated by the department. Timely field operations are shown to them so that they should follow the same on their fields

Demonstrations of the standing crops and other improved practices are held every season, and this propaganda is carried on by Agricultural Assistants and *Gram-Sevaks*.

Propaganda regarding agricultural activities is carried on by the Agricultural Assistants and *gram-sevaks*. For each taluka there are five to six such officers. A taluka is divided into as many circles as the number of Agricultural Assistants or *Gram-Sevaks*. Each circle has a depot wherein improved seeds, manures and implements are stocked for sale and for the use of the cultivators on rental basis. There are at least three co-operative institutions collaborating with the department in the distribution of fertilisers, manures, seeds, insecticides and fungicide in every taluka.

Experiment and Research.

Cotton Breeding.—There is a permanent Government Agricultural Research Station at Jalgaon where botanical research on cotton, groundnut and agronomical research is carried out. Cotton research is carried on by the Cotton Breeder (Maharashtra Agricultural Service, Class II) who is assisted by one agricultural officer and agricultural assistant. He is under the technical control of the Cotton Specialist, Maharashtra State, Nanded, and under the administrative control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad. A separate sub-station is working at Dhulia, for carrying out experiments on cotton breeding in medium and light types of soils. This work is for the use of Dhulia and Nasik districts.

CHAPTER 16.

Development Departments.

AGRICULTURE. Experiment and Research.

A cotton trial sub-centre was started at Chopda in 1952. One more sub-station at Shegaon, taluka Ahmadnagar, was started in 1956 for experiments on the types of soils of Ahmadnagar and Barshi area. The work of these sub-stations and trial centres is supervised and controlled by the Cotton Breeder, Jalgaon.

Staff working at different places at Jalgaon on the cotton breeding scheme is as follows:—

(1) (i) The Cotton Breeder (M. A. S., Class II).
(ii) One Agricultural Officer, Grade I.
(iii) One Agricultural Officer, Grade II.
(iv) One Agricultural Assistant, Grade I.
(v) One Agricultural Assistant, Grade II.

(2) *Dhulia Sub-Station*—
One Agricultural Officer, Grade II.
One Agricultural Assistant, Grade II.
One Counter.

(3) *Chopda Sub-Station*—
One Agricultural Assistant, Grade II.

(4) *Sheogaon Sub-Station*—
One Agricultural Officer, Grade II.
One Agricultural Assistant, Grade II.

The aims of the above scheme are to evolve a cotton variety suitable to the tract and superior to the present Virnar cotton in staple length, ginning percentage, outturn, yield, resistance to wilt, etc.

The Agricultural Research Station at Jalgaon was started in 1913 having a total area of 110 acres, out of which the cultivable area is 97 acres. Work is carried on in respect of production of improved seeds of various crops like cotton, wheat, gram, pulses, jowar and groundnut.

Agronomical experiments on these crops and research work are also carried on the farm which is in charge of an Agricultural Officer in Grade I with necessary staff. The Indian Meteorological observatory sub-station is situated in this research farm area to study the meteorological factors. The technical control of the stations is with the Millet Specialist and Wheat Specialist and the administrative control is with the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad.

Oil Seed Research Station.

Oil Seed Research Station.—This station was established in 1957. Breeding work to evolve a suitable strain of groundnut is done since 1955 under the guidance of the Economic Botanist to Government of Maharashtra State, Poona. Now the scheme is working with the financial aid of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee. The Centre is in charge of an Oil Seeds Research Officer, Maharashtra Agricultural Service, Class II, assisted by a requisite staff.

CHAPTER 16.

Development Departments.

AGRICULTURE.

Oil Seed Research Station.

Objects of the Scheme.—(1) To evolve superior strains of groundnut with higher shelling and oil percentage. (2) To evolve a groundnut variety which is resistant to leaf-spot disease. (3) To evolve early maturing strains of sesamum with higher yield, high oil contents with bolder seeds and resistant to phyllody disease. (4) To conduct agronomic experiments in groundnut.

Mechanical Cultivation.

Mechanical cultivation.—A unit, in charge of a foreman supervisor assisted by a staff has been set up in Edalabad peta. Its main work is to carry on bunding by using bulldosers. The programme is drawn in consultation with the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Jalgaon.

Lift Irrigation and Boring.

Lift Irrigation and Boring.—The Deputy Director of Agriculture (Engineering) stationed at Aurangabad gives advice to cultivators and co-operative lift irrigation societies on agricultural engineering problems such as selection of sites, estimates of erection of machinery and repairs to machinery, etc. Government has decided that boring machines belonging to the Department of Agriculture may be made available to the district local boards and to well organised co-operative societies in the district if they are willing to undertake to use the machines. On certain prescribed terms and conditions the machines can also be made available to the needy cultivators of the district.

The boring machines having a diameter of 6" x 4" can work successfully in this area. Boring works have been carried out successfully in Chopda, Yawal and Raver talukas. There is much scope for boring in the district.

Soil Conservation.

Soil Conservation.—Soil conservation activities in Jalgaon district are placed in charge of the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Jalgaon, who is under the technical guidance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Engineering), Aurangabad, and administrative control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad. The officer has under him one Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, M. A. S. Class II, and other staff.

The work of bunding was concentrated by the Soil Conservation Section in two talukas, *viz.*, Chalisgaon and Parola in 1959. The total area bunded in Jalgaon district was 57,484 acres. The work of soil conservation is carried out in black system where contour bunding is done. There is a land improvement board in the district.

Afforestation.

Afforestation.—Afforestation work was done in the district during the First Five-Year Plan period. In the Second Five-Year Plan a Soil Conservation-*cum*-Afforestation Centre has been opened on 60 acres in the village limits of Mehrun in Jalgaon taluka.

Besides, a scheme to afforestate blank and *arid* areas in the forests of Jalgaon district was in operation in 1958-59. Under this scheme it was planned to afforestate 9,640 acres.

AGRICULTURE.
Tank work.

Tank Work.—Tank works of Velhale near Varangaon, taluka Bhusawal, irrigate nearly 1,472 acres of land. The cost of the tank which came to about Rs. 8,17,000 was met out of Government of India's one crore loan programme for completion of scarcity works. The tank is in charge of the Public Works Department, Jalgaon. The cultivable area under command is 1,829 acres and is only on the right bank.

Horticulture.

Horticulture.—Banana is one of the important crops of the district. Government has founded a research farm for bananas in Raver taluka. The Research Station has started its functioning.

Soil Physicists.

Soil Physicists.—This section is not working in the district but required help is given by the Soil Physicist, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.

THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.
Functions.

THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT consist of treatment of sick animals, control of cattle epidemics, castrations, control and destruction of ticks and promotion of cattle, sheep and poultry breeding activities. It also advises people in the hygienic methods of animal management and participates in various cattle fairs and cattle shows held at various places in Maharashtra State by opening cattle, sheep and poultry stalls, etc., for propaganda purposes.

Organisation.

The animal husbandry activities in Jalgaon district are controlled by the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jalgaon, who is an officer of Class II in Maharashtra Animal Husbandry Service and is responsible and subordinate to the Regional Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Aurangabad Region, Aurangabad, under whose jurisdiction the district falls.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

In Jalgaon district. there are 13 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries located at Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Erandol, Yawal, Pachora, Edlabad, Amalner, Savda, Chopda, Parola, Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon and Jamner.

All the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries mentioned above are maintained by the District Local Board, Jalgaon, with assistance from Government by way of free services of veterinary officers and an annual grant-in-aid according to the rates prescribed by Government from time to time.

The veterinary officers in charge of the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are Government officers of Class III in Maharashtra Animal Husbandry Service. There is also a mobile staff of stockmen attached to veterinary hospitals and dispensaries for carrying out vaccinations, castrations and treatment in rural areas. There are two or three permanent centres in the jurisdiction of a veterinary dispensary, which are periodically visited by the veterinary doctors or stockmen for such purposes as treating animals, castrations, etc.

CHAPTER 16.

Development Departments.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.
Statistics of Diseases, Inoculations and Vaccinations.

In 1957-58, 58,397 animals were treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases and 5,338 castrations were performed at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in Jalgaon district. The veterinary staff also treated 23,318 animals and performed 26,367 castrations in the villages while on tour. The following are the statistics of outbreaks of main contagious diseases, the inoculations and vaccinations carried out during the year 1957-58:—

CONTAGIOUS CATTLE DISEASES, INOCULATIONS AND VACCINATIONS IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Name of the disease	Number of outbreaks reported	Number of inoculations and vaccinations carried out
1. Rinderpest	156	51,196
2. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	46	16,876
3. Anthrax	..	..
4. Blackquarter	20	8,253
5. Foot and Mouth	159	—
6. Sheep and Goat Pox	3	982
7. Ranikhet	9	13,457
8. Fowl Pox	1	98

Eradication of Ticks.

Cattle are dipped for eradication of ticks in the two cattle dipping tanks at Yawal and Pimple in Jalgaon district. During 1957-58, 13,341 animals were sprayed with various D. D. T. preparations for the same purpose.

Sheep and Poultry Development.

Sheep and Poultry Development.—The department has to carry out sheep and poultry development in the district. It has established a sheep breeding farm at Bhilakheda in Chalisgaon taluka. Cash subsidies are paid to selected stock of sheep belonging to such flock owners as do good sheep improvement work under the advice and guidance of the department. The department has also undertaken the poultry development schemes in the district. It gives subsidies to deserving poultry keepers to encourage poultry keeping.

The Forest Department

Organisation.

The head of the Forest Department in the State is the Chief Conservator of Forests, whose headquarters is at Poona. There is also a Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona, who assists the Chief Conservator in this work. For administrative purposes, the whole State is divided into five 'Circles' as shown below:—

Circle	Headquarters
1. Poona Circle	Poona.
2. Nasik Circle	Nasik.
3. Amravati Circle	Amravati.
4. Nagpur Circle	Nagpur.
5. Bombay Circle	Bombay.

At the head of each Circle is a Conservator of Forests. The Conservators have under them Divisional Forest Officers and Sub-Divisional Forest Officers to look after the administration of divisions and independent sub-divisions respectively. The Divisional Forest Officers belong to Maharashtra Forest Service, Class I and the sub-divisional forest officer in charge of independent sub-divisions to Maharashtra Forest Service, Class II. Some divisions are divided into sub-divisions which are in charge of sub divisional forest officers who belong to Maharashtra Forest Service, Class II, and unlike the sub-divisional forest officers in charge of independent sub-divisions, they are under the control of the Divisional Forest Officers. The divisions or sub-divisions, as the case may be, are divided into small executive parts called 'Ranges' and each range is managed by a range forest officer under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer or sub-divisional forest officer as the case may be. The range forest officer is a non-gazetted subordinate officer (Class III) who is usually trained at one of the Forest Colleges of India, viz., at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore. Each range is sub-divided into 'rounds' and each 'round' is managed by a round officer or forester, who is usually trained at the forest classes in State. Finally each round is sub-divided into "beats" and each beat is managed by a beat guard.

Duties of Forest Officers.

Duties of Forest Officers.—The Revenue and Forest departments are closely interconnected in their work at a number of points. Afforestation and disafforestation are practically joint functions of Revenue and Forest departments since public rights in the lands proposed for afforestation have to be settled by Revenue department. Working plans (described later) for the management and development of forests are prepared solely by the Forest department but in so far as the prescriptions of a working plan affect local supply and rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the tracts, the approval of the Collector concerned has to be obtained before it is submitted to Government by the Chief Conservator of Forests for sanction.

CHAPTER 16.

Development Departments.

FORESTS.

Duties of Forest Officers.

The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of the forests according to the sanctioned working plans and other executive orders. He conducts sales, enters into contracts, supplies material to departments and the public, realises revenue and controls expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. He deals finally with forest offence cases, having power to compound the same. In short, he is responsible for forest administration and management in all matters relating to technical forest operations.

The duties of a sub-divisional forest officer, in charge of an independent sub-division, are exactly the same as those of a Divisional Forest Officer, while the Assistant Conservator of Forests or the sub-divisional forest officer, attached to a division assists the Divisional Forest Officer in the work of inspection and supervision of various kinds of silvicultural works requiring technical knowledge, besides attending to other duties entrusted by the Divisional Forest Officer. There is no sub-divisional forest officer under the Divisional Forest Officer, Jalgaon.

The Range Forest Officer is in charge of his range. He is responsible for carrying out with the help of his round officers and beat guards and according to the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer or the assistant or sub-divisional forest officers, all work in his charge, such as marking, reservation, girdling and felling of trees, the transport of timber, fuel, etc., to the sale depots, sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations, construction of roads, buildings and wells according to the sanctioned plans and estimates, protection of forests and investigation of forest offences, supervision on removal of forest produce by purchasers and holders or rights and privileges and issue of forest transit passes and permits.

The forester's duties include protection of forests, detection and investigation of offences, issue of forest transit passes and permits, collection of revenue from permits and compensation in offences, preservation of standards (*i.e.*, the number and kind of trees prescribed for preservation and the number of cuttings, etc.) in coupes given out to contractors for cutting, inspection and protection of forests and guidance and supervision of forest guards.

The beat guards's functions are to patrol and protect all forests in his beat, repair and maintain forest boundary marks, execute silvicultural works, *viz.*, sowing, planting and creep cutting and detecting forest offences.

Classification of Forests.

Under the Indian Forests Act (XVI of 1927) forests are divided into two categories, 'Reserved' and 'Protected'. Before forests are classified, they have to be subjected to regular settlement, by a forest settlement officer, who enquires into the existence of all public and private rights. In the case of reserved forests, the existing rights are either settled. transferred or commuted. In the case of protected forests the rights are clearly recorded and regulated.

Working Plans.

Working Plans.—All forests in charge of the Forest department are managed and organised according to the prescriptions of the "Working Plans". A working plan is a document which lays down the details of scientific management of a forest for a prescribed number of years. Before a working plan is drawn up, a survey is made of the growing stock, at times by actual enumeration and an analysis is made from the stems of standing trees to determine the rate of growth of the principal species with special reference to the soil and climatic conditions of each locality. On the basis of the data thus collected, plans are drawn up for the felling, regeneration, silvicultural treatment and protection of forests with provisions for the due exercise of the rights and privileges of the people including grazing of cattle.

Jalgaon Forest Division

Jalgaon Forest Division.—The Jalgaon Forest Division falling under the Poona Circle is held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Jalgaon. Under him there are eight range forest officers, 33 round officers and 117 beat guards. The following are the ranges in his division:—

Name of Range	Headquarters
1. Chopda Range	Chopda.
2. Yawal Range	Yawal.
3. Raver Range	Raver.
4. Edlabad Range	Edlabad.
5. Jamner Range	Jamner.
6. Jalgaon Range	Jalgaon.
7. Parola Range	Parola.
8. Chalisgaon Range	Chalisgaon.

The total reserved forest area of Jalgaon district is 801.58 sq. miles. Out of this 764.05 sq. miles are in charge of the Forest department and 37.53 sq. miles are in charge of the Revenue department. There are no protected forests in the district. Similarly there are no *Malki* or *Inam* forests in the district.

Forest types.

Forest types.—Reserved forests in Jalgaon are of two types: (1) Scrub and (2) Dry deciduous.

Scrub Forests.—The forests on the southern side of Tapi are mostly of the scrub type. The rainfall varies between 15" to 25". The summer temperature goes up to 120°. The vegetation is therefore of poor quality, the trees being invariably stunted. The principal species are *Khair, Dhavda, Salai, Anjan, Bor, Henkal, Atati*, etc. Except for the felled coupes which are closed for grazing for eight years, the rest of the area is open for free grazing.

Dry Deciduous Forests.—These are the forests of Satpuda hills on the northern side of Tapi river. They cover Chopda, Yawal and Raver ranges. The rainfall in this tract is about 30" to 40". The growing stock consists of *Teak, Khair Dhavda Kalam, Haldu, Sisum, Sadada, Anjan* and *Salai*.

CHAPTER 16. Development Departments. FORESTS. Functions of the Department.

Functions of the Department.—The main functions of the Forest Department are exploitation, regeneration and protection of forests according to sanctioned working plans and other orders, and the conduct of sales, entering into contracts and supply of material to Government departments and the public. The salient aspects of the functions are described below:—

(1) *Regeneration and Maintenance.*

(1) *Regeneration and Maintenance.*—As an area is cut and tree growth removed, it is regenerated with fresh crop. The principal duty of a forest officer is the protection of the forests in his charge. Great care and precaution is required against damages by man, animals, and insects and other pests and against adverse climatic influences and other inanimate agencies. Damage by man is caused by: (1) lighting of fires, (2) encroachments, (3) faulty exploitation methods,, including illicit, cuttings and (4) misuse of forest rights and privileges. Though occasionally forest fires may originate from natural causes, in the majority of cases they are due to human action also, either within or without the forest. The most frequent cause is carelessness or recklessness and sometimes illicit *shikar,* but occasionally there is incendiarism. To prevent damage by fire, the wholehearted support and co-operation of the public is required. This co-operation is secured through the authority and influence of the village headmen. Precautionary measures like fire-tracing and early burning are also taken by the department in good time against accidental fires. Clearing of shrubby growth along roads and paths is also done to avert any fire spreading in the forest. Rigid patrolling and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by the villagers are resorted to. Offenders in respect of unauthorised grazing and other damages from cattle are dealt with severely under the Forest Act and other laws.

(2) *System of Management.*

(2) *System of Management.*—Due to large variations in rainfall from tract to tract and in the type of vegetation in different localities, the forests of Jalgaon Division are managed under the following five different working plans:—

(1) Working plan for Satpuda Forests of Jalgaon Division, (2) Revised working plan for the scrub forests and Jamner teak reserves of the Jalgaon Division, (3) Revised working plan for *Anjan* and scrub forests of Edlabad range, (4) Working plan for Satmala forest, and (5) Working plan for Jalgaon *Babhul* forests.

The system of management differs slightly in each working plan. The principal systems of management are: (1) Clear felling, (2) Clear-felling with reserves, (3) Selection-*cum*-improvement and (4) Coppice with standards. Five to ten per cent of the area worked is regenerated by preparing *rabs* of 66′ x 66′ in the felled coupes. The regeneration is carried out mainly in two ways, viz., (1) mainly natural (Coppice) and (2) mainly artificial. Under the Coppice system trees are allowed to be cut at ground level or near it and regeneration takes place naturally by shoots from the stool, stump of bole when cut over. Under the artificial system, when the trees are felled regeneration is effected by artificial methods

Development Departments.
FORESTS.
Functions of the Department.
(2) System of Management.

such as sowing, transplanting of root and shoot cuttings, called stumps in lines, tending young plants, etc. Cleaning, thinning and other cultural operations are undertaken by the department in the coupes in the 5th, 10th and 20th years of plantation.

Sometimes the regeneration areas are leased out to local villagers on "Agri-silvi" condition on "*Ek-Sali*" basis. Under this system villagers are encouraged to produce foodcrops along with plantation of tree species. In granting lands for cultivation under this system preference is given firstly, to landless agriculturists of the locality and secondly, to local agriculturists who do not possess an economic holding and thirdly, to needy agriculturists of neighbouring villages. Such leases are restricted to a period of three years only. Pure cultivations in the forests are not encouraged.

(3) Exploitation.

(3) *Exploitation.*—Forest produce is divided into two main classes, major and minor. The chief major forest produce of Jalgaon Division consists of timber, firewood and charcoal. Most of these is consumed in the district only and a very small quantity is exported to adjoining districts, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Buldana and Dhulia. The chief minor forest produce is grass. There are 60 permanent grass *kuranas* in this division and they produce one of the finest qualities of grass. The other minor forest produce of the division consists of bamboo, kadhai gum, ordinary gum, *tarwad* bark, *temburni* leaves, *ghatbor* fruits, *charoli* seeds and rosha grass. Rosha grass used to fetch an annual income of 15 to 20 thousand rupees till 1956-57 but has suddenly lost the market due to synthetic production of "geranol" and the income in 1958-59 was less than Rs. 5,000.

The major forest produce is derived out of coupes due for working. The standing coupes are advertised for sale and are sold by tenders. The minor forest produce is either farmed out or sold on permit.

The annual income from major forest produce in Jalgaon Division in 1957-58 was Rs. 5,21,838.06. The income from minor forest produce in the year 1957-58 was Rs. 2,20,672.73 and the income from other sources for the same year was Rs. 39,461.59. The total income from all sources for the year 1957-58 was Rs. 7,81,972.38. The total expenditure for the same year was Rs. 3,66,198.33.

Forest roads.

The total length of the forest roads which lie in Satpuda Forests of Jalgaon district is 126 miles 6 furlongs. All are *kachha* roads of natural soil.

Rights and Privileges.

In the forests of the distrct there are no recognised rights of the people other than the right of way and the right to take water from watercourses. As regards the privileges, apart from the ten general privileges as given in the Privileges Code the people of the district also enjoy the following few additional privileges: (1) Cutting and removing grass including *Baru* from closed forests and collecting dead wood (other than teak, khari and tivas).

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Development Departments.

FORESTS: Rights and Privileges.

Collection of teak leaves from closed forests, removal of karvi by head load, collection of bones by head loads, removal of mhowra fruits and removal of thorns in head loads or cart loads for their own use (this is for forest villages of Chopda, Yawal and Raver only), (2) *Chambhars* are allowed to remove *tarwad* bark on permits at fixed rates, (3) *Adivasis* who are permanent residents of forest villages are allowed to collect dead-wood (other than teak, khair and tivas) for sale or barter on payment of half an anna per head load.

Inforest settlement.

For purposes of ensuring adequate labour for forest works in the interiors of forests, batches of landless *Adivasis* have been settled in the reserved forests by giving them lands for personal cultivation. These villages are called "inforest settlement". They are in charge of the Forest Department. Before 1955, there were 42 such settlements in the district. In 1955-56, 16 such settlements were handed over to the Revenue Department and the land concerned was disforested. At present there are 26 inforest settlements which are still in charge of the Forest Department.

Vanamahotsva.

The Government of India inaugurated in 1950 an important function called *Vanamahotsva* to be celebrated every year during the rainy season. The object is to encourage the planting of as many trees as possible at suitable places. In choosing trees for planting, preference is given to quick growing ones of economic value, such as babhul, bamboo, fruit trees, shade trees, ornamental trees and fodder trees. Free supply is made of seedling of tree species to the public and to other departments for planting during this annual festival. Special nurseries for this purpose are raised in each range. The District Development Board arranges to celebrate this festival in different parts of the district. Special prizes are also awarded every year by the Board to persons who plant a large number of trees and rear them successfully. Cultivators desirous of planting trees in the forest areas or on road-sides belonging to the Public Works Department are given *sanads* enabling them to take the fruit of the trees planted by them.

THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATION. Organisation.

THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT IN THE JALGAON DISTRICT is in the administrative charge of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon, who is a class II gazetted officer of the Maharashtra Co-operative Service. Over him is the Divisional Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nasik, whose jurisdiction extends over Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon and Dhulia districts. Administratively, the Assistant Registrar is responsible for the supervision and guidance of the various types of societies in his charge. Many of the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (VII of 1925) and the Rules under it have been delegated to him. Directly subordinate to him are two District Co-operative Officers at Jalgaon, who belong to the Subordinate Co-operative Service. The District Co-operative

Officers are responsible for organisation of societies, development of the co-operative movement, supervision over societies in rural and semi-rural areas, arrangement for crop finance, etc. They work as nominees of the department on certain types of co-operative institutions. Up to June 30, 1956, the Assistant Registrar was also entrusted with the work relating to the cottage and small-scale industries and industrial co-operatives in the district. In carrying out these duties he was assisted by a District Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and also by Industrial Supervisors. Government have, however, declared* the former Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Section as a separate department with a view to facilitating an easy and convenient growth of the small-scale and cottage industries.

Development Departments.
CO-OPERATION.
Organisation.

A special post of Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives has been sanctioned to supervise the work of the industrial co-operatives in the district.

Supervisory Staff.

The Supervisory Staff.—The supervisory staff serves as the last link in the administrative machinery. Their main responsibility is confined to detailed supervision over the working of all agricultural credit and multi-purpose societies. They are expected to supervise the working of every society in their charge, at least once in three months, and in addition are required to assist the societies in the preparation of normal credit statements and assets registers, and also in making arrangements for provision of crop finance. There are 16 supervisors working in the district. Where National Extension Service Scheme is made applicable the supervisory staff has been withdrawn and the supervision work of these areas has been entrusted to Assistant District Co-operative Officers who are assisted by *Gram Sevaks*. There are eight posts of Assistant District Co-operative Officers and 82 posts of *Gram Sevaks* in National Extension Service/Community Development Block areas in the district. The appointments of supervisors are made by the Divisional Deputy Registrars from among those who have undergone training at the Regional Co-operative Training Schools and passed the prescribed test. They are attached to the taluka co-operative supervising unions and work under the control and direction of that office. Besides, there is the District Supervisory Committee which consists of :

1. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon (Chairman).
2. The Chairman, Central Financing Agency.
3. The Chairman, District Co-operative Board.
4. One representative of Supervising Unions.
5. One representative of the Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the district.

*Government Resolution, Industries and Co-operative Department, Bombay, No. PTM-1957-24225-B, dated 30-3-1957.

CHAPTER 16. Development Departments. Co-operation. Supervisory Staff.

The District Co-operative Officer is the Secretary of the committee. The committee recommends disciplinary action, where necessary, against the supervisors, scrutinises and checks their programmes and diaries, and reviews the working of supervising unions and supervisors.

Supervising Unions.

Supervising Unions.—A supervising union is formed for every taluka by societies registered in the area. In view of the large number of societies in Bhusawal and Parola talukas, there are two unions in each of these talukas, one at Bodwad and the other at Bhusawal in Bhusawal taluka, and one at Parola and the other at Mhaswa in Parola taluka. All agricultural credit societies, agricultural non-credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies are eligible for membership of a supervising union. The main functions of the supervising unions are : (1) to advise, guide, assist, rectify and control its constituent societies by efficient and regular supervision, and (2) to provide a means of assessing the credit of each of its constituent societies and to make recommendations in this behalf to the financing agency. The Supervisor for the area acts as the Secretary of the union. Where there is no supervisor, the Assistant District Co-operative Officer acts as Secretary of the union.

District Co-operative Board.

The District Co-operative Board.—Education and training in co-operation and propaganda for the spread of the co-operative movement are carried on by the District Co-operative Board, under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Bombay. The membership of the board is of two classes, *viz.*, (1) ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district, and (2) associate, consisting of individuals. A nominee of the financing agency (The Jalgaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.) and the District Co-operative Officer are the members of the general body of the board. There is a Board of Management composed of: (1) representative for each taluka of societies affiliated to supervising unions, (2) representatives of societies not affiliated to the unions of the district, (3) representative of federations or societies whose area of operation is not less than a district, (4) representative of central financing agency, (5) nominee of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, (6) representative of Divisional Co-operative Board, (7) representative from individual members one for 50 or less and one for excess over 50, and (8) a nominee of the Co-operative Department.

The Board of Management constituted as above shall have the right where necessary or desirable to co-opt a co-operator of outstanding merit or experience from the district. The Assistant Registrar and the Executive Officer of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Institute and the Honorary Secretary of the Divisional Co-operative Board shall be entitled to attend the meeting of the Board of Management and take part in the discussions. The Board of Management may also invite them to any of these meetings. The District Co-operative Board is affiliated to the Divisional Board and to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union as their subscribing member.

Co-operation.
Audit.

Audit.—Section 22 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act provides for statutory audit of every society once a year either by the Registrar or by some person authorised by him. The audit staff in the district works under the control of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon. Besides, the Special Auditors, there are three categories of auditors, *viz*, (1) auditors, (2) sub-auditors and (3) certified (professional) auditors.

The Special Auditors are the Class II Officers belonging to the Maharashtra Co-operative Service. These officers are stationed at Jalgaon but have jurisdiction over the entire district. They audit the accounts of—

(1) Central Banks and Banking Unions.

(2) Purchase and Sale Unions and Sale Societies.

(3) The District Industrial Association and its branches.

(4) "C" and "D" class urban banks with working capital exceeding Rs. 50,000.

(5) Housing societies indebted to Government.

(6) Societies in liquidation belonging to the classes of societies in his charge.

There are two special auditors sanctioned for the district. One is designated as Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon, and the other as Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies (Pilot), Jalgaon. The Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon, has one auditor and two sub auditors under him. The Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies (Pilot), Jalgaon, has only one sub-auditor working under him.

There are also four Auditors in the district who are entrusted with audit work independently of the Special Auditors. They audit the following classes of societies: —

(1) Village Multipurpose Societies and their shops;

(2) Taluka Development Board;

(3) Industrial Societies;

(4) District Co-operative Board;

(5) Supervising unions;

(6) Agricultural non-credit societies, like crop protection. fencing and joint farming societies, and

(7) Other societies.

The Sub-Auditors, who are thirteen, audit all agricultural credit societies except multipurpose societies and societies running fair price shops and/or distribution centres with a turnover exceeding Rs. 50,000. Every distribution centre or fair price shop run by societies is treated as a separate unit.

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In pursuance of the policy of progressive decentralisation of the movement, steps have been taken in recent years to appoint certified auditors to carry out the statutory audit of the following types of institutions:—

(1) Consumers' societies with a turnover of Rs. 50,000 and over.

(2) Urban banks and societies classed as "A" or "B" with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and over.

(3) Housing societies having no outstandings against them on account of Government loan.

(4) Other societies certified by the Registrar.

Very recently, separate posts for concurrent and continuous audit have been sanctioned for audit of forest labourers societies and weavers societies.

Other Staff.

Other Staff.—The other staff in the district are—

(1) Special Recovery Officers.

(2) Honorary Organisers.

(3) Arbitrators.

Under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, money recoverable as a result of arbitration awards or liquidation proceedings and certain other dues of co-operative institutions are recoverable through the Collectors according to the law in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. When the normal staff of the Revenue Department is not in a position to cope with the work, Special Recovery Officers are deputed from the Revenue Department to the Co-operative Department to expedite the work. In the district, there were three Special Recovery Officers in 1958.

The Honorary Organisers are non-officials who give assistance in the matter of organisation of different types of societies. An honorary organiser's jurisdiction extends over the taluka or even the whole district. There were in June, 1958, sixteen District Honorary Organisers in the Jalgaon district.

Under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, co-operative societies or members thereof may refer their disputes to the Assistant Registrar for decision either by himself or by an arbitrator appointed by him. Every year a list of persons who may act as arbitrators is published and the Assistant Registrar sends cases of disputes to such arbitrators. In the district there were 22 arbitrators in 1958.

Educational Institutions.

Educational Institutions.—The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, which is recognised as the sole agency for imparting co-operative training to officials and non-officials throughout the

State, has established a Regional Co-operative School at Jalgaon. This school imparts training to the lower staff of the co-operative department and co-operative institutions, and in particular to supervisors, bank inspectors and secretaries of multipurpose societies and taluka purchase and sale unions.

Marketing.

Marketing.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is also the Director of Agricultural Marketing and in this capacity he shares with the Collector of the district the responsibilities for the effective enforcement of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act (XXII of 1939). The Director performs the functions of survey, organisation and constitution of regulated markets; assessment of adequate scale of licence fees, rates of commission, and charges of other market functionaries, approval of byelaws and annual budgets of market committees and technical guidance as regards the manner in which the accounts of the market committees shall be maintained. The administrative control of the market committees and the enforcement of statutory provisions and the rules governing the regulation of markets are, however, vested in the Collector, who exercises these powers in consultation with the Director.

The Director is assisted by a separate marketing staff, consisting of the Chief Marketing Officer and one Assistant Marketing Officer with their headquarters at Poona and other Assistant Marketing Officers for regional divisions. The Chief Marketing Officer is an Officer of Class I State Service and the Assistant Marketing Officers are in Class II. The latter are provided with staff of marketing inspectors whose jurisdiction extends to over one or more districts. The Assistant Marketing Officer at Nasik besides being in charge of the Jalgaon district has three other districts under him, viz., Dhulia, Ahmadnagar and Nasik. The Marketing Inspector, Jalgaon, is in direct charge of the district. He works under the guidance of the Assistant Marketing Officer at Nasik and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jalgaon.

The Agricultural Produce Markets Act (XXII of 1939) aims at regulating the selling and buying of agricultural produce and provides for the establishment of regulated markets for agricultural commodities. These markets are to be placed under the supervision of statutory market committees fully representative of growers, traders, local authorities and Government. The market committee is empowered to levy fees on the agricultural produce under regulation bought and sold by licensees in the market area. The committee may also levy fees on traders, commission agents, measurers, surveyors and other persons operating in the market. They also issue licences to different marketing functionaries. With the previous sanction of the Director they can prescribe rates of maximum charges for the services of the various persons operating in the market.

CHAPTER 16. Development Departments. CO-OPERATION. Marketing.

In Jalgaon district, there are seven regulated markets, one each at the business centres of Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Pachora, Chopda, Bodwad and Bhusawal. These centres serve the major portion of the district. Following is the list of the agricultural produce regulated at these markets:—

Name of the Market Committee	Commodities Regulated
1. Amalner	Groundnut, cotton, *Mung*, *Chola*, *Udid*, Castorseed, Coriander, Chillies, *Math*, *Tur*, Wheat, Jowar and *Bajri*.
2. Jalgaon	Cotton, Groundnut, *Udid*, *Mung*, Coriander, Jowar, Chillies, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, *Tur*, *Math*, Linseed, Safflower, Sesamum, *Chola* and *Kulthi*.
3. Chalisgaon ..	Gur, *Udid*, *Math*, *Mung*, *Tur*, Jowar, *Bajri*, Wheat, *Kulthi*, Castorseed, Safflower, Chillies, Linseed, Cotton and Groundnut.
4. Pachora	Cotton, Groundnut, *Udid*, *Mung*, Sesamum, *Tur*, *Chola*, *Math*, Castorseed, Gur, Jowar, *Bajri*, Wheat, Cattle, Sheep and Goats.
5. Chopda	Cotton, Groundnut, *Udid*, *Mung*, *Math*, *Chawli*, Sesamum, Gram, Coriander, Jowar, Wheat, *Bajri*, Cattle, Sheep and Goats.
6. Bodwad	Groundnut, Cotton, Jowar, *Bajri*, *Tur*, *Math*, *Chola*, *Mung*, Wheat, Sesamum and Chillies.
7. Bhusawal	Cotton, Groundnut, Cereals, Millets, Chillies, Safflower, etc.

There are five sub-market yards at Parola, Dharangaon, Mehunbare, Kajgaon and Varangaon.

Money-lending.

Moneylending.—The Bombay Moneylenders Act (XXXI of 1946) was brought into operation from the 17th November, 1947. The salient features embodied in the Act are: (1) licensing of moneylenders; (2) maintenance of accounts by moneylenders in prescribed forms, and (3) restrictions on rates of interests.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, is also Registrar-General of Moneylenders under the Act. Under section 3 of the Moneylenders Act, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been also appointed as Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders, Jalgaon. So far as Jalgaon district is concerned no full-time Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders has been

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appointed. The Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders, Jalgaon, works under the Registrar of Moneylenders, Nasik, at the divisional level.

Every Assistant Registrar maintains a register of moneylenders for the area under his jurisdiction. Moneylenders are licensed to carry on the business of moneylending only in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence issued to them. The authority to grant a licence is the Registrar, although the application for a licence has to be made to the Assistant Registrar of the area concerned. The Registrar has also powers to cancel a licence. Appeals against the Registrar's order may be made to the Registrar General, whose decision is final.

Sarvodaya Centre.

Sarvodaya Centre.—In the year 1949, the State Government adopted a scheme known as the *Sarvodaya* Scheme, the aim of which is to bring about all-round intensive development—social, educational and economic—of selected compact blocks of 30 to 45 villages in each district through a constructive programme which was the foremost objective of Mahatma Gandhi. This scheme aims at development of backward areas by means of measures relating to (1) education, (2) agricultural development, (3) cottage industries and industries subsidiary to agriculture, (4) health, water-supply and conservancy and (5) social and cultural development including prohibition. The executive authority in the formulation and implementation of such a scheme in each district is a non-official worker known as the *sanchalak* of the *Sarvodaya* Centre, who is assisted and advised by a non-official Committee of members known as the Sarvodaya Area Committee. Every year a plan for development of the area is formulated by the *Sanchalak* which is considered by the State *Sarvodaya* Committee before it is finally sanctioned by Government.

The Jalgaon District *Sarvodaya* Centre was started in the year 1949 and has its headquarters at Khiroda in the Raver taluka. There are 26 villages roundabout Khiroda. In addition to the main Centre at Khiroda, nine sub-centres at nine villages have been opened and workers imbued with the spirit of the *Sarvodaya* ideology have been stationed at these villages. Roughly a sum of Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 is sanctioned every year for the implementation of the scheme.

At the main centre (Khiroda) co-operative societies have been formed for every branch of rural development. There are tenant farming societies, multi-purpose societies, housing societies and cattle-breeding societies.

During the financial year 1957-58, grants totalling Rs. 85,900 were sanctioned for the development of the area. This grant was for various schemes, for development of agriculture, education, cottage industries and co-operation, and for improvement of communications, health measures, construction of wells for drinking water as well as for irrigation and social and cultural development, including prohibition.

CHAPTER 16. Development Departments. CO-OPERATION. Organisation.

The following statement shows the organisation of the Co-operative department in the district:—

I. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Class II.)

(1) District Co-operative Officers	Working directly under Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
(2) District Supervision Committee (District Co-operative Officer, Secretary).	Provincial Board of Supervision.
Supervisors (who are also secretaries of taluka Supervising Unions) (16).	District Assistant Registrar.
(3) District Co-operative Board	Maharashtra Provincial Co-operative Union, Bombay.
(4) Audit Staff—	Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
(*i*) Special Auditors (Class II) (one Auditor and 3 Sub-Auditors);	
(*ii*) Four Auditors at Jalgaon, Amalner and Chalisgaon;	
(*iii*) 13 Sub-Auditors; and	
(*iv*) Certified (professional) Auditors;	
(5) Honorary Organisers	
(6) Arbitrators (22)	Cases are sent to Arbitrators by Assistant Registrar.

II. Assistant Marketing Officer (Class II).

(1) Marketing Inspector, Jalgaon (in charge of the district).	Assistant Marketing Officer, Nasik, in charge of Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon and Dhulia.
(2) Marketing Committees for the regulated markets at Jalgaon, Amalner, Bodwad, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda and Pachora.	Marketing Inspector, Jalgaon.

III. Registrar of Moneylenders (Nasik).

Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders ..	Registrar of Moneylenders, Nasik.

IV. Sarvodaya.

Sanchalak (assisted by the Sarvodaya Area Committee for the area concerned).	State Sarvodaya Committee and Government.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES. Organisation.

JALGAON OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES IS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL of the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Jalagon, at the Sub-divisional level, Deputy Director of Cottage Industries and Deputy Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad, at the divisional level and the Director of Cottage Industries and Additional Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Maharashtra State, Poona, as the head of the department.

The Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Jalgaon, is in charge of Jalgaon, Aurangabad and Bhir districts. He has general powers of supervision over—

(1) demonstration parties and peripatetic schools,

(2) industrial co-operative societies, and

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.
Organisation.

(3) survey work in connection with industrial co-operatives and village industries, and control over the staff in the district in the department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives.

He entertains and scrutinises applications for loans from individual artisans, educated unemployed, backward class persons and co-operative societies and forwards them to the Deputy Director concerned or Director of Cottage Industries, as the case may be. He also sees that agreements in connection with the loans sanctioned are properly executed, after which loans are disbursed by him. He endeavours to introduce improved implements and improved methods of production in village and cottage industries and communicates to the Small Industries Research Institute at Poona the problems requiring research in regard to such implements and methods. He has to maintain contact with associations of artisans or with individual artisans in the district who have distinguished themselves in their respective industries, make a continuous study of the needs of the different cottage and village industries, and try to revive decaying and extinct industries, particularly through utilization of locally available raw materials. It is partly his duty to prepare schemes for the development of cottage industries and industrial co-operatives.

Under the Assistant Registrar is the District Officer of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, Jalgaon, who attends to the organization of industrial co-operatives and development and promotion of small-scale industries. He is expected to supervise the working of demonstration parties, production centres, training schools, etc. He is responsible for recommending loans and subsidies to industrial societies and for recovery of the stipulated instalments. He is assisted by five Industrial Supervisors. One supervisor looks after the work of two or three talukas. A Weaving Instructor is attached to the office of the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and Assistant Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Jalgaon. for giving assistance to weavers' co-operative societies in the use of improved implements and for production of new varieties.

The District Industrial Co-operative Association.

The District Industrial Co-operative Association in Jalgaon district had a membership of 761 individuals and 71 industrial co-operative societies in 1958-59.

The main functions of the association are: (i) to supply raw materials to the individual members and affiliated societies and to help them by supplying improved implements and to sell the finished goods; (ii) to guide the members for producing the goods which will be easily sold in the market; and (iii) to guide and supervise the affiliated societies.

Technical Experts.

There are two Technical Experts attached to the office of the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries, Jalgaon, one for instruction and assistance in handloom-weaving and the other for power-loom-weaving.

The Technical Officers attached to the Head Office, Poona, also give necessary technical guidance to the artisans in the district.

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Development Departments.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

In 1958, there were 72 Industrial Co-operative Societies in Jalgaon district with a total membership of 6,473; share capital, Rs. 2,12,117; reserve and other funds, Rs. 3,57,669 and working capital, Rs. 12,83,800.

Industrial Education.

The following technical training institutions are working in the district:—

Industrial Training Centre for *Vimukta Jatis*, Jalgaon: The centre was started to train persons from *Vimukta Jatis*, in various cottage industries to enable them to earn their livelihood by honest means. Training in carpentry, smithy and tailoring is given. Forty persons are admitted in a term for training and are paid stipends of Rs. 25 per month. An amount of Rs. 3 per month is deducted for the formation of a co-operative society of the trainees. Thirty-nine persons have been trained till 30th June, 1958.

Training-*cum*-Production Centre in Tanning is established at Chalisgaon. Twelve persons are admitted per term of one year. They are trained in tanning and after the training period is over they are engaged on piece-work basis for nine months. Stipend is paid at Rs. 25 per month. Twelve persons have been trained so far.

A leather-working school has been organised at Bhusawal. Fifteen persons are admitted for training per term of one year. The trainees are paid stipends at Rs. 25 per month. Fifty-four persons have received training so far.

Financial Assistance.

Under the scheme of financial assistance share contribution of Rs. 3,000 each, grant for management expenses of Rs. 1,200 per year and grant for welfare activities worth Rs. 1,500 per year have been given to two forest labourers' co-operative societies.

Under the scheme for financial assistance to labour contract societies of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, grant of Rs. 2,000 has been given to a labour contract society.

Loans of Rs. 46,025 have been given to individual artisans for working capital and for purchase of tools and equipments, under various schemes. The loans are repayable in 50 monthly instalments. The first instalment commences after six months from the date of disbursement.

A pilot scheme for intensive development of handloom industry has been introduced in the district. Three thousand and five hundred handlooms have been brought under co-operative production. Loans of Rs. 4,04,809 for working capital, Rs. 16,918 for share capital and Rs. 15,620 for dye houses have been given to Weavers' Co-operative Societies under the scheme and grants have been given for purchase of tools and equipment. The Jalgaon District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Jalgaon, supplies yarn and art silk to weavers' co-operative societies and sells finished goods through its eight sales depots. Marketing finance of Rs. 90,000 has been given to the association. It has started a pattern-making factory for introducing new designs.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.
Financial Assistance.

With a view to replace handlooms by power-looms 165 power-looms are allotted to 11 societies in the district. A loan of Rs. 6,86,210 and a grant of Rs. 32,970 have been sanctioned for the installation and working of power-looms. Sixty power-looms allotted till the end of 1958-59 have been installed and put to production.

Work in Community Development Blocks.

The following development blocks were started in the district:—

Community Development Block, Bhusawal.—The block was established on 2nd October, 1957. There are three industrial co-operative societies in the block. A loan of Rs. 3,900 has been given to one society. A carpentry and a smithy school were organised at Varangaon where on an average fifteen trainees are trained in each school. There is also a tanning school in the block.

Stage I Block, Chalisgaon.—The block started functioning from 1st May 1956. There are two industrial co-operative societies in the block. One society was given a loan of Rs. 2,500. It is proposed to organise tailoring, carpentry and smithy schools in the block. A pottery unit is also to be started. An instructor is proposed to be attached to the Wool Weavers' Co-operative Society at Khedi-Khurd.

Stage I Block, Jamner.—The block was established on 2nd January 1958. There are two industrial co-operative societies in the block. Loan of Rs. 2,000 was given to a society. The District Industrial Co-operative Association is conducting a sales depot and a production centre at Paldhi. It is proposed to organise carpentry and smithy, tailoring and tanning schools in the block.

Stage I Block, Bhadgaon.—The block was established on 1st April 1958. There are two industrial co-operative societies. One society was given a loan of Rs. 3,000. It is proposed to organise a wool-weaving and tailoring school in the block. A production centre for bone-meal is also to be organised.

Stage II Block, Edlabad.—The block was established on 1st June 1958. There are two industrial co-operative societies in the block. One society was given a loan of Rs. 2,500. It is proposed to start a tailoring school in the block and give grants to the industrial co-operative societies for purchase of tools and equipment.

The Maharashtra Village Industries Board is looking after the work of hand-spinning of yarn, oil *ghani*, gur and *khandsari* and hand-made paper industries. Two hand-made paper-manufacturing co-operative societies are working at Erandol. They have received financial assistance. Eighty *Kisan Charmakars* and 125 *Ambar Charkhas* are working in the district. It is proposed to introduce 350 additional *Ambar Charkhas*. There are 400 registered oil *ghanis* and ten sales depots. Three tanneries are

CHAPTER 16. Development Departments. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES. Work in Community Development Blocks.

working at Erandol, Talegaon and Edlabad. Soap-manufacturing units are working at Erandol, Khiroda and Umberkhede. A flaying centre has been organised at Chopda.

INDUSTRIES. Organisation.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES is mainly confined to the development of small-scale and large-scale industries in the State. The work connected with development of fisheries was transferred to the Director of Fisheries, Bombay, in April 1945 and that in connection with development of cottage industries was transferred in December, 1946 to the Joint Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona. Its control over technical education and the various schemes related to it was transferred in June, 1948 to the Director of Technical Education, Bombay.

The officer directly in charge of small-scale and large-scale industries in the Jalgaon district is the Assistant Director of Industries, Aurangabad Region (Class I, Maharashtra Industries Service), who has his headquarters at Aurangabad. He works directly under the Director of Industries, Maharashtra State. He is also in charge of work connected with the administration of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act (XV of 1932) and the Bombay Weights and Measures Enforcement Act (LXIX of 1958). Under the former two Acts, his functions relate to enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, collection of revenue in the form of fees for verification and/or re-verification and stamping of weights and measures, etc., and sanctioning prosecutions for breaches of the Acts in his region. He is also authorised to grant registration as repairers of and dealers in weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments, etc., to the applicants complying with the requirements, under intimation to the Director of Industries. Under the Industrial Statistics Act, he is responsible for collection of industrial statistics in the prescribed form from the registered factories covered by the Census of Manufacturers in the district. He is required to render all possible assistance to the occupiers of factories with a view to obtaining statistical returns, complete in all respects, in good time. He also collects industrial and commercial information on a voluntary basis as and when required either by the State or by the Union Government. He also undertakes investigations in connection with cases of trade disputes with parties in the district referred to by Indian embassies abroad or foreign embassies in India. Cases of breaches of the provisions of the Trade Marks Act (V of 1940), Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) or Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act (XII of 1950), are also investigated by him. In addition, he is empowered to sanction loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules to the limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case, to applicants in his

jurisdiction, subject to the condition that the total amount sanctioned by him does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in any one year. His miscellaneous duties extend to investigation of applications (made for industrial purposes) from parties in his area for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for requirements of power, water, for land acquisition, erection of buildings and for essentiality certificates in connection with the import, export and purchase of controlled materials such as iron and steel, cement, etc.

In his headquarter office the Assistant Director of Industries is assisted in his work by an Industries Officer (Class II Maharashtra Industries Service) in charge of the sub-divisional office at Aurangabad. Jalgaon district comes within the jurisdiction of Industries Officer, Aurangabad. In addition he is assisted by four Industries Inspectors and four Manual Assistants stationed in Jalgaon district, as given below:—

(1) Senior Industries Inspector, Jalgaon Division,
(2) Junior Industries Inspector, Bhusawal Division,
(3) Junior Industries Inspector, Amalner Division,
(4) Junior Industries Inspector, Chalisgaon Division.

The duties assigned to the former Inspectors of Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Rules are now carried out by the Industries Inspectors. The main purpose of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act is to provide for the adoption and compulsory use of standard weights and measures in the State. No weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument may be sold, delivered or used for trade, unless it has been verified or re-verified in the manner prescribed by Rules made under the Act and stamped by an Inspector with a stamp of verification. Fees are fixed for verification, stamping, etc. It is the duty of the Inspectors to carry out the verification and stamping and collect the fees.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, has established in India the Standard Weights and Measures based on Metric System. The change-over to the Metric System will, however, be gradually spread over ten years. The then Government of Bombay have enacted the complementary legislation, viz. Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, for the enforcement of the standard weights and measures, based on Metric System in the State. Rules under the Act, viz., Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958, have also been framed by the Government.

It has initially been decided by the Government that the provisions of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, so far as they relate to weights only, should come into force in certain specified areas of the State from 1st October, 1958.

So far as the Jalgaon district is concerned, Metric System of weights has been introduced in market areas (notified under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939) of Pachora and Jalgaon in the first instance from 1st October, 1958. After the expiry of the transitional period of two years, allowed for the continued use of the then existing pound and seer series side by

CHAPTER 16. Development Departments. INDUSTRIES. Organisation.

side with the metric system of weights, the metric system of weights has been made compulsory in these areas since 1st October, 1960. So far as the remaining areas of Jalgaon district are concerned the metric system of weights has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1960 and will be made compulsory on 1st April, 1962 on the expiry of the transitional period of two years, except the municipal areas of Jalgaon where the metric system of weights has been introduced from 1st October, 1959 and will be made compulsory from 1st October, 1961.

Industries Inspectors have also to carry out duties in connection with collection of statistics, statutory as well as voluntary. The statutory collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, was started from the year 1946. The scope of the census conducted thereunder was limited to 29 industries each employing 20 or more workers and using power. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, came into force in November 1956, repealing the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. As arrangements for implementation of Collection of Statistics Act are not yet finalised by the Government of India, the census, at present, is being conducted as hitherto but on voluntary basis.

Occupiers of the factories amenable to the census of manufacturing industries are required to submit statistical returns, every year, in the prescribed forms and Inspectors have to ensure that proper accounts and registers are maintained by them for this purpose. They are also required to render assistance in completing the returns in good time.

In addition to the census of manufacturing industries, *ad hoc* surveys of different industries are undertaken by the Department for which special questionnaires are devised. Inspectors are required to approach the occupiers for getting them filled in properly with necessary information.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT deals with the works pertaining to (i) Roads and Buildings, (ii) Irrigation, (iii) Electricity, (iv) Public Health Engineering, (v) Ports, and (vi) Parks and Gardens.

Roads and Buildings

Roads and Buildings.—The activities in regard to the roads and buildings relate to their construction, maintenance and repairs including Government buildings. They are in charge of the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Circle, Aurangabad. Under him is the Jalgaon Division, which is in charge of an Executive Engineer, and which looks after the roads and buildings activities in the district. Jalgaon Division is divided into four sub-divisions, each in charge of a Deputy Engineer. The four sub-divisions are: (i) Bhusawal Sub-Division, Bhusawal, (ii) Jalgaon Sub-Division, Jalgaon, (iii) Chalisgaon Sub-Division, Chalisgaon, and (iv) Minor Irrigation Investigation Sub-Division, Jalgaon. While each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer, the

* The Public Works Department is now split up into two separate Departments *viz.*, Buildings and Communications Department and Irrigation and Power Department with effect from 1st May 1960.

Divisions are in charge of Executive Engineers and the Sub-Divisions are in charge of Assistant or Deputy Engineers. The Assistant Engineers belong to Maharashtra Service of Engineers (M. S. E.), Class I and Deputy Engineers to Maharashtra Service of Engineers (M. S. E.), Class II. These Officers being in charge of sub-divisions are called Sub-Divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections, each in charge of an Overseer. There are about 26 overseers in each division.

Superintending Engineer.

Superintending Engineer.—The Superintending Engineer is responsible for the administration and general professional control of public works in charge of officers of the department within his circle. It is his duty to inspect the state of various works within his circle and to satisfy himself that the system of management prevailing is efficient and economical. He is required to ascertain the efficiency of the subordinate officers and petty establishments and to see and report whether the staff employed in each division is actually necessary or adequate for the management. He also examines the conditions of the surveying and mathematical instruments at the headquarters of divisions. In the case of office and petty establishments borne on divisional scales he sees that these scales are not exceeded without proper authority. The Superintending Engineer is empowered to transfer and post Deputy Engineers and Overseers within his circle. In the interest of smooth administration, however, Executive Engineers of Divisions are consulted before posting these officers to particular sub-divisional charges under their control. It is also the duty of the Superintending Engineer to recommend removals and transfers of Executive Engineers from their own divisions. The supervision and control of assessment of revenue from irrigation works within his circle rests with the Superintending Engineer. The Superintending Engineer is authorised to correspond directly with any of the local authorities, civil or military, within his circle.

Executive Engineers.

Executive Engineers.—The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer of his circle for the execution and management of all works within his division. He has to see that proper measures are taken to preserve all buildings and works in his division and to prevent encroachment on Government lands in his charge. He has also to see that the surveying and mathematical instruments in his division are properly maintained and to report on their condition to the Superintending Engineer at the end of each working season. In addition to his other duties, he is the *ex-officio* professional adviser to all the State Government offices situated within the limits of his charge on all technical matters.

Sub-Divisional Officers.

Sub-Divisional Officers.—The Sub-Divisional Officers are responsible to the Executive Engineer in charge of the division for the management and execution of works within their sub-divisions.

Overseers.

Overseers.—The Overseers are in charge of sections under the Sub-Divisional Officers.

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Development Departments.
PUBLIC WORKS.
Roads.

Roads.—The activities of the Public Works Department in regard to roads and buildings and irrigation relate to construction, repairs and maintenance of roads, Government buildings and irrigation works financed by Government and placed in charge of the department. In Jalgaon district as on 31st March, 1958, the department maintained 346.15 miles of metalled roads and 16.50 miles of unmetalled roads.

In addition to funds from the general revenues of the State allocated for expenditure on roads, there are three other funds maintained for the construction, repairs and maintenance of roads, viz., (1) the Central Road Fund, (2) the State Road Fund, and (3) the Maharashtra State Development Fund.

Irrigation.

Irrigation works.—Irrigation works in the district are placed in charge of two Superintending Engineers, viz., the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle No. III, Ahmadnagar, and the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Circle, Aurangabad. So far as major irrigation is concerned, the Girna Project, which is in charge of the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle No. III, Ahmadnagar, will irrigate on its completion an area of 1,42,870 acres of land in Parola, Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon, Erandol and Amalner talukas of the Jalgaon district. The work on the project has already commenced. Minor irrigation works in the district are in charge of the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Circle, Aurangabad. These works are: (i) Jamda Canals in Chalisgaon taluka, (ii) *Bandhara* on the Dhaman river in Chalisgaon taluka, (iii) *Bandhara* on Korda Nala in Chalisgaon taluka, (iv) *Bandhara* on Beli Nala in Chalisgaon taluka, (v) *Bandhara* on Nala at Mile No. 32/1 of Dhulia-Aurangabad Road in Chalisgaon taluka, (vi) Tambola *Bandhara* on Titur river in Chalisgaon taluka, (vii) *Bandhara* on Titur river near Nagardeola in Pachora taluka, (viii) *Bandhara* on Hated Nala in Jalgaon taluka, (ix) *Bandhara* on Bhonak river, (x) Velhale Tank in Bhusawal taluka, and (xi) Mhaswa Tank in Parola taluka. Second Class minor irrigation works in the district under the control of the Revenue Department are: (1) Haltale Tank in Edlabad Peta, (ii) Toli *Bandhara* in Parola taluka, (iii) Papbara *Bandhara* in Amalner taluka, and (iv) Patonda *Bandhara* in Chalisgaon taluka.

Electrical Circle.

Electrical Circle.—For carrying out electrical installation and inspection works, there is the Electrical Circle in charge of the Electrical Engineer to Government. The jurisdiction of this officer extends over the whole of the Maharashtra State. Under him are three electrical divisions, each in charge of an Executive Engineer having their headquarters at Bombay and Poona. The Bombay Electrical Division supervises and controls the Jalgaon district in regard to electrical works. The Executive Engineer has to perform duties relating to electrical installations in Government buildings, such as execution of original works, carrying out special repairs and maintenance of existing installations. He is also the Electrical Inspector under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and carries out inspection of medium pressure and high tension electrical installations, power-houses, mills, cinemas, etc.

Public Health Circle.—The main function of the Public Health Engineering branch of the Public Works Department is to undertake and execute Government water-supply and drainage schemes and to help local bodies in the preparation and execution of public health schemes falling under the purview of the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department. The public health circle activities in the Jalgaon district fall under the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Nasik, who is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Public Health Circle, Poona. The Public Health Project Division, Poona, prepares original projects for the Jalgaon district along with other districts.

The Public Health Works Division, Nasik, is entrusted with the public health schemes in the Jalgaon district. This Division established in 1948 has its headquarters at Nasik with jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Jalgaon, Dhulia, Thana, Nasik and Kolaba. This Division is divided into six sub-divisions each in charge of a Deputy Engineer (called sub-divisional officer). The six sub-divisions are: (i) Jalgaon Sanitary Sub-Division, Jalgaon, (ii) Nasik District Sanitary Sub-Division, Nasik, (iii) Ambarnath Water-Supply Sub-Division, Kulgaon, (iv) Thana Sanitary Sub-Division, Thana, (v) Kharapat Area Water-Supply Sub-Division, Pen, and (vi) Tinvira Rural Water-Supply Sub-Division, Alibag. The Deputy Engineer has generally about four to five overseers under him and a standard sub-divisional staff.

The Jalgaon Sanitary Sub-Division has its headquarters at Jalgaon with jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Jalgaon and Dhulia.

In the Jalgaon district, only two towns, *viz.*, Jalgaon and Amalner having a population of 68,413 and 44,646, respectively, are provided with protected piped water-supply. No towns and villages in the district are provided with underground drainage.

The waterworks at Jalgaon and Amalner are owned by the municipalities concerned. The former is run through Government agency, the full cost being borne by the local body whereas the latter is run by the local body through its own agency.

The following piped water-supply schemes and drainage schemes are in progress in the district as on 1st April, 1958:—

— (1)	Population (2)	Estimated cost (3)
Towns		Rs.
(1) Bhusawal water-supply	54,345	27,38,342
(2) Dharangaon water-supply	21,186	18,30,836
(3) Edlabad water-supply	4,363	70,7[illegible]0
(4) Jalgaon drainage	68,412	13,88,052
Village		
(1) [illegible] water-supply	1,414	59,113

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Development Departments.

PUBLIC WORKS. Public Health Circle.

The work at Bhusawal is completed and the town is now served with chlorinated water-supply.

The following schemes in the district were ready for execution and were recently taken up:—

Schemes (1)	Population (2)	Cost (3)
		Rs.
(1) Improvements to Amalner water-supply, stage II.	44,646	16,55,361
(2) Improvements to Jalgaon water-supply, stage II.	68,412	26,02,036
(3) Chalisgaon drainage	30,345	6,04,919
(4) Parola water-supply	15,605	4,36,565

Besides the above schemes, this department has also undertaken investigation of water-supply and drainage schemes in other towns and villages in the district with a view to starting the work during the Third Five-Year Plan.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

ROAD TRANSPORT.

JALGAON DISTRICT FORMS PART OF THE KHANDESH DIVISION OF THE MAHARASHATRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION. Nationalisation of Passenger Transport was decided upon by the State Government in August 1947 and initially the services were started departmentally in June 1948, the administration of which was subsequently handed over to a statutory corporation in December 1949, under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act (XXXII of 1948). Since then the corporation has been reconstituted under the Road Transport Corporation Act (LXIV of 1950).

For administrative convenience of operating the services, the entire State was originally divided into 16 viable units (now eight after the transfer of three units to Mysore State on account of the States Reorganisation in 1956 and five units to Gujarat State after the break-up of the bilingual Bombay State in May 1960) called divisions. The Officer in charge of each division is called the Divisional Controller and he is a Class I Officer. He is immediately under the control of the Central Office of which the General Manager is the administrative head, assisted by the following departments and branches, *viz.*, (1) Administration,

(2) Traffic, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Accounts and Audit, (5) Statistics, (6) Security, (7) Stores, (8) Civil Engineering, (9) Secretarial, (10) Legal, and (11) Central Workshop. The nationalisation of transport services was started in March 1952 in the then Khandesh district as a sub-division of Nasik Division. From August 1952, the then Khandesh district was made an independent division with headquarters at Dhulia. Now Divisional Controller, Jalgaon Division, is the head of the division and is responsible for the operations. He is assisted by seven Class II officers who have the following functional responsibilities:—

Traffic.—The Divisional Traffic Officer is in charge of all matters relating to traffic operations.

Labour.—The Labour Officer looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the Administration and also publicity in the division.

Accounts and Statistics.--These branches are manned by two officers, the Divisional Accounts Officer and the Divisional Statistician.

Workshop.—The workshop side of the division is looked after by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer with the assistance of Divisional Works Superintendent and an Assistant Works Superintendent. Besides, there are as many Depot Managers as there are depots who are wholly responsible for the working of the depots.

The fare structure is based on what is called the stage system, the fare being 20 nP. for a stage of four miles and 10 nP. for a sub-stage of two miles. The operations in Khandesh division started in August 1952 with 54 buses plying on 32 routes. The operations have now spread over the whole of Jalgaon and Dhulia districts and the division held a fleet of 208 buses plying on 187 routes as on 31st May 1958. The buses put on road have, on an average, a seating capacity of nearly 42, exclusive of seats for the driver and the conductor. The average daily mileage operated by these buses during May 1958 was 18,442 carrying on an average 59,655 passengers per day. The average distance travelled per passenger during May 1958 was 12.47 miles.

The division also held a fleet of 12 trucks as on 31st May 1958. These trucks were operated as public carriers on a contract basis, on terms prescribed by the Corporation.

The light and heavy repairs of the buses and trucks are carried out at the Divisional Workshop, which is situated at Dhulia. After the operation of every 12,000 miles, the vehicles are routed by the depots to the divisional workshop for maintenance and docking. In addition, there is a workshop in each of the depots for maintenance and running repairs to vehicles. These are located at Jalgaon (37), Dhulia (28), Yawal (18), Chalisgaon (14), Amalner (13), Shahada (13), Nandurbar (12), Jamner (11),

CHAPTER 16.
Development Departments.
ROAD TRANSPORT.
Housing of Employees.

Sakri (11), Shirpur (11) and Chopda (10)*. Regular daily and weekly servicing and 4,000 mile docking for maintenance are carried out in these depots.

Under the Government of India Scheme of Industrial Housing 60 tenements have been constructed for the workers at Dhulia, 20 at Nandurbar and 10 at Jalgaon.

Sports activities are encouraged by the organisation and funds are sanctioned every year for the purpose. From these funds. sports materials are supplied to all units of the division and tournaments are arranged and prizes are distributed to the winners. Facilities for indoor and outdoor games such as chess, carrom, volley-ball and tenniquoit (ring tennis) are provided at all the units. In addition, table tennis is also played at the Divisional Headquarters. Annual sports are held and members of the divisional staff participate in the Zonal and Inter-Zonal sports, which are held every year and the workers are encouraged to take part therein. Divisional volley-ball and table tennis teams also participate in tournaments organised by the Government Labour Welfare Centre, local private institutions and clubs.

A dispensary is run at the headquarters of the division to provide medical aid to the workers and their families. First-aid equipment is provided at Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Dhulia, Dondaicha, Erandol, Faizpur, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nardhana, Navapur, Pachora, Parola, Sakri, Shahada, Shirpur and Yawal.

Quarterly bulletins are published in Marathi and are issued free to the workers. Libraries and reading-rooms are provided at every depot where magazines of topical interest and newspapers are subscribed to regularly. A permanent rest-room is provided at Dhulia and temporary sheds are provided at all the other units.

Labour Organisation.

A State Transport Workers' Union, affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, is functioning in the division. This Union is officially recognised by the State Transport Corporation The representatives of the Union have an easy access to the head of the division on behalf of the workers for seeking redress to their grievances

THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

FISHERIES. Organisation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES (Inland), whose headquarters are at Bombay, supervises activities of the fisheries development in the district as there is no separate administrative set-up for the district. He is assisted in his work by an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries and one Research Assistant.

* The figures in brackets indicate the number of vehicles attached to each depot.

The duties of the Superintendent are as under—

(1) To survey sheets of fresh water in order to ascertain their suitability for fish culture.

(2) Acquisition of suitable sheets of water for piscicultural activities.

(3) To arrange stocking of suitable sheets of water with quick-growing varieties of carp fry imported from Calcutta during July-August each year.

(4) To attend to grievances of the fishermen and to take steps for improving their trade as well as their socio-economic conditions.

(5) To encourage formation and supervision of the fishermen's co-operative societies.

(6) To investigate into applications of fishermen for loans and subsidies from Government.

(7) To watch and effect loan recoveries and to credit the money to treasuries.

(8) To acquaint the fishermen with and persuade them to take advantage of different schemes under implementation for development of fisheries.

(9) To collect statistics and other data pertaining to fisheries and fishermen of the district.

(10) In addition to this he is also in charge of the work of development of fresh water fisheries in Greater Bombay, Kolaba, Thana, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Ahmadnagar and Nasik districts.

CHAPTER 17—WELFARE DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Education.

CHAPTER 17.

Welfare Departments.

EDUCATION.
Introduction.

THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE DISTRICT are in keeping with the general educational pattern in the country. The gradual increase in the number of literates from 50,293 in 1911 to 373,169 in 1951 is a sufficient testimony to the fact that in the recent past conscious efforts were made by the State Government and some voluntary organisations for the spread of literacy and education. The percentage of literates to the total population came to 27.90 in 1957-58. There were in the same year the following educational institutions in Jalgaon district: 2 for higher education (viz., Moolji Jetha Arts, Science and Commerce College, Jalgaon and Pratap College, Amalner, which is also an arts and science college), 62 for secondary education, 1,330 for primary education and 1,123 other educational institutions. In the absence of institutions imparting technical education the students have to migrate to other districts where such facilities are available. The following few figures give an idea of the literacy standards of the people of the district:—

Total Literates ..	3,73,169
Middle School ..	25,331
Matriculates or S. L. C. ..	6,474
Intermediate in Arts and Science ..	809
Graduates ..	683
Post-Graduates ..	80
Teaching..	3,341
Engineering ..	65
Agriculture ..	68
Veterinary ..	1
Commerce ..	61
Legal ..	310
Medical ..	208
Others ..	202

Organisation.

Primary and Secondary Education in Jalgaon district is under the control of the District Educational Inspector, who is a Class I Officer of the Maharashtra Educational Service and is directly under the control of the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona. He is responsible for—

(i) the supervision of primary education;

(ii) the administrative control of all district school boards, primary schools, Government and non-Government secondary schools and training institutions under the control of the Education department; and

(iii) the control and inspection of all secondary schools including English-teaching schools, vocational high schools (i.e., agricultural, commercial and technical high schools), training institutions of primary teachers and such special schools as are under the control of the Education department.

As regards girls' schools and institutions for women, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona (M. E. S. Class I) performs the functions and duties of the District Educational Inspector in respect of—

(a) the inspection of girls' secondary and special schools (including the training institutions for women primary teachers) in the district.

(b) visiting girls' primary schools in the district and making suggestions for their improvement.

In carrying out his duties of inspection and control, the Educational Inspector is assisted by an inspecting staff, consisting of one Deputy Educational Inspector (M. E. S. Class II) and 32 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors (M. E. S. Class III) who are directly responsible to him for the supervision and inspection of primary schools in the district under section 48 of the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947).

There are separate inspectors, having State-wide jurisdiction over the institutions imparting instruction in physical education, visual education, drawing and craft work and commerical subjects and they are responsible for organisation and inspection in their respective areas. At the district level these inspectors have jurisdiction in regard to their respective subjects only and they work directly under the Director of Education.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Jalgaon, is the Chief Government inspecting officer in the district so far as primary schools are concerned. Under the rules framed under the Bombay Primary Education Act he decides the question of recognition of private primary schools and has to be in close touch with the working of primary schools maintained and approved by school boards, social education classes and village libraries. He has to submit report regarding accommodation, equipment, staff, efficiency of instruction, etc., in the primary schools so that the department may be in a position to determine whether the school board is conducting its schools satisfactorily. All the aided schools are inspected by him or by the inspecting staff under him. He also assists the Educational Inspector in the inspection of secondary schools and reports on any specific points about them whenever he is asked to do so by the Educational Inspector.

Primary Education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION: It is the declared policy of Government to realise universal, free and compulsory primary education through a definite programme of progressive expansion of the educational system. In view of this declared policy, under the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947), the State Government has taken upon itself the duty of securing the development and expansion of primary education in the State. The object is to have a minimum course of seven years' education for every child. The agencies employed for discharging this duty are the District School Board and the authorised municipalities. The municipal boroughs of Jalgaon and Amalner have been declared as authorised municipalities in this district.

District School Board.

"Approved Schools"* within the area of all unauthorised municipalities and of the District Local Board are under the control of the Jalgaon District School Board. This School Board is composed of 16 members. Of these, three are appointed by Government of whom one is a Government official and the other two are elected by the non-authorised municipalities falling within the District School Board's area of jurisdiction. The rest are elected by the Jalgaon District Local Board. From among those elected, one shall be from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and three shall have passed the Matriculation or the Second Year Training Certificate Examination.

School Boards of authorised municipalities.

The school boards of the municipal boroughs of Jalgaon and Amalner are composed of 12 members each, of whom two are appointed by Government, one being a Government official, and the rest are elected by the municipal borough concerned. Under the rules, of the elected members one shall be a woman, one from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and three shall have passed the Matriculation or Second Year Training Certificate Examination.

Working of Primary Education Act.

Under the Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) and rules (1949) thereunder the District School Board and the authorised municipalities have to maintain an adequate number of primary schools in which instruction is given through the medium of the local regional language. For children whose mothertongue is other than the regional language of the area, school boards have been instructed to open schools in their language in an area where the number of such children is not less than 40 in the first four standards and 20 in the upper standards and provided further that the guardians express their desire to that effect. The teaching of the regional language is also compulsory in such schools from standard III and onwards. An authorised municipality has to make such provision in its budget as will enable approved schools in its areas to receive grants at the rates sanctioned by Government. Responsibility is laid on the District School Board and the

* "Approved School" means a primary school maintained by the State Government or by the school board or by an authorised municipality or which is for the time being recognised as such by a school board or by the State Government or by an officer authorised by it in this behalf (section 2 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, LXI of 1947).

CHAPTER 17. Welfare Departments. EDUCATION. Primary Education. *Working of Primary Education Act.*

school boards of the authorised municipalities to maintain a schedule of staff of Assistant Administrative Officers or supervisors, primary teachers, clerks, inferior servants and other staff, sanctioned by Government, setting forth the designation, grades, pay and nature of appointments of different members. The members of this staff are servants of the school boards concerned and receive their pay, allowances, etc., from the Primary Education Fund maintained by the school boards. No change or alteration can be made in the schedule of staff without the previous sanction of Government.

The annual budgets of the school boards have to be submitted to the Director of Education for sanction. The District School Board derives its income mainly from Government grants, which form nearly 96 per cent of its total income. It also receives from the District Local Board a contribution equal to such portion of its income from the cess on land revenue and water-rates as may be fixed by Government from time to time, and from non-authorised municipalities whose schools are under its control such portion of the rateable value of properties in the area of the respective municipalities as may be fixed by Government from time to time. The District Local Board of Jalgaon has, under the present rates, to contribute 15 pies of the three-anna cess on land revenue and water-rates that it is allowed to levy. The amount to be paid by non-authorised municipalities has been fixed by Government at 5 per cent of the rateable value of properties in their respective areas. The Primary Education Fund of the municipal boroughs of Jalgaon and Amalner are composed partly of grants payable to them by the State Government on account of primary education. This grant is regulated by rates framed by the Government under the Primary Education Act. In effect, however, the Government grant amounts to a little less than 50 per cent of the expenditure on primary education incurred by the municipal boroughs.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Jalgaon District School Board is its Administrative Officer. This officer is appointed and paid by the State Government. The Administrative officers of the authorised municipalities also are appointed by the Government. Under these Administrative Officers are Assistant Administrative Officers, primary school teachers, clerks, and inferior servants and other staff in the employment of the District School Board or the School Boards of authorised municipalities, as the case may be. The Administrative Officer is responsible for the general administration of all primary schools maintained by the school board and also for carrying out the suggestions made from time to time by State Government Offices. He advises the school boards on all matters connected with primary education. He is also a member and the secretary of the Staff Selection Committee, which is composed, besides him, of the Chairman of the School Board and the Educational Inspector of the district. Its duty is to select candidates for appointment as Assistant Administrative Officers and primary teachers. The committee also selects the teachers to be deputed for training. All appointments within the purview of

Working of Primary Education Act.

the Administrative Officers have to be made by them in accordance with the directions given by the Committee. The selection of candidates and teachers is made in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government. The Administrative Officer has powers, subject to the general instructions issued by the Director of Education, to promote and to effect transfers of the staff and to take such disciplinary action, including removal or dismissal, against the staff. His orders, however, are subject to appeal to a tribunal consisting of the Chairman of the School Board and the Educational Inspector of the district. A primary school teacher who was a guaranteed teacher on the date when the Primary Education Act came into force, has however the right of further appeal to the State Government against any orders of his removal or dismissal passed by the Administrative Officer.

Statistics (1957-58).

Statistics.—In 1957-58 there were 1,335 (including one Railway School at Bhusawal) primary schools (both lower primary, i.e., teaching standards I—IV and upper primary, i.e., teaching standards V—VII) of which 64 were exclusively for girls. The distribution of the schools by management was as follows:—

Government ..	1
District School Board	1,153
Municipal School Board	57
Schools aided by—	
District School Board	120
Schools Unaided ..	4
Total ..	1,335

The percentage of school-going children to the population was 13.4.

The number of teachers in primary schools was 4,900 of whom 4,237 were men and 663 women. Of the total number of teachers, 3,798 men teachers and 464 women teachers were trained. There were four training institutions, three for men (one Government and two non-Government) where during 1957 58, 177 men and 70 women or a total of 247 teachers were trained. Of the four training institutions three were conducted at Jalgaon and one was run in the mofussil area. Only two training institutions had their own schools for conducting practicals and the remaining two conducted practicals in schools run by the Municipal School Board, Jalgaon.

CHAPTER 17.

Welfare Departments.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Statistics (1957-58).

Expenditure (1957-58): The total expenditure on Primary Schools was Rs. 47,90,650 in 1957-58 which was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Grants-in-aid from—	
(1) State Government	35,16,583
Central Government	1,65,931
(2) District Local Board	3,89,173
Municipal Funds	3,15,585
(3) Fees	98,448
(4) Other Sources	3,04,930

The average expenditure incurred for educating a pupil was Rs. 33 of which Government's share was Rs. 17.9.

The district had in 1957-58, 53 municipal primary schools in the municipal areas of Jalgaon and Amalner besides three private schools within the limits of the Jalgaon Municipality. The total number of pupils was 17,044. The expenditure of the School Boards of the two municipalities amounted to Rs. 6,06,968 of which contribution from Municipal funds was Rs. 3,15,585.

Compulsory Education.

The District School Board, Jalgaon, introduced the scheme of compulsory education for the first time from 1st September 1947 under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme for children in the age-group of 7 to 11, residing in villages having a population of 1,000 and over. The same scheme was extended from 1st June 1956, to villages having a population of between 500 and 999 and further to villages having population of less than 500, from 1st October 1956 to children in the age-group of 7 to 9. The total number of children in the different age-groups under the schemes of compulsory education was 97,971 in 1957 (boys 57,426 and girls 40,545) of whom 90,437 (52,818 boys and 37,619 girls) attended the schools.

Medium of Instruction.

According to the medium of instruction prevalent in the schools run by District School Board and Municipal School Board in Jalgaon in the year 1957-58, the schools were distributed as follows:—

	District School Board			Authorised Municipalities		
(1)	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)
Marathi	1,092	78	1,170	27	14	41
Gujarati	1	3	4	3	..	3
Urdu	73	19	92	5	6	11
Hindi	2	..	2	..	..	..
Sindhi	3	1	4	2	..	2
Others (English Teaching).	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total	1,172	101	1,273	37	20	57

Primary Education.

School Buildings.

In 1957-58, out of 1,871 buildings in which the District School Board schools were housed, 473 were owned by the Board, 569 were rented and 829 were rent-free. In 1957-58, the municipal schools were housed in 46 buildings out of which 16 were owned, 25 were rented and the remaining 5 were rent-free.

Basic Schools.

A new ideology has influenced the educational activities of the State since 1937-38. It has come to be recognised that education should centre around some form of productive manual work implying instruction and practice together. This is termed as Basic Education. Most of the basic training institutes were concentrated in Parola taluka of the district. In 1957-58, there were in all 393 basic schools, (383 District School Board's and 10 Municipal School Board's) out of which 349 schools (District School Board 342 and Municipal School Board 7) provided instructional facilities in spinning and weaving, 24 in agricultural science and 20 (District School Board 17 and Municipal School Board 3) in card-board-modelling and carpentry. The total number of basic trained teachers in 1957-58 was 1,635 of which 1,591 were district School Board teachers, and 62 Municipal School Board teachers.

Ashram Schools and Sanskar Kendras

In 1957-58 there were two *ashram* schools in Jalgaon district, one at Pal, taluka Raver, for scheduled tribes and the other at Erandol for *Vimukta Jatis.* The total expenditure in these schools was Rs. 39,380 and Rs. 10,887 respectively. There were four *sanskar kendras* at Khiroda, Parola, Erandol and Paldhi under the control of the Social Welfare Officer, Jalgaon, and they are inspected by the Educational Inspector personally.

Secondary Education

SECONDARY EDUCATION is now under the overall regulation of State Government which exercises its control by laying down conditions for receipt of grants-in-aid. The final high school examination that is the Secondary School Certificate Examination, is conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board and the students who pass the same are awarded Secondary School Certificates. The office of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board is located at Poona. The first examination of this Board was held in 1949. The examination provides for pupils a number of optional courses covering varied interests and aptitudes.

Statistics (1957-58).

There were 62 (including one administered by the Union Government and one by the State Government) secondary schools in the district four of which were exclusively for girls. There was only one Government Commerce High School for boys at Jalgaon. In addition there was one technical high school under the control of the Director of Technical Education. The maintenance grants paid to non-Government secondary schools in 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 3,04,178 for boys' schools and Rs. 13,055 for girls' schools.

CHAPTER 17.

Welfare Departments.

EDUCATION.

Secondary Education.

Statistics (1957-58).

The following statement shows the number of schools under different managements and the number of pupils in them:—

Head of the management (1)	Number of schools (2)	Number of pupils (3)
(1) State Government	1	93
(2) Union Government	1	150
(3) Local authorities	4	3,290
(4) Aided Private	56	16,743
Total ..	62	20,276

Secondary education was imparted mainly by private institutions aided by Government grants. The classification of the secondary schools according to the medium of instruction is given below:—

Serial No. (1)	Name of medium (2)	Number of Schools (3)
1	Marathi	58
2	Hindi	1
3	Urdu	1
4	English	2
	Total ..	62

There were 684 teachers (565 trained and 119 untrained) in secondary schools of whom 622 were men and 62 women. Besides, there were 37 special teachers and 26 part-time teachers. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in secondary schools was about 82.6.

The total expenditure on secondary education amounted to Rs. 3,74,838 in 1957-58. In the same year the Central Government contributed Rs. 22,024 to the Central Railway School, Bhusawal: the State Government Rs. 33,200 to Government Commercial High School, Jalgaon. The total grants paid to four secondary schools run by authorised municipalities amounted to Rs. 28,225.

Drawing Examinations.

DRAWING EXAMINATIONS: The drawing examinations are conducted by the Head Master, Government G. S. Commerce High School, Jalgaon. In 1957-58, the number of candidates who appeared for Elementary Drawing Examination was 470 and those who appeared for Intermediate Drawing Examination was 174.

Special Schools.

There were 31 special schools as per details given below:—

Kind of Institution	Number of Institutions
(1) Technical and Industrial Schools	2
(2) Commerce	1
(3) Gymnasia	10
(4) Music and Dancing	1
(5) Montessory Schools	8
Total ..	22

Research Institutes.

Research Institutes.—Indian Institute of Philosophy at Amalner in Jalgaon district is an independent institution, renowned for research. It was founded in 1916 with the object of encouraging persons who have already studied Western Philosophy to get a first-hand acquaintance with its Indian counterpart in general and with the *Advaita* system of Vedant in particular. The research is conducted by fellows selected every year. The minimum qualifications required of a fellow are the possession of a post-graduate degree, especially M. A. with Philosophy, of some recognised Indian University and knowledge of Sanskrit. The monthly scholarship amounts to Rs. 100 plus Rs. 20 as dearness allowance. Hostel accommodation is free. There are only five to six fellowships every year. For the last 32 years, the institute is publishing a quarterly in English in collaboration with the Indian Philosophical Congress. The institute maintains an up-to-date library which has 5,000 books on its register.

Physical Education.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION: One trained Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector looks after the physical education in the district. He visits secondary, full primary and training institutions and gives suggestions and guidance to further the cause of physical education. He also inspects the *Vyayam Shalas* run by private bodies and recommends grants. He often conducts short-term courses for primary teachers for training in physical education. The person appointed to the post of an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for physical education attends to similar work in institutions meant for girls and women.

There were in 1957-58, 54 Auxiliary Cadet Corps troops conducted by different secondary schools in Jalgaon district. The honorarium paid to Auxiliary Cadet Corps trained teachers who organised the Auxiliary Cadet Corps activities, was Rs. 5,400. The number of Auxiliary Cadet Corps teachers deputed for training at Khadakvasla in 1957-58 was ten. In 1957-58, Auxiliary Cadet Corps camps were organised at different places in the district, both for boys and for girls. In all 2,077 boys, 60 girls and 49 teachers (of whom two were ladies) participated in the activities of the camp.

CHAPTER 17.

Welfare Departments.

EDUCATION.

Sports Festival.

SPORTS FESTIVAL: The Sports Festival was conducted at taluka and district level in 1958 as usual.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRLS: In 1957-58, there were duly recognised and registered troops for boys and for girls, in which 144 boy scouts and 72 girl guides participated. There are, however, a number of unregistered scout and guide troops in Training Colleges, High Schools and Primary Schools.

Visual Education

VISUAL EDUCATION: Most of the well established secondary schools in this district have radio sets. Some schools owned 16 mm. and 35 mm. projectors in order to cater to the needs of visual education. Two or three schools also possess epidiascopes.

Medical Inspection.

MEDICAL INSPECTION: There are arrangements for medical examination of high school and Training College students by competent medical personnel.

Social Education.

SOCIAL EDUCATION: There were two Social Education Committees in this district during the year 1957-58, one for Jalgaon City and the other for Jalgaon District. The number of social education classes conducted in Jalgaon City proper was eight (three for men and five for women) for I--test. The number of literates turned out was 86 of whom 14 were men and 72 were women. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 344. The number of social education classes for I—test in the district in 1957-58 was 576 (481 for men and 95 for women) and for II—test, 240 (221 for men and 19 for women). The number of literates turned out was 3,804 of whom 2,943 were for I--test (2,504 men and 439 women) and 861 for II--test (790 men and 71 women) and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 16,077.

Village Libraries.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES: The number of village libraries in the district in 1957-58 was 412 and the total grants paid to all libraries amounted to Rs. 839. A circulating library was opened at Pimpalgaon Hareshwar during the year 1957-58 and it was found to be working satisfactorily.

Colleges.

The following two colleges are affiliated to the University of Poona for the degree courses shown against them (the date of establishment is given in brackets against each college):—

(1) Moolji Jetha Arts and Science College, Jalgaon, (1945)—

M. A. in Marathi, Sanskrit, Politics, Economics.

B. A. Special in Economics and Marathi.

B. A. General in English. Sanskrit, History, Politics, Economics, Marathi, Hindi, Psychology, Ethics and Statistics.

B. Sc. General (1) Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.

(2) Physics, Chemistry, Botany.

(3) Chemistry, Botany, Zoology.

(2) Pratap College, Amalner, (1945)—

M. A. in Marathi, Sanskrit, English, Economics, Politics.

M. Sc. Botany Research.

B. A. Special in Marathi, Economics, English.

B. A. General in Marathi, Sanskrit, English, Economics, History, Politics and Ethics and Psychology.

B. Sc. General (1) Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics.
(2) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.
(3) Chemistry, Botany and Physics.

One hostel is run in Jalgaon City for the children of the soldiers displaced in World War II. The District Soldiers' Board, Jalgaon, looks after the management of the hostel. In the year 1957 58, there were 23 students in the hostel. A separate suitable building is now being constructed for the hostel. The Collector, Jalgaon, works as the Chairman of the District Soldiers' Board. The appointment of a Hostel Superintendent is made by the Board. He is a paid servant and he stays in the hostel for 24 hours.

Sarvodaya.

In the district, there is one Sarvodaya Centre in Raver taluka in which there are in all eight primary schools out of which five are voluntary schools and the remaining three are District School Board's Schools. All the five voluntary schools are single teacher schools. They are run by the Sarvodaya management of which *Sanchalak* is the Chief Executive Officer. The number of pupils reading in schools in the Sarvodaya area is 922. The number of teachers working in these schools is 27. Their appointments and transfers are made by the Sarvodaya management.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

ALL TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS AND COURSES leading up to the diploma standard (non-university grade), excluding courses falling under the control of the University are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Bombay. Government have set up the State Council of Technical Education to advise them and make recommendations regarding:

(1) the courses and standards of instruction in technical institutions;

(2) arrangements for the periodical inspection and examination of those institutions as regards their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses of study and methods of work done;

(3) the requirements of the State in technical and industrial education;

(4) opening up of new technical institutions;

(5) conditions for recognition of new institutions;

(6) payment of grants-in-aid to institutions;

(7) appointment of boards of studies for the various branches of engineering and technology;

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TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

(8) arrangements for examinations;

(9) award of certificates and diplomas;

(10) preparation of text-books on technical subjects in Hindi and the regional languages.

The Chairman of the Council is elected by the Council and the Inspector of Technical Education (Chemical Engineering) is the Secretary of the Council.

The Director of Technical Education conducts annual examinations in the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education, Bombay, and awards certificates or diplomas to successful candidates.

The following institutions in Jalgaon district are recognised by the Department of Technical Education:—

(1) The Industrial-*cum*-Technical High School, Jalgaon, was established by Government in June 1954 under the scheme of establishment of multipurpose schools. This school admits two divisions of standards VIII-XI, one each from two local secondary schools for free instruction in technical subjects, viz., (1) Geometry and machine drawing, (2) Workshop Technology (Grade I) and (3) Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering which the students ultimately offer for the S. S. C. Examination. The tuition in non-technical subjects is given by participating schools concerned. From June 1956, a Carpentry Course of two years' duration was started in this school. The Director of Technical Education conducts the annual examinations of this course and awards certificates to the candidates passing the final year examination.

Under the scheme of establishment of multipurpose schools Government has started a Technical High School at Bhusawal. This school takes up one division of standards VIII-XI from one local secondary school for free instruction in the abovementioned technical subjects, the instruction in non-technical subjects being arranged by the parent school.

Mahila Sahakari Mandal Tailoring Classes, Jalgaon, are run privately and are recognised for tailoring courses in children's and women's garments.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Organisation.

THE MEDICAL ORGANISATION in the district is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render medical relief to the general population.

The Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, is the main Government Hospital. It is owned, staffed, financed and controlled by Government. There are also a number of Government-aided hospitals and dispensaries, which are scattered throughout the district and are doing good work in their respective areas. The aided hospitals

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MEDICAL.

Organisation.

and dispensaries are mostly owned and managed by the municipalities and Jalgaon District Local Board, Jalgaon. Under the respective Acts, the responsibility for the provision of medical relief is laid on the local bodies of the various areas. Government have prescribed that municipalities and local boards must devote at least four per cent and ten per cent respectively of their annual incomes towards medical relief. Reports are submitted each year to Government showing how far this obligation is carried out.

The medical officers in charge of the municipal and district local board dispensaries are Government servants who draw their pay and pensions directly from Government. The local bodies pay contribution to Government at the rate of Rs. 431 per month for a Maharashtra Medical Service Class II Officer, and Rs. 196 per month for Maharashtra Medical Service Class III Officer and Rs. 152-5-0 per month for Maharashtra Medical Service Class III (Ayurvedic) Officer and Government pays them an equivalent grant-in-aid. These hospitals and dispensaries are governed according to the Rules for the Regulation of Government-aided Charitable Dispensaries, 1928, whereby, among other things, the medical officers are required to perform the post-mortem and medicolegal work. The institutions are under the management of the local bodies concerned and the affairs of the institutions are supervised by a dispensary committee appointed by the District Local Board or the municipality as the case may be. In the case of hospitals and despensaries maintained by private bodies. grants equal to ¼ of their approved expenditure or equal to the actual deficit whichever is less are sanctioned from time to time as funds permit.

Civil Surgeon.

The Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, who is a Maharashtra Medical Service Class I Officer. is in charge of the civil hospital and is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district. He is directly subordinate to the Surgeon-General under the Government of Maharashtra. He is in charge of the medical arrangements of the civil hospital and exercises complete control over the medical officers in the district. He is also the head of the Government medical officers in the district and is responsible for their efficiency and discipline and proper performance by them of their duties. He is in addition, the inspecting officer of all Government-aided hospitals and dispensaries and subsidised medical practitioner centres in the district, is required to supervise the administration of the grant-in-aid dispensaries and hospitals in the district and has to take active part in the sanitary and public health matters affecting the district in collaboration with the Health Officers of the district. He has under him, inclusive of the institutions in the district, a medical staff of 24 graduates, 19 licentiates and 58 *Vaidyas*.

Civil Hospital, Jalgaon.

The Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, is a general hospital. which provides for treatment of almost all the diseases. It is a 87-bed hospital with an out-patient department, T. B. Clinic, Leprosy Clinic, V. D. Clinic, Midwifery, Ophthalmic Department, Dental Department,

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Welfare Departments.
MEDICAL.
Civil Hospital, Jalgaon.

Laboratory and X-Ray Department. Major and minor operations are performed at this hospital, with the help of the Honorary Surgeon and other medical officers at the hospital. It is fairly well-equipped. The public of Jalgaon and the surrounding towns and villages takes advantage of the facilities provided in the hospital. During 1958, the total number of indoor patients treated in this hospital was 3,301 and of outdoor patients 20,525 and the daily average was 9.04 and 56.23 respectively. The expenditure on the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, in 1958 was Rs. 2,32,616.

There is an advisory committee attached to this hospital, composed of the Civil Surgeon as the Chairman and six other members. The functions of this committee are to help the management of the hospital by keeping the authorities informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public and advising the medical officer in charge of all measures of reforms to be carried out in connection with the welfare of the patients. The Departmental rules provide for the election to the committee of representatives from the District Local Board and Jalgaon Municipality and also for nomination of two ladies.

The present paid staff of the hospital consists of the Civil Surgeon (M. M. S. Class I), three M. M. S. Class III Officers and an Honorary Medical Officer. The Civil Surgeon assigns duties to these officers but has no power to punish them and must report to the Surgeon-General cases requiring disciplinary action.

In addition to the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, there are dispensaries located at Bhusawal, Yawal, Chopda, Amalner, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Pachora, Jamner, Edlabad, Chalisgaon, Parola and Raver.

Training School for Nurses.

At the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, there is a training school for general nursing and midwifery.

Cottage Hospital.

A cottage hospital was recently started at Chopda in the district. A M. M. S. Class II Officer is in charge of the hospital. The hospital provides about 20 to 25 indoor beds with facility for out-patients.

Mobile Dispensary.

A Government Mobile Dispensary was started since 18th April 1959. It has been provided with a mobile van fully equipped with medicines and an adequate staff. The mobile dispensary has visited most of the villages in deep forest areas of the Satpuda Hills, of the four talukas of Raver, Yawal, Chopda and Edlabad and rendered medical aid to scheduled tribe areas.

Rural Medical Relief.

There are 23 Subsidised Medical Practitioner centres in the district located at Shrisal, Ainpur, Vidhoda, Ghodgaon, Chandsar, Kasoda, Vaghali, Kanalda, Antugi, Lasur, Betawad, Kurhad, Gorad, Lonaji, Kingaon. Tamaswadi, Shelave, Lohare, Bhokar, Nimkhed, Virwade, Salve and Amalgaon.

This scheme was introduced in 1936 to induce qualified medical practitioners to settle in rural areas. Under this scheme the practitioners receive a monthly subsidy and travelling allowance

Rural Medical Relief.

and limited supply of medicines. An Allopathic Subsidised Medical Practitioner gets Rs. 80 per month. Travelling allowance is paid at the rate of Rs. 37-8-0 per month to all the Subsidised Medical Practitioners. Allopathic Subsidised Medical Practitioners are supplied with medicines worth Rs. 500 per year and Ayurvedic Subsidised Medical Practitioners are supplied with medicines worth Rs. 300 per year. Four-fifths of the expenditure is borne by Government and one-fifth by the District Local Board.

Village aid Centres.

There are 48 village aid centres in the district. Under this scheme, Government gives an honorarium of Rs. 10 per month to a school teacher of a primary school who is trained in first-aid. A grant of Rs. 100 is given for the supply of medicines. The village aid worker is required to give first-aid and treat common ailments like malaria, scabies, worms, cough, etc., at the centre only. He is not required to tour the villages as a Subsidised Medical Practitioner.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH. Organisation.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH of the district is looked after by three agencies, *viz.*, the Public Health Department of the State, local bodies and village panchayats.

At the head of the Public Health Department is the Director of Public Health for Maharashtra who has his headquarters at Poona. The whole area of the new State is divided into four divisions and each division is directly under the charge of the Deputy Director of Public Health Services. The district of Jalgaon is included in the Bombay Division. The Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Bombay Division, has his headquarters at Poona temporarily. The District Health Officer represents the Public Health Department, and is the head of the district for all public health matters except malaria which is under care of a Malaria Medical Officer of Class II cadre. He is directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Public Health (Malaria and Filaria) whose headquarters are at Poona. The District Health Officer organises measures on public sanitation and hygiene in fairs and festivals; investigates the causes, origin and spread of diseases, both epidemic and endemic, and adopts preventive measures to control such diseases especially cholera, small-pox, plague, guineaworm and enteric infections. He inspects and advises municipalities, village panchayats and other village authorities about health, sanitation, drainage and water-supply; inspects child welfare, maternity, family planning and leprosy centres, and looks to industrial and school hygiene, recommends the issue of licenses for cinema theatres and other places of public amusement, inspects sites for school buildings, factories, burial grounds, village extensions, etc., and gives opinion on their suitability from the public health point of view. He also carries out health education with the help of his subordinate staff. The District Health Officer and the Malaria Medical Officer for the district have under them an adequate staff and the necessary equipment.

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Welfare Departments.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Primary Health Centres.

The Medical Officers in charge of primary health centres are responsible for rendering preventive as well as curative medicines to the population within the area comprising the primary health centre. At present (1960) there are six primary health centres in this district located at Edlabad, Varangaon, Talegaon, Khedgaon. Adawad and Wadadi.

It is proposed to establish primary health centres at Jamner, Bhadgaon, Amalner and Parola.

Maternal and Child Health Centres.

There are two maternal and child health centres in the district working under the supervision of the Medical Officers in charge of District Local Board Dispensaries at Bhadgaon and Bodwad. Each centre is staffed with two nurse-midwives. They attend to about 10,000 people.

Epidemic Medical Officers.

The main duty of the Epidemic Medical Officer is to control epidemics, and in non-epidemic times to adopt *inter-epidemic* measures (i.e., measures for prevention of possible epidemics), and also to render medical relief in rural areas. An epidemic van has been provided for the district and the Epidemic Medical Officers have to rush to the spot on the first report of an outbreak of an epidemic disease.

Sanitary Inspectors.

The district is divided into five circles and one Sanitary Inspector is placed in charge of each circle. The one posted at district head-quarters is designated as Senior Sanitary Inspector who has to supervise all other circles in the district besides his own. The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for all public health matters in his charge, including assistance in the control of epidemics. He conducts regular inspection of the work of vaccinators. With the intention of improving the standard of vaccination and the sanitation in rural areas, Government have a scheme to replace the existing vaccinators by persons holding the qualifications of a Sanitary Inspector. The latter are styled as Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.

Vaccinators

The main duty of vaccinators is to carry out vaccination in their respective areas. They also assist in the execution of anti-epidemic measures, and in sanitation of villages with the help of the sanitary squads under them. The main duty of the squad is to improve the sanitation of the villages which have no panchayats. They construct soakage pits, manure pits. trench latrines, drain and fill mosquito breeding sites and also clean the surroundings of the schools, wells, etc.

Mukadam.

The Mukadam supervises and guides the squads in their work. In times of epidemics the services of squads are utilised for anti-epidemic measures under the supervision and guidance of Sanitary Inspectors and Epidemic Medical Officers.

Obligatory duties of Local Bodies.

Public vaccination and execution of measures necessary for public health are the obligatory duties of municipalities in urban areas. and of the District Local Boards in rural areas. The District Health Officer advises these bodies in respect of public health and sanitary problems.

Municipalities.

There are 13 municipalities in the district, of which four are borough municipalities (viz., Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner and Chalisgaon) and the rest district municipalities. There are four Sanitary Inspectors in Jalgaon Municipality, three in Bhusawal, two in Chalisgaon, and one each in the remaining municipalities except Savda. The municipalities receive Government subsidy towards the pay and allowances of the sanitary staff. The Sanitary Inspectors bring to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Officer of the municipality, the defects noticed by them during their rounds, and the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Officer takes action according to the powers vested in him by the byelaws. There is one vaccinator for Jalgaon, one for Bhusawal and one for Amalner. These are Government vaccinators and a contribution towards their pay and allowances is recovered by Government from the municipalities concerned.

District Local Board.

There is no Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector in the employ of the District Local Board. There are 22 vaccinators (including two candidate vaccinators) under its employ. The expenditure on pay and allowances of vaccinators is borne by Government in the first instance and subsequently fixed contribution is recovered from the District Local Board. In times of epidemics, if the expenditure exceeds Rs. 10,000, only fifty per cent grant-in-aid is sanctioned by Government. In villages having panchayats, sanitation is looked after by the panchayats who appoint the conservancy staff under the supervision of the Revenue Department. The sanitary arrangements made by the village panchayats are inspected by the officers of the Public Health Department, and the defects are brought to the notice of the President. The village panchayats are empowered to levy taxes to enable them to meet the expenses towards improvements of the village water-supply, etc. In villages which have no panchayats the District Local Board deals directly with complaints relating to sanitary conditions, water-supply, etc.

Chief Diseases.

The following table gives the number of deaths due to chief diseases in Jalgaon district from 1951 to 1959:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO CHIEF DISEASES IN JALGAON DISTRICT

Year (1)	Cholera (2)	Small-pox (3)	Plague (4)	Fevers (5)	Respiratory Diseases (6)	Dysentary and Diarrhoea (7)
1951 ..	30	1,960	..	8,988	2,593	473
1952 ..	3	13	..	7,563	2,705	471
1953 ..	1,507	14	..	9,535	5,212	476
1954 ..	5	119	..	15,406	4,815	1,100
1955 ..	4	196	..	13,879	4,722	922
1956 ..	230	134	..	13,549	4,856	902
1957 ..	112	96	..	15,824	5,576	1,232
1958 ..	720	846	..	18,991	5,605	1,420
1959 ..	4	128	..	14,475	5,325	1,154

CHAPTER 17. — Welfare Departments. PUBLIC HEALTH. Chief Diseases. *Leprosy.*

The important diseases prevailing in this district are tuberculosis, leprosy, and epidemic diseases like cholera and small-pox.

Government of Maharashtra have established a Leprosy Subsidiary Centre at Savda, taluka Raver, to treat leprosy patients in the selected project area of Yawal and Raver talukas. The centre carries out survey, education and treatment. It conducts clinics at (1) Raver, (2) Savda, (3) Nimbhora, (4) Khiroda in Raver taluka and (5) Yawal, (6) Hingone, (7) Padalse and (8) Faizpur in Yawal taluka.

In addition to the above centre two other institutions, viz., Purva Khandesh Kushta Sewa Mandal and the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Unit, Jamner, are engaged in controlling leprosy in Jalgaon district.

Malaria.

A Malaria survey of this district was carried out for the first time in 1948-49 The cumulative spleen rate was 23.9 per cent for the whole district, and Malaria was found to be prevalent throughout the district.

The examination of blood smears for child parasite rate and infant parasite rate showed that the child parasite rate was 16.05 per cent and infant parasite rate was 17.08 per cent, the parasite found being *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*. The entomological work during the survey period showed that *A. culicifacies* is the vector species, and the transmission starts from July and ends in December.

The measures to control Malaria were started in the year 1953 with the establishment of National Malaria Control Unit in the district. Two rounds of spray per year with D. D. T. 75 per cent wettable powder were given in the district from 1953 onwards except during the years 1956 and 1957 when only one round was given. These spraying operations, twice a year during the transmission season, are continued, and the results achieved are as under:—

Year (1)	Spleen rate (2)	Child parasite rate (3)	Infant parasite rate (4)
1948	23·90	16·50	17.80
1953	4·62	3·12	2·06
1954	2·99	0·32	2·19
1955	1·96	..	..
1956	0·07	..	..
1957	0·36	..	..
1958	0·02	..	..
1959	0·18	..	..

CHAPTER 17. — Welfare Departments. PUBLIC HEALTH. Chief Diseases. *Malaria.*

All the spraying operations are managed by this Unit except in the three borough municipalities, where the insecticide is supplied by Government and the labour and spraying equipment by the municipalities.

From the year 1958, the Malaria Control Programme is converted into the Malaria Eradication Programme. The spraying operations will be discontinued from 1961-62 and those of surveillance will commence and last up to 1964. It is expected that Malaria would be eradicated completely by 1964 with the full co-operation of the people.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 1958, 808 deaths were recorded on account of this disease.

Guinea-worm.

This is not a common disease in the district as the main supply of water in all the towns and villages is either from rivers or draw wells.

Epidemics.

In urban areas it is the statutory duty of the municipalities to provide special medical aid, and accommodation for the sick in the time of epidemic diseases, and to take such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak or to suppress and prevent recurrence of the disease. In rural areas this responsibility rests with the District Local Board. According to Government Resolution, General Administration Department, No. 1773/33, dated the 23rd April 1945. the Board is required to set apart annually a lump sum equal to average of the amount spent during the preceding three years for expenditure in connection with epidemics. A grant is placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for the emergency measures. The Collector is empowered to take action in consultation with the District Health Officer if he finds the measures taken by the Board inadequate. Similar powers have also been conferred on the Collector in respect of urban areas. The District Local Board is helped in its task by the District Health Officer and the nucleus staff under him. The services of the Dispensary Medical Officers and the Subsidised Medical Practitioners are also utilised.

The incidence of cholera and small pox during the nine years, i.e., from 1951 to 1959 is given below:—

INCIDENCE OF CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

Year	Cholera		Small-pox	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1951	N.A.	30	N.A.	1,960
1952	N.A.	3	N.A.	13
1953	3,177	1,507	76	14
1954	116	5	781	119
1955	9	4	1,690	196
1956	741	230	922	134
1957	366	112	700	96
1958	2,955	720	6,273	46
1959	N.A.	4	336	128

CHAPTER 17.

Welfare Departments.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Epidemics.

Cholera.

Cholera.—The main season for outbreak of cholera is the rainy season, but occasionally in summer also, when there is scarcity of water, spread of infection takes place through rivers and water sources. The infection may also spread into the district from the adjoining Dhulia, Nasik and Buldana districts. Well in advance of the summer season the sanitary staff is directed to undertake disinfection of water-supplies, and a temporary staff of inoculators is appointed to perform anti-cholera inoculations on a mass scale particularly in those villages which are situated on the riversides, and which are threatened every year by cholera. In times of epidemics, the sanitary staff and the epidemic medical officers take preventive measures. Segregation and treatment of cases is undertaken by the epidemic medical officers, with the help of the staff of the primary health centres. If the existing staff of the district proves inadequate, the Director of Public Health, Poona, is requested to send one of the mobile hospital units.

Small-pox.

Small-pox.—Small-pox prevails every year in a mild epidemic form and the disease is brought under control mainly by means of mass vaccinations.

Plague.

Plague.—The disease is completely absent from the district since 1948. This district has seldom been visited by plague even in the past.

Fairs.

FAIRS: Every year the following fairs are held in the district and these are managed by the local bodies:—

Name of fair (1)	Time (2)	Number of pilgrims (3)
1. Changdeo Jatra, Changdeo Village, Edlabad Peta.	Magh Vadya 14, February.	30,000
2. Sakharam Maharaj Fair, Amalner Town.	Chaitra 15, April ..	50,000

The sanitary arrangements of these fairs are organised by the respective village panchayats and the municipalities under the supervision of the staff of the Public Health Department. Pilgrim tax is not levied at any of the *jatras* in the district.

Famine Relief.

FAMINE RELIEF: When famine and scarcity conditions are declared to exist in the district, the District Health Officer is under the general orders of the Collector in so far as medical and sanitary arrangements for scarcity or famine relief works are concerned.

Health Propaganda.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA: Health propaganda is carried on by all the members of health staff. Magic lantern, lectures and health talks are given on subjects such as nutritious food, prevention of blindness, school hygiene, leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, small-pox,

cholera, typhoid, etc. At the time of fairs public health exhibitions are arranged where models and posters on health are exhibited, and educative films shown by the propaganda van of the department.

School Hygiene and Medical Inspection of School Children.

SCHOOL HYGIENE: The Epidemic Medical Officers and Medical Officers in charge of the primary health centres carry on regular medical examination of school children during the course of their tours, and distribute drugs for minor ailments, and vitamin tablets to children suffering from deficiency diseases. Propaganda with the help of magic lantern or films is carried on to educate school children in personal hygiene.

Vital Statistics.

VITAL STATISTICS: The compilation of statistics of birth and deaths for Jalgaon is done in the office of the Assistant Director of Public Health, in charge of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, Poona. In the municipal area, the municipality concerned maintains the register of births and deaths, and forwards monthly extracts to the Assistant Director of Public Health, in charge of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, Poona. In rural areas the register is maintained by village officers and monthly extracts are sent by them to the taluka officers for transmission to the Assistant Director of Public Health concerned.

Water Supply.

WATER SUPPLY: There are only two towns in Jalgaon district which have a piped water supply, viz., Jalgaon and Bhusawal. Two other towns and a few villages have also recently installed water storage system, and made distribution through pipes at stand-posts only. Under the Block Development activities, schemes for sinking wells for portable water-supply in the villages are being executed.

Malaria Organization.

MALARIA ORGANISATION: The undermentioned staff works in the Malaria Organisation in Jalgaon under the guidance of Medical Officer, National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit.

Medical Officer.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER (Class II) guides the spraying operations in the whole district, which are carried out between 16th May to 15th October each year, and then carries out an annual survey for assessment of results.

Assistant Unit Officer.

ASSISTANT UNIT OFFICER: The Medical Officer is assisted in his day-to-day work by the Assistant Unit Officer, who is a Class III Officer.

Malaria Supervisor.

MALARIA SUPERVISOR: The whole district is divided into five sub-units. Four of those sub-units are in charge of a Malaria Supervisor, who is a Class III Officer and assisted by a Malaria Inspector, who is a trained Sanitary Inspector. The fifth sub-unit is in charge of a Malaria Inspector. The most important duty of the Malaria Supervisor and Malaria Inspector is to carry out the spraying operations in their areas properly with the help of the spraying squads. During the non-spraying season they are expected to help the Medical Officer in carrying out the survey and examination of blood smears and all other work. They have

CHAPTER 17. Welfare Departments. PUBLIC HEALTH. Malaria Supervisor.

also to maintain proper records and accounts of the materials given to them for the work. Each sub-unit is provided with a vehicle for carrying men and material during the spraying seasons.

Malaria Inspector.

MALARIA INSPECTOR: The Malaria Inspectors are expected to help the Malaria Supervisors in the spraying operations, proper maintenance of records and accounts and in all other work relating to the sub-unit.

Technicians.

TECHNICIANS: There are two technicians who are Class III Officers. They examine the blood smears collected in the field during the survey period, and keep an up-to-date record of all the laboratory work in the unit office. They also examine and keep record of all the blood smears received from various dispensaries in the district.

Insect Collector.

INSECT COLLECTOR: There are two Insect Collectors who visit one village a day and collect mosquitoes from each "catching station" in that village. There are six houses fixed in each village as catching stations. There are 12 villages between two Insect Collectors in four talukas—Chopda, Yawal, Pachora and Bhadgaon. The numbers and species of mosquitoes caught are carefully recorded.

Havildar.

HAVILDAR: In this district there are 41 havildars appointed for five months during the spraying season from 16th May to October. They carry out the DDT spraying operations in the area allotted to them, and maintain proper records and accounts of materials issued to them from time to time for the above job. They work under the direct guidance and supervision of the Malaria Supervisor and Malaria Inspector. Each havildar has a batch of five sepoys under him who carry out actual spraying.

Office.

OFFICE: The office of the Malaria Eradication Unit, Jalgaon, has the required staff on the establishment side and the necessary equipment for the spraying of DDT.

Other Activities.

The Malaria Eradication Programme in the major municipalities, i.e., with a population of 40,000 and over is carried out by the municipalities. The Government gives them the insecticides emulsifier and solvents. Expenditure on labour and equipment is to be borne by the municipality concerned. In the district there are three such municipalities, viz., (1) Jalgaon, (2) Amalner and (3) Bhusawal.

Spraying Operations.

In the whole district except in the three major municipalities, two rounds are carried out with 75 per cent wettable powder (DDT) from 16th May to 15th October, each round having two and a half months duration. In the three municipalities only one round of spraying is carried out in July and August with Technical DDT (100%).

Assessment of Results.

For the assessment of results 11 villages are selected from where at least 20,000 children are examined to determine the spleen rate. Five thousand blood smears from children between 2 years and 10

years are collected to determine the child parasite rate and 1,000 smears are collected from children below 12 months to determine the infant parasite rate.

Morbidity Figures

The total patients attending the various dispensaries in the district and the number of malaria cases are collected from 17 dispensaries in the district which are functioning for over a long period.

Family Planning.

It has now been generally recognised that family planning is of vital importance in the context of our rapidly growing population and poor economic conditions. To raise the standard of living of the community and to ensure health and happiness of families birth rate needs to be reduced. To achieve this object, rural family planning centres are opened in association with primary health centres and maternal and child health centres. Rural family planning centres were established at the primary health centres at Adavad and Edlabad, till the end of 1959. Urban centres are opened by voluntary organisations and local bodies on grant-in-aid basis. The grant in-aid is sanctioned by Government of India on recommendations from the Director of Public Health, Poona.

In addition to the existing staff of the primary health centres, a social worker or a field worker is attached to the centre in order to promote the cause of family planning among the public. Family planning has become a part of the general public health programme. Contraceptives approved by Government of India are distributed according to the Central Government's instructions. The Family Planning Officer at the Directorate at Poona directs, co-ordinates and guides all family planning activities.

Leprosy

LEPROSY: To control the spread of leprosy Government has established one Leprosy Subsidiary Centre at Savda. The centre started functioning since January 1958. The activities are concentrated in a selected area. The following staff has been sanctioned for the centre as per pattern prescribed by Government of India: one Medical Officer (Class II), one Medical Social Worker, four Non-Medical Assistants or Health Visitors and other subordinate staff. The activities of the centre include: (1) case finding programme through leprosy surveys, (2) treatment of all leprosy cases, (3) follow up of healthy contacts of patients, (4) publicity and health education regarding leprosy and (5) welfare activities for the patients and dependents.

Three Survey, Education and Treatment Units have also been established, viz., at Jalgaon, Edlabad and Chalisgaon. The object of the Survey, Education and Treatment Units is to control the spread of leprosy in a given area by mass treatment of all leprosy cases by modern methods. These Units are attached to Civil Hospital and Dispensaries. One trained Leprosy Assistant has been appointed at each unit. He works under the supervision of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary or hospital. Each Unit covers a population of 50,000. A Leprosy Assistant visits the village, makes friendship with the people and gives them information about the disease.

CHAPTER 17. — Welfare Departments. PUBLIC HEALTH. *Leprosy.*

The voluntary organisation known as Purva Khandesh Kushta Seva Mandal, Bhusawal, is also doing anti-leprosy work. The Government has paid grant-in-aid to this Institution for establishment of one Survey, Education and Treatment Unit in municipal area of Bhusawal taluka and the other at Varangaon in Bhusawal taluka.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

LABOUR. Organisation.

ALL THE OFFICERS DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, is the head of all such offices. The Commissioner of Labour has now under him three Deputy Commissioners of Labour (two at Bombay and one at Nagpur); 16 Assistant Commissioners of Labour Welfare, viz., 12 at Bombay, one at Poona, two at Nagpur and one at Aurangabad; Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay; Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances and Government Labour Officer, Bombay. He supervises and co-ordinates the working of the above-mentioned offices under his control.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) which was hitherto a separate office was amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner of Labour with effect from 16th August 1958. The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, administers the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act. In addition the office performs the following functions:—

1. Compilation and publication of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class in Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded.

2. Conducting socio-economic surveys into the conditions of labour.

3. Compiling and disseminating information on labour matters in general and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production, trade unions, etc., in particular.

4. Collection of statistics under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

5. Publication of two monthlies, viz.,

(i) *The Labour Gazette, and*

(ii) *The Industrial Court Reporter.*

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Union Government is the appropriate authority to deal with industrial disputes concerning industries carried on by them or under their authority or by the Railway Board. Conciliation work in other labour disputes arising in the district is done by the Assistant Commissioner

of Labour, Aurangabad, who has been notified as Conciliator and Conciliation Officer under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and the Industrial Disputes Act, respectively.

One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Bombay, has been appointed as Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and has jurisdiction over the State. He has under him an Assistant Registrar who also functions at Bombay. The Registrar's work which is of a quasi-judicial nature falls under the following heads, viz., (a) recognition of undertakings and occupations : (b) registration of unions ; (c) maintenance of approved lists of unions ; (d) registration of agreements, settlements, submissions and awards and maintenance of a list of joint committees constituted under section 48 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Labour Unions.

LABOUR UNIONS: In the Jalgaon district there are three unions registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act in the Cotton Textile Industry, viz., (i) The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner—membership 1,603, (ii) Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon—membership 786, (iii) Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Jalgaon—membership 733. There are two unions—one in the Silk Textile Industry, viz., Hindustan Silk Mill Kamgar Union, (Pimprala) Jalgaon—membership 112 and the other in the Banking Industry, viz., Central Co-operative Bank Staff Union, Jalgaon—membership 253. All the unions are also entered in the list of approved unions under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Two joint committees are registered, one in the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Amalner and the other in the Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon.

Undertakings.

UNDERTAKINGS: Three undertakings in the Cotton Textile Industry, one in the Silk Textile Industry and 42 in the Banking Industry have been recognised in the district under section 11 (1) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. No undertaking in the district has been recognised in any of the other industries covered by the Act.

One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State under section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. He is assisted in his work by the Assistant Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (in addition to the duties of the Assistant Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act).

The work in connection with the administration of this Act includes the registration of trade unions under the Act, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the unions and preparation of the annual report on the working of the Act in the State based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by the registered trade unions under section 28 of the Act.

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Welfare Departments.

LABOUR.

Undertakings

On 31st December 1957, there were 60 unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in the Jalgaon district. Of these, 22 unions belonged to the "Manufacturing" group, 18 to the "Services" group, eight to the "Miscellaneous" group, five to the "Agriculture and Allied Activities" group, three to "Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services" group, two to "Transport, Storage and Communications" group and one to "Commerce" group. The remaining one union was a State Federation from the "Agriculture and Allied Activities" group.

Cost of Living Index.

"CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS: The office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, compiles every month consumer price index number for working class for Jalgaon City in the district with 1939 as the base year.

Wages and Earnings.

WAGES AND EARNINGS: The Industrial Court has fixed the rate of minimum wage payable to a worker at Rs. 26 for a month of 26 working days in respect of Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon; Shri Laxminarayan Mills Co., Ltd., Chalisgaon and Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Amalner. As regards dearness allowance payable to the workers of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon and Shri Laxminarayan Mills Co., Ltd., Chalisgaon, the Industrial Court has directed that an increase of 10% in dearness allowance calculated on the basis of 1.28 pies per day rise of a point in the consumer price index number should be granted to the workers. In respect of the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Amalner, it has been agreed between the parties that dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.56 per day for number of working days in a month up to 30th September 1958 shall be paid to the workers and thereafter the rate of dearness allowance shall be Rs. 1.62 per day. It has also been agreed that if and when the aforesaid figures exceed the present rate of dearness allowance as awarded by the Industrial Court on the basis of 73.32 neutralisation, dearness allowance on the basis of lower figures shall be payable.

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed the rates of minimum wages for different categories of workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) in respect of employments in any (i) rice mill, flour mill or *dal* mill, (ii) tobacco (including *bidi*-making) manufactory, (iii) oil mill, (iv) local authority, (v) work relating to construction or maintenance of roads or building operations, (vi) stone-breaking or stone-crushing, (vii) Public Motor Transport, (viii) tanneries and leather manufactory, (ix) industry in which process of printing by letter-press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or book-binding is carried on, (x) cotton-ginning and cotton-pressing manufactory, specified in Schedule I to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The rates fixed have been published in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, with the Bombay Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act (LXXIX of 1948) has been applied in the district to the municipal areas of Amalner, Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Pachora and Chopda.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 are applicable to the Jalgaon district. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has not, however, been extended to the district.

A Labour Officer has been appointed at Jalgaon to be in charge of Jalgaon and Dhulia districts. The post of a Labour Officer was created under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 and this office was opened in the year 1939. This Act was subsequently replaced by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, which is a State Act. He is notified as Inspector under Government Labour Officer, Bombay and the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The Labour Officer is appointed primarily to implement the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. He is Class II Gazetted Officer. He works under the Government Labour Officer, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The Labour Officer is appointed primarily to implement the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, which is a State Act and is also notified as Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act. In addition, he has been appointed as an Additional Inspector of Factories in respect of certain sections pertaining to the welfare provisions under the Factories Act, 1948. The powers conferred and the duties imposed on a Labour Officer under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are not restricted to any particular section under that Act; but are scattered throughout the whole Act. However, the main powers and the duties of the Labour Officer are mainly given in Chapter VI and section 34 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. For the purposes of exercising his powers and performing his duties, a Labour Officer may enter any place used for any industry, any place used for the office of any union and any premises provided by an employer for the residence of his employees and he is entitled to call for and inspect all the relevant documents which he may deem necessary for the due discharge of his duties and powers under this Act. He has also power of convening a meeting of employees for any of the purposes of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act on the premises where the employees are employed and he may require the employer to affix a written notice of the meeting at such conspicuous place as he may order. A Labour Officer is charged with the duties of watching the interest of employees and promoting harmonious relations between the employers and the employees, of investigating the grievances of employees who are not members of the approved unions and of members of an approved union on the request of such a union, of representing to the employers such grievances and of making recommendations to them in respect of

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the same and of reporting to the State Government the existence of any industrial dispute of which no notice of change has been given together with the names of the parties thereto. A Labour Officer in certain contingencies acts as a representative of the employees if so authorised by them and where a representative union does not exist and he is not authorised also by the employees to act as their representative and where the employees themselves have not elected their own representative from amongst them, then he becomes the representative *suo motu*. In short, a Labour Officer has to work as a sort of a residual representative of the employees. He has also to help a representative and an approved union. He has always to be in touch with the changes in the labour situation in the undertakings in the various industries covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and to report major and important incidents to his superior officers and to Government. He intervenes whenever there is a stoppage or strike and gives correct legal guidance and advice to the employees involved in such incidents and he does likewise in respect of employers in connection with the closures and lock-outs which may not be legal. In short, he explains the correct position under law to the parties concerned with a view to see that any illegal action on their part is rectified by them without any delay. The Labour Officer is probably the only executive officer envisaged under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act by virtue of powers conferred on him under section 82 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act under which. except the persons affected by any offence under the Act, who can make a complaint to the Labour Court, the Labour Court constituted under the said Act cannot take cognizance of any offence for constituting such offence. In addition to the above, a Labour Officer can also start proceedings in a Labour Court under section 79 read with section 78 of the said Act. He also informally advises the trade unions whenever they seek his advice on labour matters. For the purpose of certification of Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, the Labour Officer helps the Commissioner of Labour who is the Certifying Officer under that Act in holding elections of the workmen concerned for the purpose of getting the names of the representatives who are to be associated with the discussions when the draft Standing Orders are to be certified.

Minimum Wages Act.

So far as the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the Jalgaon district is concerned, the establishments in the scheduled employments are looked after by the Inspector of Notified Factories stationed at Jalgaon except the work under the Act at District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters pertaining to the employment under Local Authorities which is looked after by the District Labour Officer, Jalgaon.

Industrial Arbitration.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION: The Court of Industrial Arbitration (or the Industrial Court as it is commonly referred to), Bombay, as constituted under section 10 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, has jurisdiction over the whole State except Vidarbha region where the State Industrial Court, Nagpur, is functioning under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act.

Industrial Arbitration.

The duties and powers of the Industrial Court are detailed in Chapter XIII of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, as a Court of Arbitration in industrial disputes referred to it by the Government, the representative unions, and jointly by the parties to a dispute. In its appellate jurisdiction it decides appeals, referred to it from the decisions of the Labour Courts, the Wage Boards, the Registrar appointed under Bombay Industrial Relations Act. 1946, and the Commissioner of Labour. References on points of law can be made to it by the Conciliator, Commissioner of Labour, Labour Courts, Wage Boards and by Government. The Government may also make a reference to it for a declaration whether a proposed strike. lock-out, closure or stoppage would be illegal. It also hears appeals in criminal cases, pertaining to offences under the Act. from the decisions of the Labour Courts.

There are two Labour Courts in the State, both at Bombay. The Labour Court, Bombay, exercises jurisdiction over the Jalgaon district. These courts are presided over by the Labour Court Judges. The Labour Court decides disputes regarding orders passed by an employer under the Standing Orders governing the relations between employee and employer, changes made in industrial matters, and special disputes referred to it under the Act. It has also powers to decide upon the legality or otherwise of a strike, lock-out, closure, stoppage or change. The Labour Court has also jurisdiction to try persons for offences punishable under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Wage Boards.

WAGES BOARDS: There are three Wage Boards appointed for the whole State, one each for the cotton textile industry, silk textile industry and the sugar industry. A separate Wage Board has also been constituted for Vidarbha region. The Wage Boards are to decide such disputes as are referred to them by the State Government under sections 86-C, and 86-KK of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Factory Department.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT: The Factory Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, but the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control of the technical side of the work of the department over the whole State. The department is responsible mainly for the administration of the Factories Act (LXIII of 1948), but the administration of the following Acts has also been assigned to it:—

(1) The Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936).

(2) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925), section 9, regarding approval of plan of new ginning factories.

(3) The Employment of Children Act (XXXVI of 1938).

(4) The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act (VII of 1929).

(5) The Minimum Wages Act (XI of 1948).

(6) The Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act (XL of 1953).

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Factory Department.

The department has a sub-office at Jalgaon in charge of an Inspector of Notified Factories, an Officer belonging to the General State Service. The jurisdiction of this office extends over the Jalgaon district. The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the management of the factories to which the Act is applicable. He is also responsible for the enforcement of the other enactments with the administration of which the Factory Department has been entrusted. His activities also extend to securing labour welfare amenities such as education, recreation and sports, co-operative societies and housing. Under section 8 (4) of the Factories Act, the District Magistrate of Jalgaon is also an Inspector for the district. In addition, all Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris and the officers of the Public Health Department have been appointed as additional Inspectors for certain provisions of the Act. Under rules made in accordance with section 9, the full-time Inspector (but not an Additional Inspector) has power to prosecute, conduct or defend before a court any complaint or other proceeding arising under the Act in discharge of his duties as Inspector.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT: Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Greater Bombay. The Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to the Western and Central Railways and the hydro-electric companies under the management of Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd. arising in the State irrespective of the district in which they occur. The Commissioner has also general jurisdiction over the whole State.

The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Jalgaon district, is *ex-officio* Commissioner for the district.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, jurisdiction over the whole State is to enable him to settle the cases with insurance companies and other firms which have their heads offices in Bombay. But as this arrangement necessarily entails certain amount of overlapping, Government have issued instructions under section 20 (2) of the Act for distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioner. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised—

(*a*) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8;

(*b*) to issue notices to, and to receive applications from dependants in cases of deposits under these sub-sections; and

(*c*) to receive agreements for registration under section 28, wherever the accident may have taken place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for orders to deposit compensation when

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Workmen's Compensation Act.

no deposit under section 8 (1) has been received, and other applications provided for in section 22 of the Act should be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to employers under section 10-A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the districts are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioners and reports of fatal accidents made under section 10-B are also received by them. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under section 10-A, the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passes the original orders.

As regards the cases arising out of accidents on the Southern Railway, they are dealt with by the *ex-officio* Commissioners concerned.

Payment of Wages Act.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936: In the Jalgaon district the Civil Judge has been appointed authority for the areas within his jurisdiction.

Minimum Wages Act.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948: The Civil Judges who have been appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act have been appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdiction.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department.

STEAM BOILERS AND SMOKE NUISANCE DEPARTMENT: The function of this department is to carry out yearly inspection of steam boilers after they are registered in this State or after recording their transfer from other States and to grant working certificates thereof to ensure their safe working and also to prevent emission of smoke from furnaces and chimneys in excess of legal limits and to prevent any new furnaces being erected before plans are approved by this department. The Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, is in operation so far in Sholapur City in addition to the Greater Bombay area. The department conducts examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and of proficiency as engineers.

There are about 124 working boilers located in the Jalgaon district. Inspection of these boilers for renewal of Boiler Certificates is carried out by an Inspector whose headquarters are in Bombay. For this purpose the Inspector visits the district twice a year. This Inspector also inspects boilers in other districts in the Central Division, viz., Ahmadnagar, Nasik and Dhulia. The office of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Maharashtra State, who is the head of the office, is also situated at Bombay.

Persons desirous of qualifying themselves as boiler attendants and as proficiency engineers (mechanical) from this district are required to go to Bombay where these examinations are held under the auspices of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Maharashtra State.

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PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

DEPARTMENT OF PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPLETE PROHIBITION IN THE FORMER STATE of Bombay from 1st April 1950, the former Department of Excise has been designated as the Department of Prohibition and Excise. The Officer in charge of this department in the district is the Collector of Jalgaon. He is responsible to the Director of Prohibition and Excise, Maharashtra State. He is invested with various powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949) and also exercises powers under the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930), the Bombay Opium Smoking Act (XX of 1936) and the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1952, the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. Under the Bombay Prohibition Act, prohibition and restrictions have been placed on the manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, possession, use and consumption of liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp. The Collector has powers to grant, cancel or suspend licences, permits and passes under the Act.

The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Jalgaon, assists the Collector and is in actual charge of the work of the department in the district. He has under him a sub-inspector stationed at Bhusawal, who is in charge of Bhusawal, Edlabad, Yawal and Raver talukas. They have also been invested with certain powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act and the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act.

Medical Boards.

In each taluka, a Medical Board has been constituted consisting of the Medical Officer in charge of the Government, local board or municipal dispensary and a private independent medical practitioner nominated by Government. The functions of the board are to examine medically any person who applies for a permit to possess opium, *ganja* or *bhang* for personal consumption and who is directed by the Collector or an officer authorised to grant such permits, for medical examination and, on examination, to issue a medical certificate specifying the disease the applicant is suffering from and the drug recommended for personal consumption. Medical examination of applicants for permits for foreign liquor on grounds of health is done by the Government Medical Officers at the Government hospitals or dispensaries in the district. So far as the town of Jalgaon is concerned, the certificates of such examinations are issued by the Civil Surgeon himself and, at other places, they are issued by the Government Medical Officers and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon.

Enforcement Work.

The Police Department is entrusted with the work of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Prohibition Act and other allied Acts. Officers of the Prohibition and Excise Department of and above the rank of Inspector have been invested with powers to investigate offences. The Prohibition and Excise Officers pass on any information received by them in connection with prohibition offences to the Police Department and, if any prohibition cases are detected, they are handed over to

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Enforcement Work.

the police for investigation. The Home Guard Organisation also assists the police in this work. Under section 134 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, all Government officers and servants of local authorities are legally bound to assist the police and other persons authorised in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Under section 135, occupants of land or buildings, landlords of estate and owners of vessels or vehicles are, in the absence of reasonable excuse, bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or unlawful manufacture of any liquor or intoxicating drugs taking place on or in such land, building, estate, vessels or vehicles, as the case may be, to a magistrate, prohibition officer or police officer, as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All magistrates and all revenue officers of and above the rank of mamlatdar or mahalkari, and all officers of the department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of sub-inspector have been authorised under section 123 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction to arrest without warrant, any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the said Act, and to seize and detain any article which they have reason to believe to be liable to confiscation or forfeiture under the said Act. The officers, when they so arrest any person or seize and detain any such article, have to forward such person or article without unnecessary delay before the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Effects of Prohibition.

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION: As prohibition was introduced in the district in gradual stages from 1947-48, a comparison is given of the consumption of liquor and intoxicating drugs in the years 1945-46, 1950-51 (the year in which total prohibition was introduced) and 1952-53:—

	1945-46	1950-51	1952-53
Country liquor (in gallons) ..	73,202	Nil	Nil
Toddy (in gallons)	40,684	Nil	Nil
Beer (imported) (in Imperial gallons).	755	94	6
Wines (imported) (in Imperial gallons).	76	Nil	1
Ganja (in seers)	3,882	35	15
Bhang (in seers)	1,098	8	4
Opium (in seers)	939	28	14
Spirits (superior) (imported) (in Imperial gallons).	689	111	89
Spirits (cheap), Indian (in Imperial gallons).	2,516	Nil	77

The total revenue which was Rs. 23,84,000 in 1945-46 was only Rs. 57,125 in 1950-51 and Rs. 28,893 in 1952-53.

Kinds of Permits.

PERMITS: Permits of the following kinds are granted for possession, use and consumption of foreign liquor.

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Kinds of Permits.
Emergency.

Emergency permit is granted for use or consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his own use or consumption or to any head of a household for the use of his household for medicinal purpose on occasions of emergency. The permit is granted for a period not beyond 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit and for a quantity not exceeding 6⅔ fluid ounces of brandy or rum and 13⅓ fluid ounces of champagne per six months. A permit is granted to not more than one member of the household at one time. The term "household" is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as members of one domestic unit.

Health

A health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor for a quantity up to the maximum of two units* a month to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health. The permit may be granted to an applicant for a quantity exceeding two units but not more than three units a month, if the applicant at the time of making an application is more than 51 years of age, provided that—

(*a*) the applicant has made such application within three months of the expiry of the health permit held by him authorising him to consume more than two units; and

(*b*) the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board, as the case may be, recommends to such applicant a quantity in excess of two units.

This permit is usually granted for a period not exceeding that recommended by the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board, as the case may be, but such period shall not exceed six months in any case:

Provided that the permit may be granted for a period not exceeding 12 months in the case of persons over 60 years of age.

Temporary Residents.

A temporary resident's permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in any foreign country, where liquor is generally used or consumed. No permit is granted for a period beyond 31st March next following the date of its commencement. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity not exceeding four units as the Collector may fix in each case.

Visitors.

Any person visiting the State for a period not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor has to apply to the Collector. The permit is granted for a period not exceeding one week, which period the Collector may extend but in no case shall such period be extended to a total period exceeding one month. No permit is granted for a quantity exceeding one unit per week.

* One unit is equal to one quart bottle (of 26⅔ ozs) of spirit or three quart bottles of wine or nine quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength exceeding two per cent of alcohol by volume or 27 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength not exceeding two per cent of alcohol by volume.

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PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.
Kinds of Permits.
Interim.

Any person who is eligible for a permit under Rule 63, 64 or 68 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor may apply to the Collector or any other officer authorised in his behalf for an interim permit while applying for a regular permit under any of the said rules. No such permit is granted for a period exceeding two months. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity of foreign liquor as the Collector may fix, provided that such quantity shall not in any case exceed two units of foreign liquor per month if the permit-holder is not eligible for permit under Rule 63 or 68, or four units of foreign liquor per month in other cases, except with the sanction of the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

Tourist.

This is issued free to a foreign tourist holding a tourist introduction card or tourist visa. The quantity of foreign liquor granted under this permit is four units per month and the maximum period for which it is granted is one month.

Special Permit for Privileged Persons.

This permit is granted to consular officers and the members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are the nationals of a foreign State. It is also granted to their consorts and relatives. This permit is granted for any quantity of foreign liquor, if the permit-holder is a Sovereign or Head of Foreign State or his consort. If the permit-holder is any other person, the permit is granted for a quantity of foreign liquor not exceeding that which may be fixed by the State Government.

Toddy

TODDY: The possession, use, etc., of toddy is totally prohibited.

Denatured Spirit.

The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited except under permit. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit up to a maximum quantity of three bottles per month is granted for domestic purposes. The possession and use of denatured spirit for medical, industrial and scientific and such similar purpose is also regulated by the system of licences.

Country Liquor and Wine.

COUNTRY LIQUOR AND WINE. Authorisations for the use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to persons of certain communities, viz., Parsees, Jews and Christians.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium.

A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja* or *bhang* is granted only on the production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board constituted by Government for the purpose. The maximum quantity which may be allowed per month under such permit is eight tolas in the case of *ganja* or *bhang* and five tolas in the case of opium. A permit can be granted for only one of these drugs.

Use for Industrial purposes.

The possession, use, transport, sale, etc., of dangerous drugs are permitted under rules framed for the purpose. Similarly possession, use, sale, etc., of mhowra flowers, molasses, rectified spirit and absolute alcohol are also permitted for industrial, medical and similar purposes under rules made under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949.

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PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.
Neera and Palm Products.

The working of the "Neera and Palm Products Scheme" is entrusted to the Maharashtra Village Industries Board. The Board undertakes the production of neera and palm gur either upon itself or through co-operative societies or suitable institutions of constructive social workers such as (1) Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, (2) Sarvodaya Centres and (3) Ashrams. The tapping of palm trees, drawing of neera and sale and supply of neera are regulated under licences granted by the Collector under the Bombay Neera Rules, 1951.

Prohibition Sub-Committee.

DISTRICT PROHIBITION COMMITTEE: To amalgamate the activities of Government at district level, Government have set up a District Development Board in each district for advising and helping Government in respect of prohibition, rural development, labour welfare, irrigation, publicity, etc. With the setting up of the District Development Board for the Jalgaon district, the former District Prohibition Committee has been replaced by a Prohibition Sub-Committee of the District Development Board consisting of ten members. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee is a non-official, and the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Jalgaon, is its Secretary. The Sub-Committee consists of eight non-officials and two officials.

Taluka Prohibition Committee.

To make the enforcement of prohibition more effective, Taluka Prohibition Drive Committees in areas other than Project and National Extension Service areas and Community Development Blocks have been formed under the auspices of the District Development Board, Jalgaon. The mamlatdar/mahalkari of the respective taluka/mahal is the Chairman of the Committee. The Police Sub-Inspector at the taluka/mahal headquarters is the Secretary of the Committee. A representative of the taluka/mahal Home Guards Organisation is also a member of the Committee. The main functions of the Taluka Prohibition Drive Committees are: To collect information relating to prohibition offences and to pass it on to the Police Sub-Inspector in charge of the Prohibition Squad; to assist the Police to muster good Panchas, whenever necessary; to organise the programme for Prohibition Drive; to study the social and economic conditions of persons engaged in anti-prohibition activities and to suggest to its Chairman ameliorative measures for their families so that they may give up their illegal activities and take to alternative employment and to prepare and maintain the following lists:—

(*a*) list of the villages involved in illicit distillation, transport, possession and sale of liquor;

(*b*) village-wise list of persons or families involved in illicit distillation, transport, possession and sale of liquor;

(*c*) list of persons habituated to drink;

(*d*) list of persons or licensees doing tincture business or selling spirit, french polish, etc., in the areas for misuse as intoxicants.

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PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.
Special Committees.

For the purpose of assisting in the prohibition propaganda in the Project and National Extension Service areas, Special Committees of Block Advisory Committees have been constituted. The Social Education Officer of the area is the Secretary of such a Committee. These Committees have also to deal with the work relating to the enforcement of prohibition as is to be done by the Taluka Prohibition Drive Committees, in addition to the prohibition propaganda work.

Sub-Committees of Village Panchayats.

To secure assistance from the village panchayats in prohibition propaganda work, they have been directed to form Sub-Committees. These Committees are to be guided in this regard by the Social Education Officers, if the villages are in Project or National Extension Service areas, District Publicity Officers and by the Prohibition and Excise staff in other areas. Local officers such as Patils and Talathis have to assist and advise these Sub-Committees in this regard.

Sanskar Kendras.

In the Jalgaon district, there are six subsidised *Sanskar Kendras* located at Amalde, Yawal, Nagardeole, Faizpur, Hirapur and Mhalshewge.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT (BACKWARD CLASS WING).

SOCIAL WELFARE (BACKWARD CLASS WING). Organisation.

The Backward Class Department is now redesignated as the Social Welfare Department.

The new Social Welfare Department was constituted from 1st November 1956. It was formerly on a Directorate level (vide Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. BCE. 2857-D, dated 23rd September 1957). The Backward Class Welfare work done previously by the Backward Class Department is now done by the Backward Class Wing of the Social Welfare Department. The other Wing of the Social Welfare Department is the Correctional Wing. The designation of the Director of Backward Class Welfare is now changed to Director of Social Welfare who is the head of the Social Welfare Department of the Maharashtra State. He is assisted by a Joint Director of Social Welfare—an I. A. S. Officer of senior grade—who looks after the Backward Class Welfare work. The post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions is redesignated as Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Wing) and this officer assists the Director of Social Welfare in matters relating to the Correctional Wing. A third post of Deputy Director has also been created under the Social Welfare Department to look after the work other than that of Backward Class Welfare and Correctional Wing. These two posts are Class I posts. The Backward Class Wing of the Social Welfare Department aims at ameliorating the conditions of Backward Classes so that they reach the standards of other privileged sections of the society as quickly as possible.

There are no divisional offices at present. However, there are Regional Officers. The final set-up of the department after the re-organisation of States is still (July, 1959) under consideration of

CHAPTER 17. Welfare Departments. SOCIAL WELFARE (BACKWARD CLASS WING). Organisation.

Government. At the district level, the department has district officers now termed as Social Welfare Officers who are of the status of second grade mamlatdars. They execute the schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department and co-ordinate the work of Backward Class Welfare in the district in respect of Backward Class Welfare schemes implemented by the various departments of the State.

Backward Classes.

The classification of backward classes is made into three broad categories, viz., (1) The Scheduled Castes or *Harijans*, (2) the Scheduled Tribes or *Adivasis*, and (3) the other Backward Classes, who are neither Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes but socially, economically and educationally are as backward as the other two categories. The communities coming under the first two categories are notified by the Government of India under the orders of the President, for each of the States in the Indian Union. The communities coming under Other Backward Classes were recognised by the State Government as per Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. OBC. 1759-E, dated 18-5-1959. This class of other Backward Classes based previously on the basis of communities has now been abolished and a new category of Other Backward Classes based on income (annual income less than Rs. 900) has been created.

It is the policy of Government to ameliorate the conditions of backward classes so as to bring them in line with other sections of the population. A number of privileges have also been granted to backward classes by the Constitution of India, and special grants are also being paid every year by Government of India, under Article 275 (i), for ameliorating the conditions of backward classes. Besides normal concessions made available to backward classes from time to time, special schemes have been framed for them by the State Government under the Five-Year Plans and these are being implemented vigorously.

Measures for Uplift.

The disabilities of the Backward Classes are threefold: Educational, economic and social. Government has, therefore, launched a three-pronged attack with the object of eliminating these disabilities within the shortest possible time.

Education.

Education is encouraged by offering a large number of scholarships, general concession of free studentships to Backward Class students, grant of lump-sum scholarships for purchase of books and stationery, etc., and payment of examination fees, provision for hostel facilities, etc., for backward class students studying at all stages of education—primary, secondary and collegiate. Special *Ashram* schools for Scheduled Tribes, *Sanskar Kendras* and *Balwadis* are also opened for the spread of education amongst Backward Classes.

Welfare Departments.

SOCIAL WELFARE (BACKWARD CLASS WING). Measures for Uplift.

Reservation of posts in State Service.

With effect from 1st November, 1950, 12 per cent of the vacancies in Class I and Class II posts in State Service are reserved for Backward Classes. Vacancies in Class III and Class IV services are reserved for various sections as follows:—

	Class III Services	Class IV Services
(i) Scheduled Castes ..	6 per cent	7 per cent.
(ii) Scheduled Tribes ..	7 per cent	9 per cent.
(iii) Other Backward Classes	9 per cent	11 per cent.

The maximum age limits prescribed for appointment to Class III and IV services and posts under the relevant recruitment rules are relaxable by five years in favour of backward class candidates.

Economic Rehabilitation.

Economic rehabilitation is mainly effected by (i) grant of cultivable waste lands and other facilities for rehabilitating backward classes in agriculture, (ii) establishing training centres for imparting training in hereditary crafts and providing financial help for their rehabilitation in various cottage industries, (iii) imbibing the co-operative spirit in their day-to-day life by giving them all facilities provided by the State under co-operative activity with special additional concessions and safeguards for Backward Classes, (iv) introducing special measures for housing of backward classes, (v) reserving certain percentage of vacancies for backward classes in services under State Government and local bodies and under semi-Government organisations.

Social Welfare.

The activity under this head is designed to remove the stigma of untouchability in respect of Scheduled Castes, assimilation of Scheduled Tribes in the general population without destroying their hereditary traits and rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes and nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes from among the category of other Backward Classes. Legislation as well as propaganda through voluntary agencies are used as the means to achieve this object.

Social Uplift.

Measures have been taken to ensure the social uplift of the Backward Classes, especially *Harijans*. The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act (X of 1946) and the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act (XXXV of 1947) as amended in 1948 have been enacted with a view to bringing about the complete removal of untouchability as far as public and civic rights are concerned. The Bombay Devadasis Protection Act (X of 1934) has declared unlawful the performance of any ceremony having the effect of dedicating girls as *devadasis*. The *devadasis* were usually members of the Backward Classes.

The Backward Class Department has to see that the policy of Government is fully implemented in day-to-day administration.

Mention may be made here of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, passed by the Government of India to stop the practice of observance of untouchability.

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Welfare Departments.

SOCIAL WELFARE (BACKWARD CLASS WING).

Measures for Uplift.

Social Uplift.

With the liberal assistance of the Central Government under Article 275 (i) of the Constitution of India, amounting to 50% of the expenditure by State Government, various measures are undertaken by the State Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. *Vimukta Jatis* and other Backward Classes under the Second Five-Year Plan. These measures are framed after taking into consideration the needs of these sections of Backward Classes and, with a view to achieving their economic uplift, settlement and removal of their social disabilities. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for a programme of Backward Class Welfare for which a total outlay of Rs. 4.50 crores has been made. Besides this, Government of India has also sponsored on cent per cent basis a special programme amounting to Rs. 3.27 crores for the welfare of Backward Classes in the then Bombay State which includes the opening of seven multipurpose projects in Scheduled Areas of the State, along with other measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and *Vimukta Jatis*.

In the implementation of these Backward Class Welfare measures, advice and co-operation are also sought from the eminent social workers and voluntary organisations through the State Board for Harijan Welfare, the State Tribes Advisory Council and the District Backward Class Sub-Committees of the District Development Board in each district.

The following institutions have been established in the district for the welfare of Backward Classes:—

Hostels.

(1) *Hostels.*—There are ten hostels run by voluntary agencies in the district:—

Serial No.	Name of the hostel	Place
1	Backward Class Hostel for girls	Jalgaon
2	Backward Class Chhatralaya	Amalner
3	Shri Chokhamela Boarding	Jalgaon
4	Deen Bandhu Ambedkar Ashram	Chalisgaon
5	Rashtriya Vidyarthi Vasatigriha	Chalisgaon
6	Adi-Janata Vidyarthi Vasatigriha	Jalgaon
7	Sarvodaya Chhatralaya	Bhusawal
8	Sarvodaya Sahakari Ashram	Yawal
9	Vidya Vikas Mandir Vasatigriha	Savda
10	Sassoon David Sarvodaya Vasatigriha ..	Umbarkhed

Housing.

(2) *Co-operative Housing Societies.*—There are ten co-operative housing societies in the district.

1. Backward Class Housing Society under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme;
2. Backward Class Jai Hind Housing Society. Kurhe;

Welfare Departments. SOCIAL WELFARE (BACKWARD CLASS WING). Measures for Uplift. *Housing.*

3. Nagafaleota Backward Class Co-operative Housing Society, Nagatakta;
4. Savda Backward Class Housing Society, Savda, taluka Raver;
5. Hambardi Deenbandhu Backward Class Housing Society, Kurhe;
6. Jag-Jivanram Backward Class Housing Society, Bhusawal;
7. Kurhe Jai Bhim Backward Class Co-operative Housing Society, Kurhe, Edlabad Peta;
8. Harijan Co-operative Housing Society, Gondkhed;
9. Jalgaon Mehtar Utkarsha Co-operative Housing Society, Jalgaon; and
10. Siddhartha Backward Class Housing Society, Bambori.

Farming.

(3) *Co-operative Farming Societies.*—

1. Co-operative Farming Society, Chalisgaon.
2. Co-operative Farming Society, Edlabad.

Others.

(1) Industrial School: There is an industrial school sanctioned under the Backward Class Welfare programme, known as the Government Industrial Training Centre for *Vimukta Jatis*, Jalgaon.

(2) There are six forest labourers' societies.

(3) There are two training schools: (1) Government Leather-working school at Bhusawal, (2) Government Post-Training Production Centre in Tanning and Leather Work, Chalisgaon.

(4) Ashram schools: (1) Ashram school, Pal, taluka Raver, for Scheduled Tribes, (2) Ashram school, Erandol, for *Vimukta Jatis*.

(5) *Sanskar Kendras*: (1) *Sanskar Kendra*, Paldhi, taluka Raver, (2) *Sanskar Kendra*, Khiroda, (3) *Sanskar Kendra*, Jalgaon, for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

(6) *Balwadis*: (1) Balwadi, Bhusawal, (2) Balwadi, Jalgaon.

(7) There is one Tailoring Class for women belonging to nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes at Jalgaon.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER. Bombay Public Trusts Act.

PRIOR TO 1950, THE RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS in the State were governed by various enactments, Central as well as Provincial, based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which can be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This Act defines 'public trust' as an express or constructive trust for either a public religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, a *math*, a *wakf*, a *dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).

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Welfare Departments.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Bombay Public Trusts Act.

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such trust or class of trusts. The Act has been made applicable to the following classes of public trusts with effect from 21st January, 1952:—

(1) temples;

(2) *maths*;

(3) *wakfs*;

(4) public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above, created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof;

(5) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;

(6) *dharmadas*, i.e., any amounts which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose; and

(7) all other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

A Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay has been appointed to administer the Act. The first Charity Commissioner was appointed on 14th August, 1950. An Assistant Charity Commissioner has been appointed for the Poona Region with Poona as headquarters which consists of the districts of Poona, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Nasik, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Duties of Trustees.

The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include—(*a*) the approximate value of movable and immovable property owned by the trust, (*b*) the gross average annual income of the trust property, and (*c*) the amount of the average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

The following statement furnishes statistics relating to the Public Trusts in Jalgaon district registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Poona Region, Poona, till 30th June 1958:—

PUBLIC TRUSTS IN JALGAON DISTRICT

Property, Income and Expenditure.

Section	Total number of trusts registered	Value of property		Gross average annual income	Average annual expenditure
		Movable	Immovable		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	479	68,02,165	80,82,457	2,49,957	1,95,047
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	108	24,609	5,44,913	65,719	59,652
'C' (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees).	1	37,450	50,000	6,133	3,656
'D' (Trusts for the benefit of other communities).	4	400	6,223	6,181	4,386
'E' (Trusts for the benefit of any other community).	103	13,42,612	14,80,323	8,29,867	7,66,765
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860).	40	36,48,271	29,20,285	13,69,780	11,78,141
Total ..	735	1,18,55,507	1,30,84,201	25,27,637	22,07,647

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenues of the State. Public trusts functioning exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 300 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

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CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Duties of Trustees.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by Chartered Accountants or persons authorised under the Act. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but other persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points, *viz.*, whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the movables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied on an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immovable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act, etc. The public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 500 or less have, however, been exempted from the provisions of audit on condition that the trustees should prepare and furnish to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of the region concerned a full and true statement of income and expenditure in the forms of Schedules IX-A and IX-B of the Bombay Public Trusts Rules, 1951, duly signed and verified by all the trustees.

If on consideration of the report of the auditor or of an officer authorised under Section 37, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other persons concerned, the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner who, after due inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immovable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land or building belonging to a public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immovable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

Application of funds by *cy pres*

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of a public trust other than a trust for religious purpose, if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application *cy pres* of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.
Application of funds by *cy pres.*

If there is a breach of trust or if a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust, or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court, or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses his consent to the institution of the suit, an appeal lies to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

The Charity Commissioner may, with his consent, be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by author of a trust provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The Court is, however, not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of a religious public trust. In such cases, the Charity Commissioner may levy administration charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

Inquiries by Assessors.

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be conducted with the aid of assessors not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the *Official Gazette* every three years.

Charity Commissioner and Charitable Endowments

The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and has always been the Treasurer under Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Punishment.

Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for launching prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.
Origin.

In their First Five-Year Plan (1951—56), the Planning Commission of the Government of India proposed organisation of "Community Development Projects" and "National Extension Service" to initiate a process of improvement of social and economic life in the villages. These are being implemented by the Union and the State Governments. The principal aim is to mobilise local dormant man-power for a concerted and co-ordinated effort at raising the level of rural life as a whole. Both the "National Extension Service" and the "Community Development" programme envisage development in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, social education, co-operation, communications, etc., in selected areas. In the areas of community

CHAPTER 17. — Welfare Departments. COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Plan.

Development Project blocks, constructional programme is more intensive than in the National Extension Service areas. In the latter, the main objective is to bring about administrative re-organisation.

Each block, whether of the Community Development Project or National Extension Service category, covered a population of 66,000 approximately. The budget provided for a Community Development block was 15 lakhs of rupees for a period of three years while the cost of a National Extension Service block was only 7½ lakhs of rupees, and approximately half the number of these blocks were, on the basis of their performance, to be converted into Community Development blocks. For the first three years the State Government received substantial financial help from the Central Government. After the first three years the financial liability for maintaining the development achieved in the selected area devolves mainly upon the State Governments.

Administrative Machinery.

Special administrative machinery has been set up at the head-quarters of the State Governments and at lower levels to avoid delay in departmental routine. In the Maharashtra State the Development Commissioner, who is also the Secretary to Government, Co-operation and Rural Development Department, has been made responsible for the control and supervision of the programme. The Development Commissioner is assisted by an Additional Development Commissioner. A committee known as the State Development Committee, consisting of the Chief Minister (as Chairman) and Ministers in charge of Finance, Buildings and Communications, Revenue, Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation, has also been set up. The Chief Secretary and Secretaries to Finance, Revenue, Agriculture and Buildings and Communications Departments are also members of this committee. The functions of the State Committee are to lay down broad policies and provide general supervision in respect of the implementation of the programme.

In the case of a Community Development block, the Prant Officer (Deputy Collector), in whose charge the block area falls, has been appointed *ex-officio* Project Officer for the development block. This arrangement not only avoids duplication of agencies but also ensures rapid development and economy in expenditure. The Project Officer, by virtue of his position as a Revenue Officer, is in a position to exert considerable healthy influence upon the villagers in their endeavour for social and economic development.

At the district and taluka levels, committees known as District Community Development/National Extension Service Advisory Committee and Taluka Community Development/National Extension Service Advisory Committee have been set up to look after and tender advice in connection with the working of the programme. The committees consist of both officials connected with the programme as also non-officials. To aid and advise the Prant-*cum*-Project Officers in the task of all-round development,

Welfare Departments. COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Administrative Machinery.

subject-matter specialists like Agricultural Officers, Assistant District Co-operative Officers, Social Educational Organisers, Deputy Engineers, Overseers, etc., have been appointed. Considerable delegation of powers has been made to Collectors, Prant-*cum*-Project Officers, etc., by way of decentralisation of powers, which necessarily avoids departmental routine and delay in the execution of the programme.

Gram Sevaks.

The lowest but the most important link in the chain of the administrative machinery devised for this development programme is the *Gram Sevak* who works in close contact with the villagers. A new cadre of *Gram Sevak* (village level workers) has been formed by pooling the existing personnel of the Revenue, Co-operative and Agricultural Departments, working at the level of group of villages in the block area. On appointment these *Gram Sevaks* perform revenue as well as extension duties. They are Circle Inspectors, Agricultural Assistants and Co-operative Supervisors, all in one. The *talathis* in charge of villages are designated as Assistant *Gram Sevaks.* The functions which the village level worker has to perform are of very great importance. He has to understand rural problems and the psychology of the former and offer solutions to his various difficulties. He has to try and find out the felt needs of the people and the solutions that he offers have to be demonstrated by working in close co-operation with the farmers. His success depends on the extent to which he gains the confidence of the farmers.

The various administrative departments and heads of departments have been directed to assign very high priority to matters relating to project works. In the district, the Collector, as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, is also expected to bring about proper co-ordination in the work of the various development departments functioning in the project area.

Association of People.

The aim of the programme is community development and it can only take place when people themselves evince a keen interest in the programme. To this end people are sought to be associated as much as is possible with the planning of development schemes and their execution. While schemes involving large expenditure and requiring a high degree of technical skill are to be executed departmentally, other schemes are to be executed with as much co-operation as is possible from local agencies such as the District Local Board, Village Panchayat, etc., or, in the last resort, by *ad hoc* committees formed of representatives of the village.

Public Contributions.

To ensure people's participation in the development programme it has been laid down that various schemes or works are to be taken up on the basis of public contribution. The Collectors and Project Officers approve schemes only when minimum popular contributions are forthcoming. There is no limit to the maximum popular contribution which can even be cent per cent. The scales of minimum popular contributions vary according to the nature of the schemes. Contributions may be in cash or labour

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COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

Public Contributions.

or materials. For schemes of irrigation the minimum contribution fixed is 33 per cent; for drinking-water wells 25 per cent; for roads 33 per cent; for school buildings 33 per cent: for dispensaries or hospitals 25 per cent, of capital cost and for community recreation centres and library buildings 50 per cent of capital cost.

For certain reasons, mainly administrative, it was not considered desirable to have separate and scattered units covering a population of 66,000 persons each and to style such units as National Extension Service blocks. It was considered that National Extension block should be made co-extensive with the limits of talukas and that such talukas, depending on their population, be considered as comprising one or more blocks for purposes of financial allotment.

Work in the District.

In Jalgaon district, the National Extension Service scheme was first introduced in 1953 in Edlabad peta. In 1954, Bhusawal taluka was brought under the National Extension Service programme. Subsequently Chalisgaon, Chopda, and Jamner talukas and Bhadgaon peta were brought under the National Extension Service programme on 1-5-56, 1-4-57, 2-10-57 and 1-4-58 respectively. All these four blocks have now been converted into Stage I blocks under the New Pattern. Bhusawal is still a Community Development block while Edlabad block entered the Stage II on 1-4-59. Budget provided for a Stage I block is Rs. 12 lakhs for five years while that for a Stage II block is Rs. 5 lakhs for the same period.

Regarding the administrative set-up each block has an independent Block Development Officer. Mamlatdar ceases to be the *ex-officio* Development Officer. The Prant Officer is the Chairman of the Block Development Committee and has to supervise the development activities under the programme. The Collector is expected to take personal interest in the implementation of the schemes and is assisted by the District Project Officer, who is of the grade of Deputy Collector.

To train the personnel required for execution of the Development Programme an Extension Training Centre has been opened at Jalgaon. The centre is in charge of a Principal who is a Class I Officer in the Maharashtra Agricultural Service.

CHAPTER 18—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 18.

Miscellaneous Departments.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

THE MAHARASHTRA STATE HAS AN INDEPENDENT "TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT" under the administrative control of the Urban Development and Public Health Department. This department came into existence in 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government as its head. The department, as its very name indicates, principally deals with two important subjects, viz., Town Planning and Valuation of Real Property.

Town Planning.

The duties and functions of this department as stipulated by Government are described below: (1) Educating the municipalities regarding the advantages of town planning and preparation of development plans and town planning schemes under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. (2) Advising the municipalities in the selection of suitable areas for preparation of town planning schemes. (3) Giving the required assistance to the municipalities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of draft town planning schemes. (4) To perform the duties of the Town Planning Officer when so appointed by Government, to scrutinise building permission cases, to render advice to the Board of Appeal and to draw up the final schemes. (5) To issue certificate of tenure and title to the owners of lands included in town planning schemes. (6) To advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning. (7) To advise and prepare town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts. (8) To prepare development schemes or layouts of lands belonging to Government, co-operative housing societies and private bodies with the sanction of Government. (9) To advise officers concerned in respect of village planning and preparation of layouts for model villages, etc. (10) To advise Government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development and legislation regarding the same. (11) To prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including *Harijans*. (12) To scrutinise miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and recommend suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned.

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Miscellaneous Departments.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

Valuation.

The Consulting Surveyor to Government is the chief expert adviser to Government on this subject and his duties under this heading include: (1) Valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to Government and intended for the purposes of sale or lease. (2) Valuation of Government properties for purposes of rating under the Municipal Acts. (3) Valuations for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc. (4) Valuations for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns. (5) Valuations for the purposes of fixing standard rents of ground and values of land in respect of lands in cantonments. (6) Scrutiny of awards of compensation (as received from Government). (7) Supplying trained technical assistants to work as Special Land Acquisition Officers in important towns where the land acqusition work is of a very important and responsible nature. (8) Giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in District Courts and High Court when appeals are lodged against awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act. (9) Undertaking valuation work on behalf of railways and other departments of the Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of Government on payment of fees, etc.

Miscellaneous Duties.

The miscellaneous duties of this department are as given below: (1) To advise the various heads of departments of Government in the selection of sites required for public purpose. (2) To see that all town planning schemes or layout schemes sanctioned by Government have been properly executed within a reasonable period as fixed in the schemes. (3) To advise Government as regards interpretation, amendment or addition to the Bombay Town Planning Act, or rules thereunder.

Organisation.

The department, as stated above, was started in 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government as its head who was later on assisted by one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, one Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government and two senior assistants together with the requisite staff. As the activities of this department increased, these assistants had to be posted at prominent places in the State to attend to the work of Town and Country Planning which is very essentially required in and around towns and cities. There has been tremendous increase in the activities of this department in recent years with the consequential increase in the number of branch offices in the State. The head office of this department is at Poona and the other branch offices are situated at Bombay, Kolhapur, Kalyan, Nagpur, Amravati and Aurangabad. Some of the officers have been appointed to function as the Land Acquisition Officers and there is thus a Special Land Acquisition Officer at Poona and one full-time Land Acquisition Officer at Bombay in addition to two part-time Land Acquisition Officers at Bombay and Poona.

CHAPTER 18.

Miscellaneous Departments.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

Organisation.

The statutory powers regarding planning embodied in the Bombay Town Planning Act. 1915, have been replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act. 1954. This Act generally incorporates the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and also makes obligatory on every local authority (except village panchayats) to prepare the development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. The development plan stipulates the improvement of existing congested *gaothan* area of the town and sets to make proposals in respect of outlying open areas so as to guide the development on a planned basis. The proposals of development plan can be implemented by the preparation of statutory town planning schemes. In preparing town planning schemes, planners can ignore to a great extent existing plot boundaries. In designing his layout, existing holdings can be reconstituted and made subservient to the plan. and building plots of good shape and frontage can be alloted to owners of lands ill-shaped for building purposes and without access. The cost of a scheme can be recovered from the owner benefitted, to the extent of 50 per cent. of the increase in the estimated value of the land. When a draft town planning scheme prepared by a local authority in consultation with owners is sanctioned, an arbitrator is appointed. His duties are to hear each owner individually, consider his objections or proposals and, if necessary, make suitable adjustments or amendments in the draft scheme proposals.

Most of the local authorities have no technical staff of their own to prepare the development plan and it has been decided that this department should prepare the development plans on behalf of local authorities under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. Accordingly the scheme for preparation of development plans has been provided in the Second Five-Year Plan and the additional staff has been sanctioned for this purpose. From the Jalgaon district the Chalisgaon and Bhusawal towns have been selected so far for the preparation of development plans under the provisions of Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. There is no branch office of this department in Jalgaon district, and the development plans of these towns are being prepared in the head office at Poona and the branch office at Bombay, respectively. There is one town planning scheme at Amalner, viz., Town Planning Scheme Amalner No. I which has already been finally sanctioned and has come into force. There are two town planning schemes at present (1959) in draft stage, viz., Amalner No. I (Varied) and Chalisgaon No. I which are on hand with the Consulting Surveyor to Government as Arbitrator. Other work received from the Government, Collector or local bodies is dealt with from head office at Poona if necessary by deputing an assistant.

THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY.

Regional Publicity Officer.

ONE OF THE FOUR REGIONAL PUBLICITY OFFICERS of the Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra, is stationed at Bombay. The jurisdiction of the Regional Publicity Officer, Bombay, comprises the districts of Jalgaon, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana, Greater Bombay, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

CHAPTER 18. Miscellaneous Departments. DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY. Regional Publicity Officer.

The Regional Publicity Officer acts as a link between the Government officers and the Press in the districts. He keeps himself in touch with the officers of various departments in the districts and issues to Press news items, write-ups, etc., disseminating factual information on schemes and activities of the Government in the region. He also arranges Press visits and Press conferences to provide an opportunity to the Press to get first-hand knowledge of the subjects to be covered. The reports and comments in the Press are carefully examined by him and any misrepresentation against the Government is counteracted with the minimum delay. He also replies to the queries in the Press which seek information on subjects of general or public interest. He arranges to get talks on various subjects concerned with nation-building activities delivered by Government officers and others. In short, he attends to the publicity needs of all Government departments in his jurisdiction.

The Regional Publicity Officer acts as a correspondent of the Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra, and gives publicity to Government schemes and activities, ministerial tours, Press conferences, etc. He keeps the Director of Publicity, Maharashtra, acquainted with trends in the local Press and public opinion. He helps the Film Section of the Directorate of Publicity in producing documentaries, news-reels, etc., on subjects pertaining to the region.

District Publicity Officer.

As in other districts there is a District Publicity Officer at Jalgaon. He acts as a link between Government offices and Press representatives in the district. He also keeps close personal contact with the people of the district and arranges for dissemination of the relevant news and information among the people by direct contact. He also arranges Press visits and Press conferences to provide opportunities to the Press to get first-hand information of Government development activities and plans in the district. Similarly he acts as a correspondent at the district level and covers programmes and functions such as, ministerial tours, Press conferences, etc.

A mobile publicity van fitted with 16 mm. cine-equipment is put in charge of the District Publicity Officer who takes it round the villages of the district and arranges exhibition of documentary films free of charge for the benefit of the villagers.

The films exhibited are mostly documentaries imparting instruction in subjects related to rural life, reforms concerning agriculture, health, citizenship, village industries, etc. The films have also an entertainment value. The District Publicity Officer often delivers lectures to rural audience explaining Government policies and programmes. The office of District Publicity Officer, Jalgaon, is under the supervision of the Regional Publicity Officer, Bombay.

At present about 115 villages in Jalgaon district have been provided with radio receiving sets, under the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme. Under this scheme a village desirous of having a radio set is required to contribute Rs. 175 as installation charges and Rs. 60 per year as maintenance charges.

The installation and maintenance of radio sets is done by an agency authorised by the department. A supervisor in charge of the rural broadcasting, with headquarters at Jalgaon, is fully equipped with radio-servicing meters and testing equipments, etc., to carry out the necessary repairs to radio sets. The supervisor is assisted by two battery peons. A departmental motor vehicle is maintained at Jalgaon for the transport of radio sets, allied accessories and staff to and fro the villages in connection with the installation and maintenance of radio sets in the district.

The community radio receivers installed in the villages are specially designed to suit the needs of the locality, and majority of these receivers are operated on dry battery. The receivers are regularly inspected and the discharged batteries are replaced by new ones. Suitable reply-paid post-cards are provided to the village authorities concerned to enable them to intimate breakdown or other defect in the working of radio sets without having to incur additional expenditure on them. The radio sets are installed in public places such as a village panchayat office, a village chowki, a village library, etc.

The response to the Contributory Scheme has been very encouraging and an increasing number of villages are coming forward with contributions for installation of radio sets.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES.

MANAGED ESTATES.

ON MANY OCCASIONS GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER THE ADMINISTRATION of estates of minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property. There are two pieces of legislation in operation in this district which govern such an administration. One of them is a State Government Act, the Court of Wards Act (I of 1905), and the other a Central Government Act, the Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890). Purpose of the Government in administering the estates of minors and lunatics is to secure proper care and management of the estates concerned. In the case of persons incapable of managing their own property, assumption of superintendence of the estate is undertaken only when the estate is encumbered with debt or mismanaged or when there is no one capable of taking proper care of it. Government thinks it expedient in the public interest to preserve the property of the person for the benefit of his family, and the property is of such value that economical management by the Government agency is practicable.

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Miscellaneous Departments.

MANAGED ESTATES.

Court of Wards Act.

Under the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, the Collector of Jalgaon is the Court of Wards for the district. The State Government has, however, powers to appoint, in lieu of the Collector, either a Special Officer or a board consisting of two or more officers to be the Court of Wards. Delegation of powers of the Court of Wards to the Collector, or Deputy Collector is provided for. The Court of Wards is empowered with the previous sanction of the State Government, to assume the superintendence of the property of any landholder or of any pension holder who is disqualified to manage his own property. Those who are deemed to be disqualified are: (*a*) minors; (*b*) females declared by the District Court to be unfit to manage their own property; (*c*) persons declared by the District Court to be incapable of managing or unfit to manage their own property; and (*d*) persons adjudged by a competent civil court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their own affairs. The Court of Wards cannot, however, assume superintendence of the property of any minor for the management of whose property a guardian has been appointed by will or by any other instrument or under section 7 (1) of the Guardians and Wards Act.

In this district, the Collector as the Court of Wards manages the estates taken over under the Court of Wards Act. A clerk engaged for the management of the estates under the Guardians and Wards Act also deals with the correspondence and maintains accounts of those estates. His work is supervised by the Election Aval Karkun of the Collector's Office and the Personal Assistant to the Collector. The work of recovering the dues of those estates is done by the village officers. All payments, suspensions and remissions regarding the estates are made by the Collector. Disposal of the property is also made by the Collector with the necessary permission of Government.

Guardians and Wards Act.

Prior to 1954, the estates, under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. were managed by the Deputy Nazirs appointed as guardians by the District Judge, but the posts of the Deputy Nazirs were abolished and the management of the minors' estates was transferred to the Revenue Department, as per G.R., R.D., No. 2521/49, dated 4th September 1953 and the Collector of East Khandesh was appointed as the guardian of 26 estates of minors from the then East Khandesh and West Khandesh districts under section 42 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. There are 22 estates of minors for management under the Guardians and Wards Act. These estates are managed by the Collector himself as no powers have been delegated to the Assistant Collector or the Personal Assistant. Services of one clerk have been transferred to the Revenue Department from the Judicial Department for the management of these estates. His services are temporary and non-pensionable. His work is supervised by the Election Aval Karkun of the Collector's Office and the Personal Assistant to the Collector. He deals with correspondence and maintains accounts of these estates. He has also to attend the Civil Courts and the

Tenancy Courts in the proceedings filed on behalf of the minors and also against them when authorised by the Collector in that respect.

In 1956-57, the total income of all the above estates was Rs. 50,980 and the expenditure was Rs. 46,161, the cost of establishment was Rs. 2,430 (this amount is included in the figure of expenditure), and the net income Rs. 4,819.

Though the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1948, is not applicable to the estates managed under the Court of Wards and the Guardians and Wards Act, the land rent in respect of these estates is to be recovered as per section 9 of the Tenancy Act and hence the annual income of the land rent has been reduced considerably as a result of which it has become very difficult to manage these estates.

CHAPTER 19—VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

CHAPTER 19.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DIRECTION.

THE HUMANITARIAN URGE TO ORGANISE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS serving a social purpose is found in the people of almost all the districts and Jalgaon is no exception to it. In Jalgaon district there are a number of voluntary institutions serving the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. They not only complement and supplement governmental efforts in many a field, but also cover fields of ameliorative service which the Government may not be in a position to cover. These institutions have played an important part in the educational, social and cultural development of the district. Many of them were pioneers in particular spheres of social activity, and on account of their constant and commendable service some of them have won Government recognition, assistance and guidance.

Moreover, the existence of a large number of voluntary social service organisations in a city gives a richness to its institutional life which mere governmental action can never impart. Government too have increasingly recognised this aspect and have encouraged and utilised the agency of these institutions for the greater effectiveness of their own efforts. Thus, State and voluntary organisations have been playing a mutually helpful part in the development of the district. Education, medical aid, uplift of *Harijans* and other backward classes, encouragement to literature, etc., have been among the subjects to which attention is paid by selfless and patriotic workers.

Many of the institutions have chosen to work in the field of education. As far back as 1909 the Chalisgaon Education Society, Chalisgaon was established with the object of putting into practice the general principles of education laid down by the Department of Education and also to see that it is within the easy reach of all Besides this premier institution a number of small societies have been working in the field of secondary and primary education. In fact, the sector of voluntary associations is to-day certainly bigger than that covered by direct State agencies. Institutions like the East Khandesh Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj Ltd., Jalgaon. occupies a unique place among such associations.

Education of the depressed class children has always attracted the attention of both Government and the public. The Sarvodaya Co-operative Ashram Ltd., was established at Yawal in 1950 to

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ORIGIN GROWTH AND DIRECTION.

promote education of backward class people and to start and conduct hostels for them at Yawal or in Yawal taluka. Though these hostels have been endeavouring to provide facilities only to students belonging to particular classes or communities, the ultimate benefit accruing from this valuable work has a much wider range, because by helping to promote the more rapid progress of the backward sections of society it helps to strengthen the society as a whole.

It is interesting to note that with the increasing importance of English education, the need for the preservation of ancient lore and philosophy also began to be more and more keenly felt. The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, was established in 1916 to encourage and bring together interested students of western philosophy who desire to have a first-hand acquaintance with Indian thought in general and the *Advaitic* system of *Vedanta* in particular. It aimed at initiating research in comparative philosophy.

There were other fields of social service also to which the attention of people was directed. Carrying medical aid to the poor is a field in which voluntary societies have rendered yeoman service. Shri Gulabchand Pannalal Jain Aushadhalaya was started at Bhusawal in 1937 which was followed by the Khandesh Medical and Surgical Aid Society, Amalner, and Shrimati Ramabai Sutikagriha (Maternity Home), Yawal, in 1940 and 1948, respectively.

Of the voluntary associations working in Jalgaon the *Panjarpol* (rescue home for cattle) attracts one's attention. It was established in 1948 as a caretaker association for animals

To cultivate the habit of reading amongst the people libraries also are conducted by some of the voluntary organisations.

For the normal social and cultural needs of the community, as also for the special needs of the neglected sections a variety of voluntary associations have thus been formed in this district. In the pages that follow the significant features of some of the important institutions working in the district are briefly indicated.

EDUCATION.
Chalisgaon Education Society.

The Chalisgaon Education Society, Chalisgaon was established in 1909 to put into practice the general principles of education laid down by the Department of Education and also to see that it is within the easy reach of all. The two bodies responsible for the working of the Society are: (a) the Board of Trustees consisting of five members including the chairman and (b) the governing body, its members being those who are on the board of trustees. The society runs the A. B. High School giving instruction from 5th to 11th standards. The Superintendent of A. B. High School is also the *ex officio* honorary joint secretary of the governing body. The society also runs a primary school from 1st to 4th standard. During 1947—52, it also conducted a primary teachers' training college at the request of the Government. It

Chalisgaon Education Society.

also gives financial assistance to the Balak Mandir conducted by Samarth Mahila Mandal. Among its assets should be mentioned the three-storeyed building and play-grounds ; its income in 1957-58 was about Rs. 4,707 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,919.

Erandol Education Society.

The Erandol Education Society, Erandol, was established in 1913 and registered under the Societies Registration Act in 1953. The main object before the society is to facilitate education by starting and affiliating schools at various places and to collect funds for this purpose. There were 90 members of the society in 1956-57. The society runs a high school which is housed in its own double-storeyed building worth about Rs. 25,000. The name of the high school (which was known as Erandol High School before 1956) was changed to Tilokchand Kabre Vidyalaya. The society started in 1957 a school known as Paldhi High School. The society's assets including the building were of the order of Rs. 73,186, in 1956-57. Its income from the High School was Rs. 28,993.

Khandesh Education Society.

The Khandesh Education Society, Amalner, was started in 1914. Its aim was to impart primary, secondary and university education embodying literary, scientific, technical, commercial, industrial, agricultural, medical and pedagogical education, and to promote socio-economic and scientific research by starting schools, colleges and other institutions. The various authorities of the society are: (i) the general body, (ii) the managing board, (iii) the board of life-members, and (iv) a trustee or trustees. The general body consists of patrons, vice-patrons, fellows, life-members and retired life-members, and it looks after the general working of the society. There were 300 members on the society's register in 1958-59. The managing board consists of ten members, of whom two represent the life-members, one each is from life-teachers and permanent teachers and six represent the rest. The managing board is elected every year by the general body at their annual general meeting and is responsible for the day-to-day working of the society; it is also in charge of maintaining discipline and controlling education in the society's institutions. The board of life-members consists of all life-members and is responsible for making recommendations to the managing board regarding the working of the society's institutions. The trustees (who do not exceed three in any case) are appointed from among patrons, vice-patrons and fellows. The permanent funds and property of the society are in their charge. Movable property, Government and other securities are in charge of the managing board which is authorised to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. The trustees are responsible for seeing that properties in their charge are used only for the purposes consistent with the aims and objects of the society.

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EDUCATION.
Khandesh Education Society.

At present the society is running the following institutions at Amalner:—

(1) Pratap College of Arts and Science,
(2) Pratap High School,
(3) Gangaram Sakharam High School, and
(4) Draupadi Bai Ramchandra Sheth Kanya Shala.

The properties of the society in 1957-58 amounted to about Rs. 12,70,000 comprising buildings, laboratory, books, furniture, etc. Its average annual income and expenditure are of the order of Rs. 6,23,450 and Rs. 7,12.515, respectively. It also received Government grant of Rs. 74,352 and municipal grant of Rs. 3,000.

East Khandesh Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj.

The East Khandesh Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj, Jalgaon, was established in 1917 to spread and promote primary, secondary and higher education among the masses. The Samaj occupies a unique place among co-operative non-credit and non-agricultural institutions. It is one of those rare institutions which exemplify that an important question like that of spreading education in rural areas can be tackled by co-operative effort.

General administration of the Samaj is looked after by a managing board of 30 members. An executive committee of 15 members looks after the day-to-day management of the Samaj and the institutions run by it. Both these bodies are elected by the general body and have a common honorary secretary and joint secretary who are elected every year. The tenure of office of the executive committee is one year. The number of members, who formed the general body in 1956-57, was 1,346. They were divided into various categories. namely, patrons (donating Rs. 1,000), vice-patrons (donating Rs. 500) and life-members (donating Rs. 100) and ordinary members. The executive committee also nominates a few persons to work for the Samaj as life-workers.

This institution began its activities by fostering educational consciousness among the masses. In 1920, it started a boarding house to accommodate students without any distinction of caste and creed and continued to help the poor, intelligent and promising students of all classes. It was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act in 1940. After registration it expanded its work and started the following institutions in conformity with its aims and objects:—

Name (1)	Place (2)	Taluka (3)	Year of opening (4)
High Schools—			
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya ..	Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon ..	1940
Shri Shivaji High School ..	Hated ..	Chopda ..	1954
Adarsha Vidyalaya	Amalgaon	Amalner ..	1954
Sarvajanik Vidyalaya ..	Chincholi	Yawal ..	1957
Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya	Samner ..	Pachora ..	1957

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East Khandesh Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj.

Name (1)	Place (2)	Taluka (3)	Year of opening (4)
Boarding Houses—			
Shri Jijamata Maratha Boarding House.	Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon ..	N.A.
Shri Shivaji Vidyarthi Vasati Griha.	Hated ..	Chopda ..	1954
Adarsha Vidyarthi Vasati Griha.	Amalgaon	Amalner ..	1954
Mahatma Gandhi Vidyarthi Vasati Griha.	Parola ..	Parola ..	1954
Sarvodaya Vidyarthi Vasati Griha.	Dharangaon	Erandol ..	1954
Mahatma Phule Vidyarathi Vasati Griha.	Raver ..	Raver ..	1954
Kisan Vidyarthi Vasati Griha	..	..	1955
Janata Vidyarthi Vasati Griha	Bodwad ..	Bhusawal	1955
Sarvajanik Vidyarthi Vasati Griha.	Chincholi	Yawal ..	1957
Subhash Vidyarthi Vasati Griha.	Samner ..	Pachora ..	1958
Others—			
Primary Training College for Men.	Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon ..	1941
Model Primary School ..	Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon ..	1951

It will be observed that a large number of institutions have been inaugurated only after 1954. In that year the promoters of the Samaj took the decision, in conformity with its aims and objects, to extend as early as possible facilities of education to rural areas at as low a cost as possible. Even today it continues to provide free boarding and lodging facilities to poor and deserving students and renders them financial assistance in the form of loans and scholarships. The total number of students in the various schools was 1,455 in 1956-57. Those who availed of boarding and lodging houses numbered 548.

By 1956-57 the Samaj had landed property worth more than Rs. 1,50,000 comprising mainly school buildings and buildings for hostels. The total expenditure by the end of that year was Rs. 1,36,571 as against an income of Rs. 1,27,075.

Chopda Education Society.

The Chopda Education Society, Chopda, came into being in 1918 with a view to spread education by opening or running schools or affiliating private schools to the society. The membership of the society is divided into two classes, *viz.*, patrons (those giving Rs. 500 or more) and life-members (those giving Rs. 50).

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EDUCATION.

Chopda Education Society.

The society has also on its roll members-teachers and life-teachers who have to fulfil certain conditions before they are so appointed. All the patrons, life-members and life-teachers (including those retired) constitute the general board which elects the president and vice-president of the society and a managing board and its office-bearers for a duration of five years. The managing board looks after the day-to-day administration of the society (including the schools run by it). The life-teachers' board is mainly concerned with the subjects directly connected with the running of the school, e.g., appointment of teachers, examination, fees, etc.

The society at present runs the Pratap Vidya Mandir at Chopda, its original name being New English School. The school has got its own building. Much emphasis is laid here on the intellectual and cultural aspects of the teachers and the taught. In other respects, too, the school is up-to-date: its handicraft department needs particular mention.

By 1957, the society had property worth about Rs. 1,00,000. Its income was Rs. 80,987 as against a total expenditure of Rs. 75,751.

Jamner Taluka Education Society.

The Jamner Taluka Education Society, Jamner, was established in 1919 to spread general and secondary education among the inhabitants of Jamner taluka. The day-to-day affairs of the society are looked after by the executive committee of nine members who are elected by the general body in the annual meeting. The Mamlatdar of Jamner taluka is the *ex officio* president of the society. The number of members constituting the general body has so far varied between 65 and 70. The society conducts at Jamner the New English High School which is recognised to be one of the prosperous high schools in this district. The day-to-day working of the high school is looked after by the headmaster who is also an *ex officio* member and joint secretary of the executive committee. The school is housed in a building (worth Rs. 35,000) owned by the society. In 1957-58, among its other assets the society had Rs. 5,000 as reserve fund. Its annual income, viz., about Rs. 29,000, was just sufficient to cover its expenses.

Secondary Education Society, Bhalod.

The Secondary Education Society, Bhalod, came into being in 1923 to extend facilities of secondary education to the rural areas. The society consists of patrons (those contributing Rs. 501 or more), life-members (those contributing Rs. 101 or more) and fellows (those paying Rs. 51 or more). All these members constitute the general body which elects a president (from among the patrons), vice-president, secretary and joint secretary, treasurer, auditor and the managing board from among the patrons and life-members. The number of members of the managing board ranges between seven and eleven, depending upon the strength of the general body. The managing board is responsible for day-to-day administration of the society and the institutions under it. It works according to the directions given by the general body. In 1957-58, the general body consisted of 174 members.

Secondary Education Society, Bhalod.

The society conducts the New English School at Bhalod which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1947. An important feature of this school is that it found its prosperous and illuminating way only through the small amounts collected either from the students or philanthropists. The school has got its own building, a library and a reading room. It instructs students for the Elementary and the Intermediate Examinations in drawing. For enabling the students to develop their intellectual and social faculties to the fullest extent, it also conducts a debating club and a Boys' Co-operative Society, a monthly magazine called "*Sanmitra*" etc. In 1956-57, the income of the school amounted to Rs. 1,00,520 as against an expenditure of Rs 95,139. The society's income and expenditure were Rs. 90,091 and Rs. 88,610, respectively. Its assets were to the tune of Rs. 2,22,295.

Bhusawal Education Society.

The Bhusawal Education Society, Bhusawal, was formed in 1935 to spread and facilitate primary, secondary, technical, agricultural and vocational education by starting, conducting and affiliating educational institutions at suitable places. The society consists of patrons, benefactors, fellows and life-members (69 in 1956-57). For purposes of administration and management, four bodies have been formed, *viz*., (i) the council, (ii) the governing body, (iii) the board of trustees, and (iv) the board of life-members. At present the society is running two schools, one for boys and another for girls. Its income and expenditure were both a little over Rs. 2,000.

Shikshan Mandir.

The Shikshan Mandir, Jalgaon, was established at Jalgaon in 1941, mainly to promote the cause of female education in the district. The general body of the society (which had seven members in 1957) consists of patrons (those contributing Rs. 1,000 and more), fellows (those who pay at least Rs. 250) and life-members (who should pay Rs. 250 and agree to work with the society for at least fifteen years). The society has a managing committee which looks after the general administration and supervision of the society. The day-to-day affairs of the Mandir are in the hands of the managing secretary. One of the founder-members has been appointed the managing secretary for life and he is responsible to the managing committee for his actions.

The society runs two institutions. viz., Training College for Women, and Modern Girls' High School, both of which have a common hostel. The training college, which was established in 1942, started giving instruction in basic education since 1950. It is being aided by the Government since 1942. In 1957-58 the strength of the college was 119. By 1956-57 the college had trained about 800 lady students. All the backward class students receive scholarship from the Government of Maharashtra. The Modern Girls' High School, which was established in 1944, is the only residential high school for girls in the district. The school is also aided by the Government and admits girls from rural areas.

By 1956-57 the assets of the society were worth more than Rs. 5,00,000. Its income was Rs. 33,419, while expenditure was Rs. 33,812.

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EDUCATION.

Khandesh College Education Society.

The Khandesh College Education Society, Jalgaon, was formed in 1944 with a view to spreading college education and making it easily accessible to the most needy. It aimed at establishing and affiliating colleges at suitable places in Khandesh region.

The management of the society is in the hands of the managing council, the board of life-members and the executive committee. The council has nineteen members. Election to the council is held at the end of every third year. Representation to each class of members is given in a specified manner. There are five kinds of members, viz., patrons, vice-patrons, donors, fellows and life-members. Thirty per cent of the members are, however, nominated by the chief donor of the society. Broadly speaking, the council looks after the day-to-day administration of the society. The executive committee is in charge of college administration and consists of five members, namely, president of the society, chairman of the council, principal and vice-principal of the college, and one educationist elected at the general meeting of the society.

At present the society is running the Mooljee Jaitha Arts, Commerce and Science College at Jalgaon. By 1957, the college had assets worth about Rs. 9,06,550 comprising college and hostel buildings, laboratory, library, etc. Its income was Rs. 2,73,320 as against the expenditure of Rs. 2,81,960.

Bodwad Sarvajanik Co-operative Education Society.

The Bodwad Sarvajanik Co-operative Education Society, Bodwad, which came into existence in 1945, is an institution registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. The primary object of the society is to spread education, primary and secondary, in the Bhusawal taluka and to enter into such other activities which will help the society to achieve this objective. The membership of the society (69 in 1956-57) is of five kinds, *viz.*, (i) founders—those donating Rs. 2,001 and over; (ii) benefactors—those donating Rs. 1,001 and over; (iii) patrons—those donating Rs. 501 and over; (iv) ordinary members—those donating Rs. 250 and over; and (v) fellows—those giving Rs. 100. The headmaster of society's high school is an *ex officio* member in so far as attendance to the meetings of the general body and other committees is concerned. He does not possess the right to vote. All these members constitute the general body which elects a managing committee for laying down the broad policies for administration and supervision of the society. Among other things, the general body is entitled to elect members to the managing committee; to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration and to approve the actions of the managing committee. The managing committee is composed of 15 members who are to be elected as follows: (1) two from among founders, (2) three from among benefactors, (3) three from among patrons, (4) three from among ordinary members, and (5) three from among fellows. The tenure of office of the managing committee is five years.

The chairman, vice-chairman, headmaster and two members constitute the executive committee which has to function under the guidance from and directions of both the general body and

EDUCATION.

Bodwad Sarvajanik Co-operative Education Society.

the managing committee. It is entrusted with the day-to-day working of the society. At present the society runs a full-fledged high school and a primary school. On 30th June 1957, the society had landed property worth about Rs. 87,000.

Nashirabad Education Society.

The Nashirabad Education Society, Nashirabad, was established in 1945 to achieve the educational development of the Nashirabad town; and to achieve this objective the society runs the New English School which was established in 1945. The managing committee which consists of eleven members (including secretary) is in charge of the administration of the society. The general body (which had 40 members in 1957) elects the president and vice-president of the society and the secretary and other members of the managing committee for a term of three years. The headmaster of the High School, who is the *ex officio* under-secretary, can attend the various meetings but is not entitled to vote. The management of the schools or institutions run by the society is in the hands of the executive committee consisting of the chairman and vice-chairman of the managing committee and the secretary. The receipts and payments of the society as on 31st March 1957 were both about Rs. 3,600 while those of the school were Rs. 47,401 and Rs. 46,830, respectively.

MEDICAL AID, ETC.

Ramabai Sutika Griha.

Shrimati Ramabai Sutikagriha (Maternity Home), Yawal, was established in 1948 to give medical relief and aid to women and children irrespective of caste, creed and religion: to give prenatal treatment and medical advice to women; and to run a maternity home with adequate equipment to achieve the above objectives. All these objectives are realised on a no-profit basis. For the management of the Sutikagriha, two bodies are in existence, *viz*., the general body and the working committee. The general body consists of the founder-patrons, patrons, ordinary members and life-members. Persons who, in the opinion of the institution, have put in or who promise to put in honorary service in the cause of the institution are deemed as life-workers. They become permanent members of the working committee which consists of founder-members, life workers, three representatives of life-members and two representatives of ordinary members. The managing committee runs the institution under the guidance of the general body.

The Sutikagriha has eight cots of which four are reserved for the poor. They are given treatment entirely free, while others are charged according to their income. The institution treats 100 to 125 cases of delivery and about 1,500 out-door cases annually. The annual income and expenditure of the Maternity Home in 1957-58 were Rs. 8,304 and Rs. 8,117, respectively. It receives an annual grant of about Rs. 1,200 from the Government.

Gulabchand Pannalal Jain Aushadhalaya.

Shri Gulabchand Pannalal Jain Aushadhalaya, Bhusawal, came into existence in 1937 to give treatment to the needy patients. It was registered in 1953 under the Bombay Public Trusts Act.

CHAPTER 19.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

MEDICAL AID, ETC. Gulabchand Pannalal Jain Aushadhalaya.

1950. There is a board of trustees which looks after the management of the administration and working of the dispensary. Its property was worth about Rs. 9,264 in 1957-58. Its income, which was derived from rent, admission fees. etc., amounted to Rs. 4,744. In the same year it spent Rs. 5,780 on the purchase of medicine, salaries to staff, etc.

Khandesh Medical and Surgical Aid Society.

The Khandesh Medical and Surgical Aid Society, Amalner. was established in 1940 and registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. It provides free medical and surgical help to all classes of persons, and in particular to the poor, irrespective of religion, caste or creed from Khandesh in particular and from India in general. The society conducts the Pratap Charitable Hospital at Amalner. It is well equipped with modern instruments and apparatus required to give treatment for various diseases and also provides facilities for X-ray screenings and pathological examinations. In 1957-58, it had accommodation for 102 beds. Annually a large number of patients take advantage of both out-patient and in-patient wards. The day-to-day affairs of the society are conducted by the governing body which ordinarily consists of five members who are elected by the members of the general body from amongst themselves at the annual general meeting. The assets of the society were worth more than Rs. 40 lakhs in 1957-58. Its annual income was Rs. 2,50,000 while annual expenditure was about Rs. 1,50,000.

LIBRARIES. Nagar Vachanalays, Erandol.

The Nagar Vachanalaya, Erandol, is one of the oldest institutions of its type in the district. It came into existence in 1868 to encourage acquisition of knowledge by the local people by means of running libraries, holding lectures of eminent persons and other cultural activities. The library had 141 subscribers in 1957-58. It is at present using a rent-free building given by the municipality. Its income was Rs. 2,202 while expenditure was Rs. 2,061 in 1957-58. It also receives a grant from the municipality and the Government.

Narayan Martand Sarvajanik Vachanalaya.

Shri Narayan Martand Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Yawal, was established in 1882 to enable and encourage the people to acquire knowledge through newspapers, magazines, books, lectures, debates, etc., and to run a library and reading room to achieve this objective. Members of the institution are of four kinds, namely, (1) founders, (2) patrons, (3) life-members and (4) monthly subscribers. They all constitute the general body and their number was 80 in 1957-58. The general body elects the president and members of the executive committee, passes annual report and accounts, appoints auditors, etc. The executive committee is in charge of day-to-day working of the library. It consists of a president (who is also the president of the general body), six members elected by the general body, two members co-opted by all these members and all life-members. Besides running the library, the Vachanalaya also arranges every year lectures under the auspices of the Bahishal Shikshan Mandal of the University of Poona, and spends about Rs. 150 every year for that purpose. It also conducts a children's section whose daily readership is about 80.

LIBRARIES.
Narayan Martand Sarvajanik Vachanalaya

The assets of this institution amounted to Rs. 47,500 in 1957-58, and consisted of a two-storeyed building, books, etc. The income and expenditure was Rs. 1,991 and Rs. 1,766, respectively, for the same year. In 1957-58, 18,368 readers took advantage of the free reading room. The number of books issued for outside reading was 6,990.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Indian Institute of Philosophy

The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, came into existence in 1916 to encourage and bring together persons who are students of western philosophy and who desire to have a first-hand acquaintance with Indian thought in general and the *advaitic* system of *Vedanta* in particular. It also guides research in comparative philosophy.

The board of trustees consisting of four members looks after all the affairs of the institute. There were nine members in 1956-57. During the last 40—50 years, more than 200 scholars and research workers have taken advantage of the facilities provided by the institute. It has already published more than 30 books in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Hindi. The institute used to publish the Marathi Quarterly *"Tatwadnyan Mandir Traimasik"*. At present it publishes an English quarterly named *"Philosophical Quarterly"* which is now in its 30th year. Eminent persons from all over India and foreign countries are invited to deliver lectures in the institute on subjects relating to philosophy. It provides facilities for study and research in metaphysics, logic, Indian philosophy, ethics and philosophy of religion. The library of the institute also contains the latest publications on philosophical subjects in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Hindi. The institute also contributes articles to widely circulated journals. Its assets in 1956-57 were worth Rs. 4 lakhs. Its annual income and expenditure were both of the order of Rs. 40,000.

Shree Panjarpol Sanstha.

Shree Panjarpol Sanstha, Jalgaon, was established in 1948 to (i) make provision for food and medical relief for the lame, blind and dependent animals and birds; (ii) save animals from cruelty; (iii) feed cows and arrange for the distribution of milk in the city; (iv) give animals for bringing up to certain persons if they satisfy the conditions laid down: and (v) take steps to stop slaughter of cattle. The management of the Sanstha is entrusted to a committee of fifteen members. Majority of the members who constitute the general body are from the business community. The main sources of its income are the contribution from traders and merchants, admission fee for the cattle and receipts from sale of cow-dung, etc. Its income in 1957 was Rs. 10,823 as against an expenditure of Rs. 9,394. Its assets consisted mainly of moveable and immoveable property, investments and live-stock.

Sarvodaya Co-operative Ashram Ltd.

The Sarvodaya Co-operative Ashram, Yawal, was established in 1950, to promote education among the backward class people and to start and conduct hostels for them. The general body of the Ashram consists of patrons, donors, life-members, and ordinary members; they together numbered 31 in 1957-58.

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MISCELLANEOUS. Sarvodaya Co-operative Ashram Ltd.

The duties of this body comprise election of managing committee and its office-bearers, adoption of the annual report and accounts and general supervision of the Ashram's affairs. The managing committee consists of 10 members including the president, and two vice-presidents. The Mamlatdar of Yawal taluka is an *ex officio* vice-president. The tenure of the managing committee is one year. It is entrusted with the day-to-day administration of the Ashram. At present the Ashram runs a backward class hostel, *viz.*, Tadvi Boarding, Yawal. In this hostel Tadvi Bhil boys are admitted to the extent of 50 per cent of the total strength, provided that a sufficient number of such deserving boys is available. All the students are provided boarding facilities gratis in the hostel. By 1957-58, about 250 backward class students had availed of the facilities given by this boarding. The property and assets of the Ashram were worth Rs. 8,425 in 1957-58. In the same year its income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,962 and Rs. 5,880, respectively. The Ashram also receives some Government grant annually.

PART VI

CHAPTER 20—PLACES OF INTEREST

ADAVAD.

Aḍāvad.—(Chopḍā taluka; 21°10′ N, 75°25′ E, p. 6,743), twelve miles east of Chopḍā and 24 miles north-west of Jalgaon railway station, was once a place of some consequence and the headquarters of a sub-division. Among its objects of interest are a fine old stone and mortar step well, thirty feet by twelve, in a ruined enclosure known as the Red Garden, Lāl Bāg, and built by a certain Sāmdās Gujarātī. It is now not in good condition. To the north of the town is a mosque, twenty feet by twelve, of stone and mortar below and brick and mortar above, built, according to Persian writing on one of the steps, in 1678 A. D. (1089 H). Three miles to the north-west are the celebrated Unabdev hot springs. There is a temple of Murlīdhar built 200 years ago still in good condition.

Unabdev under the Sātpuḍā hills, is remarkable for a hot spring, whose waters, issuing from a seemingly solid block of masonry forming the lower part of a Hindu temple, flown through a stone conduit fashioned like a cow's head, and are collected in a twenty-five feet square pond surrounded by a strong red-brick wall*. Within the enclosure, close to the edge of the pond, is a rest-house and two small Hindu shrines, and outside the enclosure the water is collected in a cattle trough built out of local funds in 1876.

The surrounding walls which were in dilapidated condition have been rebuilt in 1932-33 by one Shri Govinda Mahārāj of Padmālaya.

The two small temples, one of "Mahādev" and the other of "Kṛshṇa-Balarām", have been built on the western side of the reservoir.

One dharmashāla was built in 1943. A fair is held every year at this place during the month of *Pausha*.

AMALNER.

Amaḷner.—(21°00′ N, 75°00′ E; 3.75 sq. miles; p. 44,464), the headquarters of Amaḷner taluka, is situated on the Bori river 21 miles north of Dhulia and about a mile east of the Bombay-Agra National Highway. Amaḷner is also a railway station on the Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line. The town mainly consists of three streets with two or three storeyed houses, many of them with handsome wood carvings, running parallel to the river. Amaḷner is a

* Details of the spring are given on page 11.

local grain trade centre. The spinning and weaving mill at Amaḷner is known as the Pratāp Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing mill.

Population.

The population of the town according to 1951 Census was 44,646. Of this the agricultural classes number 5,666 and the non-agricultural classes 38,980. Of the latter, 18,516 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 7,231 persons from commerce; 830 persons from transport; and 12,403 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

The Amaḷner municipality was established in 1884 and is now governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. The municipal council is composed of 24 members elected from 5 wards. Two seats each are reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes. The municipality has, besides the standing committee, committees for sanitation and drainage public works and lighting.

During the year 1956-57, the income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 8,95,699 composed of rates and taxes, Rs. 6,51,655, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 74,313, grants and contribution, Rs. 1,63,860, and miscellaneous Rs. 5,871. The expenditure for the same year, excluding extraordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 7,53,850, general administration and collection charges accounting for Rs. 1,27,358, public safety, Rs. 21,942, public health and convenience Rs. 4,13,808, public instruction, Rs. 1,61,900, contributions, Rs. 4,650, and miscellaneous, Rs. 21,292.

Water supply is mainly from private and public well. River water is also used by some inhabitants. Drinking water is supplied to the inhabitants from three municipal wells located in different places by means of pipes and taps. Roads are watered by a municipal fire-fighter-*cum*-water-sprinkler. There are open stone and China-pipe drains in many parts of the town. Sullage is collected in cesspools and is then removed by municipal workers. The municipality maintains a fire-fighter. Compulsory primary education is managed by the Municipal School Board. During 1956-57 the net expenditure incurred by the municipality on primary education was Rs. 1,61.900. There were in 1956-57, 135 teachers and 6,775 pupils in the primary schools. The municipality gives to the Khandesh Education Society an annual grant of Rs. 3,000, which is distributed as follows: The Pratap Arts and Science College, Rs. 1,500; the Pratap High School, Rs. 500; the Gangaram Sakharam High School, Rs. 500; and the Draupadi Rāmchandra Kanyāshāḷā, Rs. 500. The municipality does not maintain any library but pays an annual contribution of Rs. 500 to the Victoria Jubilee Library to conduct a free reading room.

The total road mileage is 23½ of which one and a half miles are asphalted, four miles metalled, and the rest unmetalled.

The municipality has constructed separate buildings for vegetable and mutton markets. A weekly market is also held in the town for which *oṭās* have been constructed.

The municipality runs an allopathic dispensary, and also an *Ayurvedic* dispensary. The veterinary dispensary managed by the District Local Board. is situated on the Dhulia Road, the municipality paying an yearly grant of Rs. 1,400. The Pratap Hospital is managed by the Khandesh Medical and Surgical Aid Society.

The municipality maintains a cremation ground for Hindus and burial grounds for Muhammedans. The Bohora community has a private burial ground of their own situated beyond the river Bori on the Bhopḍā road.

There are temples of Aṁbārṣhi, Māhādev (known as Varṇeshvar), and Pratāp Rām Mandīr (known as Kharteshvar).

In May, a fair, lasting for about three weeks, is held in the river bed in memory of Sakhārām Buvā, a Brahman priest, who lived about 175 years ago, and in whose honour a handsome temple has been built in the bed of the stream. About 80,000 people attend the fair, and traders come even from distant places.

When (1818) the British took Khāndesh, Amalner fort, one of the chief forts in Khandesh, nominally held for the Peshvā by Mādhavarāv Rājā Bahādur, was really in the hands of his Arab soldiers. On leaving the fort in obedience to orders, he gave the garrison strict injunctions to surrender it to no one, not even the Peshvā. This order was strictly obeyed, for after the chief had succeeded in re-establishing himself in the good graces of his master, the garrison refused to admit him They afterwards acknowledged him and he returned, but when he wished to hand over the place to the British authorities, they would not allow him. After many attempts to purchase their submission had failed, they were declared rebels. A British force marched from Mālegaon. Summoned to unconditional surrender the garrison at first refused. But finding all way of escape blocked, after some delay they laid their arms outside of the fort, and advancing into the bed of river were made prisoners.

In 1818 the fort was described as 200 feet square surrounded on three sides by the town, and on the fourth washed by the river Bori. The wall on the river site as well as the corner towers were lined with stones. The inside filled nearly to the foot of the parapet, commanded the town, which was enclosed by an eight feet high wall, whose river face was likewise lined with stones. The three gates and the traverse thrown out to cover them were greatly out of repair. The place was of little importance as it was commanded by a hillock about 250 yards off, on the opposite bank of the river.

CHAPTER 20. Places. ANJANGAON.

Anjangaon.—(Edlābād peta 21°35′ N; 75°55′ E), a deserted village six miles east of Edlābād, has a dilapidated temple of Amarsingbhava, 130 by 13 feet.

ANTURLI.

Anturli.—(Edlābād peta 21°10′ N, 76°05′ E; R. S. Rāver, 8 m.; p. 2,776), about twelve miles north of Edlābād has a fine well-preserved brick and mortar well about 220 years old. The Anturli village panchayat has now undertaken water supply scheme by installation of an oil engine on the well and by constructing an overhead tank on the open site to the north of the well and the scheme has already been completed and water is supplied to the villagers by erecting stand-posts at suitable places in the village.

BAHADARPUR.

Bāhādarpur.—(Pāroḷā taluka; 20°50′ N, 75°03′ E; p. 1,617), six miles west of Pāroḷā town and 18 miles south of Amaḷner railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Surat line) has the remains of a *buruj* built by the then ruler Bāhādurkhān Suri. There is also an old mosque said to have been built at that time.

There is a temple of Badri-Nārāyaṇ built by Shri Rāmlāl Kāḷurām. It is built in stone. mortar and cement some 30 years ago near the bank of river Bori and is a temple of fine architecture. There is also a Jain *mandīr* built in stone, mortar and cement by Jain *panchas* of the village. One High School is run by the village *panchas*.

BAHULESHVAR.

Bahuleshvar.—(Pāchorā taluka; 20°45′ N, 75°20′ E; R. S. Paradhāde 3-0). About three miles west of the Māheji railway station (Bombay-Itārsi line) at the meeting of the Bohulā and Girṇā has a fine old Mahādev temple.

BHILAI.

Bhilaī.—(Pāroḷā taluka; 20°55′ N, 75°00′ E; p. 1,025), eight miles north-west of Pāroḷā town and eight miles south of Amaḷner railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Surat line) has remains of Mahādev temple built in stone and mortar some 70 years ago. It is a fine temple with highly ornamented cement figures.

BHOKARI.

Bhokarī.—(Rāver taluka; 21°05′ N, 77°10′ E; R. S. Rāver, m. 2; p. 392), two miles east of Rāver has a well-preserved temple of Oṁkāreshvar, with an inscription bearing the date Sak 1199 (1277 A. D.). There is also on the banks of the Bhokarī a rest-house recently repaired and said to have been built by Ahilyā Bāī Hoḷkar (1800).

BHUSAVAL.

Bhusāvaḷ.—(21°00′ N, 75°45′ E; R. S., p. 54,346), the headquarters of Bhusāvaḷ taluka, stands a mile from the Tāpi river and two miles west of the junction of the Nagpur and Allahabad lines of the Central Railway. Bhusāvaḷ is a divisional headquarters of the Central Railway. Besides the Bhusāvaḷ railway station, there is a big locomotive workshop. The workshop and houses for its employees are built on the opposite side of the railway line from the town. The railway station lies two miles from where the line branches to Nagpur and a mile from the river.

CHAPTER 20.

Places.

BHUSAVAL.

Population.

Of the total population of 54,346 according to the Census of 1951, the agricultural classes number 3,729 and the non-agricultural classes 50,617. Of the latter, 10,459 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 7,594 persons from commerce; 14,181 persons from transport; and 18,293 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

The Bhusāvaļ municipality was established in 1882-83. It has an area of 4.7 sq. miles. It is governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. The municipal council consists of 36 members. There are four seats reserved for women and four seats for the Scheduled Castes, which rotate in the eleven municipal wards. The municipality has besides the standing committee other committees for public works, schools, sanitation and drainage.

The income of the municipality for the year 1956-57 excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 8,58,949, municipal rates and taxes being Rs. 5,49,173, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 1,93,549, grants and contributions, Rs. 77,283, and miscellaneous, Rs. 38,944. Expenditure for the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 8,53,073, on general administration and collection charges. Rs. 94,040; public safety, Rs. 4,254; public health and convenience Rs. 4,41,286; public instruction, Rs. 1,71,254; and miscellaneous, Rs. 1,42,239.

The chief source of water supply for the town at present is from private and public wells. A water supply scheme is undertaken by the municipality which is nearing completion (1958).

A scheme for an underground drainage is under consideration by the municipality. At present there are stone-lined gutters.

For fire service, there is one fire-fighting unit with full equipment. It is always kept ready for use in case of an emergency.

The total length of roads in the town is 20 miles and three furlongs, out of which four furlongs are cemented and 19 miles and seven furlongs are metalled.

There are four parks managed by the municipality. A plan for the construction of a modernised vegetable market is under consideration.

There is compulsory primary education up to IV standard in the town. Primary education is managed and controlled by the District School Board, the municipality paying its annual statutory contribution. The municipality runs a high school known as the D. S. High School. Besides, there are two high schools and one girls' school, all managed by some private bodies. There is one *vāchanālaya*, to which the municipality makes an yearly contribution of Rs. 151.

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Places.

BHUSAVAL.
Municipality.

The municipality runs one allopathic and one Āyurvedic dispensary. The allopathic dispensary with one maternity ward is located on Bhusāvaḷ-Yāval road. The Āyurvedic dispensary is located in the municipal office compound. There is a hospital run by the Central Railway. The District Local Board runs a veterinary dispensary, the municipality paying a yearly contribution based on the number of animals treated from the municipal area.

The municipality manages a burial ground for Harijans on Bhusāvaḷ-Yāval road and a cremation place for Hindus on the banks of the river Tāpi.

BODVAD.

Bodvaḍ.—(Edlābād peta ; 20°50′ N, 76°00′ E ; R. S., p. 9,179), is an important trade centre of cotton, linseed and oilseeds. It is a railway station on the Bhuāvaḷ-Nagpur line of the Central Railway.

Bodvaḍ was once a place of some consequence but its only remains now are a ruined fort, old town gateways and an old reservoir.

CHALISGAON.

Chāḷisgaon.—(20°25′ N, 75°00′ E ; R. S. ; p. 30,345), the headquarters of Chāḷisgaon taluka on the Bombay-Itārsi and the Dhuliā-Chāḷisgaon sections of the Central Railway, stands 35 miles south of Dhuliā railway station. It has grown into a pretty big town since the railway lines were built. Few traces of the old town walls remain. The old fort has fallen into complete decay.

Population.

Of the total population of 30,345 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 4,485 and the non-agricultural classes 25,860. Of the latter, 9,006 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation ; 5,623 persons from commerce ; 1,664 persons from transport ; and 9,567 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

Chāḷisgaon municipality, established in 1917, has an area of 5 square miles and is now governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. It consists of 22 members. There are two seats each reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes. Besides the standing committee there are committees for public works, sanitation, schools, law and reference.

In 1956-57, the income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 6,16,211; municipal rates and taxes being Rs. 4,69,626 ; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 67,664; grants and contribution, Rs. 69,940 ; and miscellaneous, Rs. 8,981. Expenditure for the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 4,72,243 ; on general administration and collection charges, Rs. 1,06,539 ; public safety, Rs. 7,021 ; public health and convenience. Rs. 1,73,531 ; public works, Rs. 94,290 ; public instruction, Rs. 39,711, and miscellaneous, Rs. 51,151.

At present there are public and private wells throughout the town, and a special water supply scheme is contemplated by the authorities.

There is no proper drainage system in the town. There are China-pipe surface drains throughout the town, recently connected with big drain pipes to carry sullage away from the town. There is no flush system at Chāḷisgaon.

Compulsory primary education is managed by the District School Board since 1947, the municipality paying its annual contribution of Rs. 40,000. There were in 1958 nearly 130 teachers and 5,235 pupils in the primary schools. The municipality pays an yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,200, to the A. B. High School which is under private management. The municipality maintains two fire-fighters.

Out of the 9½ miles of roads, 2 miles and 6 furlongs are concreted, 5 miles and 4 furlongs are metalled, the 1 mile and 2 furlongs are kaccha.

The municipality maintains one allopathic dispensary and an Āyurvedic dispensary. The District Local Board runs one veterinary dispensary, the municipality paying a grant-in-aid. There are four public cremation and burial grounds and three private burial grounds.

CHANGDEV.

Chāṅgdev.—(Edlābād peta; 21°00′ N, 76°00′ E; R. S. Sāvadā 6 m.; p. 2,147), at the meeting of the Purṇā and Tāpī, about 4 miles north-west of Edlābād, and 6 miles south-east from Sāvadā railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Itārsī main line), has a well-preserved temple of Chāṅgdev in the Hemāḍpantī style. The temple, 105 feet round and 120 high, is built of huge black marble blocks fitted one on the other without mortar or cement. On either side of the entrance is writing in *Baḷbodh*, but so worn as to be unreadable[1]. On the walls are many figures of gods and heroes. There is also, at the meeting of the rivers[2] a very holy shrine of Mahādev with a stone temple, sixty feet by thirty-three, built about 160 years ago by Ahilyā Bāī Hoḷkar. The upper part was thrown down in the 1837 flood, the lower part remains.

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[1] Of this Mahadev, Abul Fazl tells the following story:

There was a blind man who always carried about him an image of Mahādev, to which he used to pay daily adoration. It happened that he lost it at this place, upon which, being greatly distressed, he formed of sand an image resembling it, which he worshipped as he had done the original. By the will of the Almighty the figure of sand became stone, and still remains. Near this temple Abul Fazl mentions a spring which, he says, the Hindus believe to be the Ganges. They say that by the power of God a certain devout man used to go constantly to the Ganges, and return again the same day. One night the river Ganges appeared to him in a dream and said, 'Cease from all this labour, for I will spring up here in your cell'. Accordingly in the morning the spring appeared, and is running to this day. Gladwin's *Ain-i-Akbari*, II 53.

[2]. This meeting, says Abul Fazl, is held sacred by the Hindus, and called *Jigartirth* literally the liver, that is the most precious of holy places. *Ain-i-Akbari*, II 53.

CHAPTER 20. Places. CHARTHANE.

Chārṭhāṇe (Edlābād peta; 21°00′ N. 76°10′ E; R. S. Malkāpūr, 13 m.; p. 95), about 12 miles east of Edlābād and 13 miles from Malkāpūr railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Nagpur line) has a well-preserved Hemāḍpantī temple of Mahādev said to be 775 years old. It measures about thirty-four feet by twenty-eight, and is supported by twenty-four pillars, and on the walls has figures of peacocks and parrots[1]. It has also a Musalman shrine, a *dargah* in a dilapidated condition, and is said to be about 775 years old. Chārṭhāṇe is said to have had once 700 wells and to have been a large thriving town.

CHAUGAON.

Chaugaon (Chopḍā taluka; 21°15′ N. 75°10′ E; p. 751), a small village, seven miles north-west of Chopḍā and 24 miles north of Eranḍol Road railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), has, about a mile and a half to the north, a ruined fort, one of the Gavḷī Rāj remains. Standing on a rising ground, it covers an area of 500 square feet, and is estimated to have cost Rs. 2,00,000. The fort plateau is reached by steps, and in the side of the hill are cisterns, some of them of carved stone. Inside the fort are a saint's tomb, two ponds, and four reservoirs.

CHOPDA.

Chopḍā (21°10′ N, 75°15′ E; p. 22,832), the headquarters of Chopḍā taluka, lies 51 miles north-east of Dhuliā, 19 miles north of Eranḍol Road railway station (Surat-Bhusavaḷ line) and six miles from the meeting of the Girṇā and the Tāpī. Chopḍā has a large trade in cotton and linseed.

Population.

Of the total population of 22,832 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 9,793 and the non-agricultural classes 13,039. Of the latter, 3,565 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 2,679 persons from commerce; 271 persons from transport; and 6,524 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

Chopḍā is a municipal town. It has an area of 1¼ square miles. The Chopḍā municipality was established in 1869 and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The municipality is composed of 20 councillors. There are two seats reserved for women; one rotating in ward Nos. I, II and III and the other in ward Nos. IV and V. In ward No. III there is one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for the Scheduled Tribes. The municipality has besides the Managing Committee, the Sanitary, Dispensary, and School Committees.

During 1956-57, the total income of the municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 2,43,998, composed of rates and taxes, Rs. 1,65,846; other sources, Rs. 23,994 and grants, Rs. 54,158. The total expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 2,57,908, general administration being Rs. 43,007; public health and convenience, Rs. 1,40,284; public safety, Rs. 32,159; public instruction, Rs. 24,048; contribution for general purposes, Rs. 3,314; and miscellaneous, Rs. 15,096.

[1] List of Archaeological Remains, 30. It is said to be built of stone and mortar. If so, it has probably been repaired.

There is no special water works in the town. Wells form the main source of water supply. There is no underground drainage, but the town is surrounded by a net work of surface drains connected to a *nālā*. In some parts of the town there are *kacchā* drains which are being converted into stone-lined drains (1957).

There is compulsory primary education managed by the District School Board, the municipality paying its annual statutory contribution to the District School Board. There is a high school named Pratāp Vidyā Mandīr, conducted by the Chopḍā Education Society, to which the municipality pays an annual contribution of Rs. 6,000. The municipality also pays annually Rs. 500 to the Pratāp Vidyā Mandīr, for purposes of social education, and Rs. 300 to the Lokmānya Vyāyām Shāḷā. There is a public reading room, named, "Nagar Vāchan Mandīr", to which an annual grant of Rs. 200 is paid by the municipality.

For the purpose of fire-fighting and road-watering the municipality has built one overhead tank which can hold 6,000 gallons of water. There are underground pipe-lines, 60 hydrants and hoses. There is also a trailer pump and a tractor carrying a tanker with 600 gallons capacity.

There is a vegetable market named as "Shri Sant Sāvatā Māḷī Vegetable and Fruit Market". There is also one market for mutton and one for beef.

An allopathic dispensary named as "Chandrakānt Municipal Dispensary, Chopḍā" is run by the municipality. The dispensary maintains a maternity ward of six beds, a male ward of six beds, and a female ward of three beds. No fee is charged for patients who take treatment in the dispensary. The District Local Board runs a veterinary dispensary, and the municipality pays an annual contribution of Rs. 1,700 towards its maintenance. A Government cottage hospital is being (1957) built on the Chopḍā-Tāpī road. There is a *gośālā* named "Shri Govardhan Samsthā", to which the municipality pays an annual grant of Rs. 1,000.

The municipality has no cremation or burial ground under its management. There are in all 52 cremation and burial grounds. Two of the burning ghāṭs are managed privately by the Gujarati and Marwadi Samaj.

Objects.

Chopḍā's ruined fort shows that it was a place of some consequence under early Hindu rulers. In 1600 it was a large and well peopled town, with a temple of Rāmeshvar, to which Hindus came down great distances[1]. About fifty years later, Tavernier (1660) mentions it[2], and a few years after (1676), when plundered by Shivāji, it is spoken of as a great mart[3]. About the time it was known to the Musalmans as Mustafābād Chopḍā[4]. In 1750 it is

[1] Gladwin *Ain-i-Akbari*, II. 53. In 1610 Finch mentions it as a great town, Kerr, VIII, 278.

[2] Harris, II. 352.

[3] Orme's *Historical Fragments*, 84.

[4] *Muntakhabu-l-lubab* in Elliot, VII. 307.

CHAPTER 20. Places. CHOPDA. Objects.

mentioned as having a famous temple of Rameshvar[1]. In 1820, when it was handed over by 'Sinde[2], it was the head of a subdivision surrounded by country much covered with forest[3]. In 1837 it was restored to Shinde, and in 1844 again received by the British.

Traces of former wealth remain in some of the old houses, notably in one with a richly carved hall in Navsārī Ganj. The fort stands in the middle of the town close to the main street, and contains the Bhil lines and the Mamlatdar's Court and record-rooms.

Beside the fort are several mosques, chief among which is the Jāmā mosque, thirty-four feet by forty-eight, built, it is said, by Miran Muhammad Khan (1520-1535) the eighth of the Faruqi kings. Among the other mosques is the Black mosque, forty feet by forty-two, said to have been built by Dādā Miyā, a local Muhammedan saint. A third is Sylānī Sāheb's mosque, forty feet by thirty, said to have been built by Sylānī Sāheb, a religious devotee who lived 280 years ago. A fourth is the Shekhpurā mosque, thirty-seven feet square, supposed to have been built by a saint named Miran Shaikh Muhammad Walajah Awliya. Two handsome old wells deserve notice; one, the Satkothadia well, sixty-five feet by forty-five, is said to have been built by Jawha Rana Duli. The other, in the Seven Palms garden, is said to have been built by a landholder named Jan Ali Khan.

DHARANGAON.

Dharangaon (Erandol taluka, 22°55′ N, 76°10′ E; p. 21,186), is 35 miles north-east of Dhulia and one mile from Erandol Road railway station (Surat-Bhusāval line). Dharangaon is noted as a place where early cotton experiments were made and saw-gins and pressing machines were early brought into use. There is considerable cotton and oilseed trade with Jalgaon, which is 20 miles to the east where many of the Dharangaon merchants have agents. Dharangaon was also noted formerly for its hand-made paper and cloth.

Population.

Of the total population of 21,186 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 7,337 and the non-agricultural classes 13,849. Of the latter, 5,099 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation: 3,059 persons from commerce: 475 persons from transport; and 5,216 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

Dharangaon is a municipal town. The municipal area is 1.85 sq. miles. The Dharangaon municipality was established in 1866 and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The municipality consists of 20 councillors, all elected. The municipal district is divided into five wards. Two seats are reserved for women, one to rotate in ward Nos. I and II, and the other

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[1] Tieffenthaler, *Res. His. et. Geog. Sur. l'Inde*, I. 368.

[2] Hamilton, *Description of Hindusthan* II, 101.

[3] *Or. Chris. Spec.* VIII. 198.

to rotate in ward Nos. II, IV and V; and one seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes in ward Nos. III and V. The municipality has besides the Managing Committee three other committees, one for the dispensary, a second for schools and a third for road-widening.

During 1956-57 the income of the municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 2,57,173, consisting of rates and taxes, Rs. 1,65,764; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 44,372; grants and contributions, Rs. 35,376; and miscellaneous, Rs. 11,161. The total expenditure, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, was Rs. 1,07,081, composed of general administration, Rs. 16,264, public safety, Rs. 5,796; public health and convenience, Rs. 71,000; public instruction, Rs. 12,821; and contributions, Rs. 1,200.

Dharangaon has no water works for the present. For drinking purposes the people have to fetch water from wells outside the town situated near-by a tank, called the Bibi Tank. The water from other wells in the town is brackish and not potable. There were 52 public wells in 1958. A water supply scheme costing Rs. 21,92,655 has been approved and work thereon is in progress (1958). Water from the Bibi Tank is used to water the roads.

The total length of the open and stone-lined gutters is about 40,042 feet. The gutters are cleaned daily and the water from all the gutters is drained into a *nālā* called Dharni *Nālā*.

There is compulsory primary education managed by the District School Board. The municipality pays to the Board its statutory contribution which during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 10,216. The municipality also pays a grant to the P. R. High School, a privately managed high school, up to Rs. 1,000 per annum. It maintains a maternity home since 1950.

The municipality maintains a public library which is named "Zumakaran Library". It is open to all and receives a Government grant of Rs. 450 per annum. The municipality maintains a Tractor Trailer Unit for fire-fighting services.

There are ten places for cremation and burial managed by the municipality. Nine of these are used by the Hindus and one by the Muslims. There is also a private burial place managed by the American Missionary Society for their own use.

The municipal dispensary receives grant-in-aid from Government. A veterinary dispensary is also maintained by the municipality.

A weekly market and a daily market are run by the municipality. There is a separate market for mutton and beef.

There is an old dilapidated building in the town which was the residence of Sir James Outram who was once Agent for the North-Eastern Division with his headquarters at Dharangaon. In the heart of the town is a *dargah* said to have been built by Aurangzeb. Adjacent to the railway station is the burial place of a Bhil

leader named Khājā Naik who was hanged by the British. There is also a Shiva temple called Patāleshvar temple constructed 300 years ago.

DHARANGAON
Objects.

At the time of the Moghal conquest (1600) Dharangaon was famous for its *jirifaf* and *bhiran* clothes[1]. During the seventeenth century, under the forms Dongaong, Dorongon, and Drongom, it is several times mentioned as a trade centre of considerable importance. Here, in 1674, the English established a factory. The following year (March 1675) the town was plundered by Śivājī[3]. Four years later (1679), Śivājī, joining his forces with those of the Rājā of Berar, again plundered Dharangaon, then one of the most flourishing places in the country[3]. Six years later (1685), Sambhājī still more savagely plundered the town, burning or pillaging every house[4]. Under the Marāṭhās Dharangaon suffered much from Bhil raids, and was the scene of one of the frightful Bhil massacres by which the Marāṭhās vainly attempted to keep order. It came into British possession in 1818[5], and here, from 1825 to 1830, Lieutenant, afterwards, Sir James Outram busied himself in raising the Bhil Corps[6].

DIGHI.

Dighī (Pāchorā taluka, 20°25′ N, 75°10′ E; p. 343), about six miles south of Kajgaon railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line) on the east bank of the river Gadad, has a somewhat ornamented stone and mortar temple of Devī. The shrine, nine feet square by eighteen high, is approached by three vestibules or halls, the first nine feet square by fifteen high, the second sixteen and a half feet square by twenty high, and the third six and a half feet by five and sixteen high.

EDLABAD

Edlābād (21°00′ N, 76°00′ E ; R. S. Khamkheḍ, 12 m. ; p. 4,363), the headquarters of Edlābād peta, is 11 miles from Varangaon railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Nagpur line). At the time of the Moghal conquest (1600), it was a good town, with a lake always full of water, and much venerated by the Hindus as the place where Rājā Jesirat atoned for his crimes. The banks of the lake were highly cultivated.[7]

In 1750, it was girt with part of stone walls and strengthened with a very old fort[8], and in 1832 it was a small city of 500 or 600 houses surrounded by a fairly good wall[9]. In 1880 the place was in half ruins. Just below the town is a local fund dam of solid masonry, with a wooden sluice gate to keep in store the water of the stream. Besides some fine remains of old residences and wells,

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[1] Gladwin, *Ain-i-Akbari*, II. 52.
[2] Bruce, *Annals*, II. 36, 37.
[3] Orme, *Historical Fragments*, 84. In 1683 the Drongon investment was 10,000 pieces broad bastas, 10,000 pieces *sevgazis*, and 1,00,000 lbs. (2500 maunds) of turmeric. 256-57.
[4] Orme, *Historical Fragments*, 143. The factors at Dharangaon had but two hours to escape.
[5]. Grant Duff, III. 464.
[6]. Mr. J Pollen, C. S.
[7] Gladwin, *Ain-i Akbari*, II. 55.
[8] Tieffenthaler, *Res. His. et. Geog. Sur, l'Inde*, I. 368.
[9] Jacquemont, *Voyage Dans l'Inde*, III. 482.

there are the ruins of its very strong double fort, built it is said by the Moghals, which was seen from miles commanding the country towards Varaṇgaon and Bodvaḍ. The lake is no longer in existence nor the compound walls and fort.

ERANDOL.

Eraṇḍol (20°55′ N, 75°20′ E ; p. 15,042), eight miles from Eraṇḍol Road railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), is the headquarters of Eraṇḍol taluka. It rises with high battlemented walls from the bank of the Anjani river. Besides with Dhuliā, about forty miles to the west, Eraṇḍol is connected by well made roads with Dharaṇgaon eight miles to the north-west, and with the Mhasāvad railway station eight miles to the south-east. On the Dharaṇgaon road is a solid masonry level crossing over the Anjani river.

Population.

Of the total population of 15,042 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 7,472 and the non-agricultural classes 7,570. Of the latter, 2,369 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 1,376 persons from commerce; 274 persons from transport; and 3,551 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

Eraṇḍol is a municipal town. It has an area of 399 acres. The municipality was established on the 1st September 1866 and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act (III) of 1901. The municipal council is composed of 20 members, all elected. There are two seats for women, one to rotate in wards I and II, the other to rotate in wards III, IV and V. Two seats are reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes in ward No. I and the other for Scheduled Tribes in ward No. V. The municipality has, besides the managing committee, the dispensary and school committees.

In the year 1956-57, the total income of the municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 95,319, municipal rates and taxes accounting for Rs. 57,717, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 15,145; grants and contributions (for general and special purposes), Rs. 22,042 and miscellaneous, Rs. 415. The expenditure during the same year, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, totalled Rs. 87,221 comprising general administration and collection charges, Rs. 17,945 ; public safety (lighting), Rs. 9,064 ; public health and convenience, Rs. 52,971, public instruction, Rs. 1,581, grants and contributions, Rs. 85, and miscellaneous, Rs. 5,575.

In more than half the number of houses there are wells. There are also public wells provided by the municipality. The residents also take water from the river Anjani, but this river dries up in summer when the municipality digs pits in the river bed.

There is no proper drainage system. There are open U type gutters. Some are underground gutters built of stone and lime-mortar. The sullage water runs through the gutters and is emptied into the river Anjani at a place which is far from the town. Since 1954 the town has been supplied with electric lighting.

CHAPTER 20.

Places.

ERANDOL.

Municipality.

Primary schools in Erandol are managed by the District School Board. Education is compulsory till the 4th standard. The municipality pays its statutory contribution to the District School Board. There is a high school named Ramnath Trilokchand Kabare High School, which is conducted by the Erandol Education Society. There is a public library called 'Nagar Vāchanālaya' to which a grant of Rs. 150 is paid by the municipality.

There is no regular fire service, but the municipality has a fire engine, and occurrences of fire are dealt with by the municipality with the help of its own staff and of the public. For fire service the municipality has purchased one 1½ H. P. machine.

The total mileage of roads in the town is about 6½ only two miles of which are metalled. There is a vegetable and fruit market and also a meat market. There is a dispensary run by the municipality which receives a grant-in-aid from Government. The veterinary dispensary in the town, run by the District Local Board, gets an annual grant from the municipality.

There are no cremation and burial places managed by the municipality. It is customary for the Hindus to burn their dead bodies near the river bed. The Muhammedans and others bury the dead near the river bed or in field provided for that purpose.

Objects.

Though doubtless an old settlement, the only reference that has been traced to Erandol is that, under the name Andal, it is, in 1630, mentioned as one of the places of the Pāyin Ghāṭ of Chāḷsgaon that were ravaged by Shivāji[1]. The manufacture of coarse paper, for which Erandol was once famous, is kept up to a small extent. There is also a considerable local trade in cotton, indigo, and grain, the chief market being Jalgāon, a railway station eight miles to the north-east.

The most remarkable building is, in the centre of the town, *Pāndava's Vāḍā*, a ruined stone mansion. It forms a large quadrangle, surrounded by a wall, a great part of which has a succession of windows with stone lattice-work of various patterns. The temple at one end, now used as a Musalman place of prayer, was once the centre of a raised corridor, which, as shown by the ruined pillars, formerly stretched right across the end of the quadrangle. On either side of the central shrine are arched recesses surrounded by beautiful and varied scroll work, with the crescent and star on the top of each. Above one arch are the remains of a beautiful Persian inscription. The central shrine has a massive roof of great blocks and beams of stone still bearing traces of red and yellow colouring, the whole supported on large stone pillars ornamented with flowers. The wall of the quadrangle, already falling in ruins, is coarse careless stone and mud work. The whole building is a curious mixture of styles. The only date, 1620, probably marks the year when the original Hindu buildings were changed and added to by the Muhammedans.

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[1] *Bād Shāh Nāmā* in Elliot's History, VII. 16.

ERANDOL. Objects.

The only other object of special interest is at the crossing of the two chief streets, a group of graceful arches, one for each street.

Eraṇḍol has many temples, the oldest being the Keshavrāv temple and Dattā's temple. Saba Khuran's *dargah* is also very old.

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FAIZPUR.

Faizpur (Yāval taluka 21°10′ N, 75°50′ E; R. S. Sāvadā m. 5; p. 12,210), is a municipal town two miles west of Sāvadā railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line). It is surrounded by a high mud and burnt brick wall, with several fine gateways. Inside the wall the buildings are crowded, the main streets are crooked and narrow, and the houses high and tiled, some of them with three or four storeys. The town is still famous for its dark blue and red dyes and its weekly wool market. There are about 250 families of weavers at Faizpur. Like the neighbouring town of Sāvadā, Faizpur is surrounded by garden land watered from wells, and *babul* (Acacia arabica) trees grow all about it in great luxuriance. Faizpur is one of the chief cotton marts, and once gave its name to the best variety of Khandesh cotton.

Population.

Of the total population of 12,210 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 4,262 and the non-agricultural classes, 7,948. Of the latter, 3,298 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation: 1,554 persons from commerce; 201 persons from transport; and 2,895 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

The municipal area is 1.25 sq. miles where the civic affairs are managed by a municipality, established on 1st December 1889 but now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The Municipal Council is composed of 20 members, all elected. Two seats are reserved for women, and one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

During the year 1956-57, the total municipal income excluding extraordinary and debt heads, was Rs. 1,57,652, comprising of conservancy rates (special and general), Rs. 7,281; other municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 12,491; rent on lands, houses etc., and sales-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, Rs. 3,726; conservancy receipts other than rates, etc., Rs. 3,223; receipts from markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 11,408; fees from educational institutions, Rs. 25,622; fees from medical dispensaries and other fees Rs. 2,596; Government grants, Rs. 34,916; and miscellaneous Rs. 2,315.

The total expenditure for the same year, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, was Rs. 1,45,133. Under public health and convenience, the total was Rs. 52,511; conservancy, Rs. 34,806; water supply, Rs. 1,620; and hospitals, dispensaries and vaccination, Rs. 6,098; and other items, Rs. 9,987.

Water supply is mostly from wells. The municipality has erected five electric water pumps at different wells and also constructed water tanks fitted with pipes. Roads are watered by municipal trucks. There is no flush system for latrines. The municipality

CHAPTER 20. Places. FAIZPUR. Municipality.

has provided carts for carrying all the rubbish and night-soil collected from public as well as private latrines to the compost depot for preparing compost manure. There is no special equipment for fire service, except the water tanks, pipes and buckets.

There is compulsory primary education managed by the District School Board, to which the municipality pays its statutory contribution. There is a high school managed by the municipality. The expenditure on this high school during 1956-57 was Rs. 42,994. The municipality also runs a reading room.

The total length of municipal roads is about five miles, of which only three miles are metalled. The vegetable market is held daily on an open verandah of the Rām Mandir. There is also a weekly market.

The municipality runs one Āyurvedic dispensary with a maternity ward situated on Yāval-Rāver Road. There is no Government dispensary in Faizpur. The municipality contributes yearly Rs. 400 to the District Local Board which manages a veterinary dispensary at Sāvadā. There is also the Sāne Guruji Charity Āyurvedic Dispensary.

There is a cremation ground for Hindus and a burial ground for Muslims.

The 50th Indian National Congress Session was held at Faizpur in December, 1936. It was the first Congress Session arranged in a rural area. A considerable number of delegates attended the session and temporary arrangements were made for the provision of conveniences and amenities to the delegates.

A fair is held in Khaṇḍobā Vāḍī temple in the month of *Phālgun* on Hoḷī Paurṇimā when the municipality undertakes all the sanitary arrangements.

Farkande.

Farkānde (Eraṇḍol taluka, 20°50′ N, 75°15′ E; R. S. Eraṇḍol Road, m. 20; p. 1,244), six miles south-west of Eraṇḍol, has a mosque built about 230 years ago by one Chand Momin, with two minarets said to be so sensitive that when one is shaken the other moves. The minarets were recently repaired.

Gandhali.

Gandhḷi (Amaḷner taluka, 21°05′ N, 75°05′ E; R. S. Amaḷner, m. 6; p. 1,016), six miles north-east of Amaḷner, is the first place in Khandesh at which Gujarat Shravak Vanis settled. In 1804 it was plundered and its people scattered by a Pendhari leader named Ghodji Bhonsle.

GARKHEDE.

Gārkhede Bk. (Jāmner taluka; 20°00′ N, 74°35′ E; R. S. Jāmner, 4 m., p. 719), six miles from Jāmner, has an underground temple of Mahādev. An eight-cornered building, forty-seven feet by twenty-four, its outer corners are richly carved with figures of men and women. The villagers still worship the *ling*. The building is in ruins, and the figures are so worn as to be unintelligible.

HARTALE.

Hartāle (Edlābād Peta; 21° 00′ N, 76° 00′ E; R. S. Malkāpur, 13 m., p. 1,488), about four miles south-west of Edlābād and 8 miles east of Varangaon railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Nagpur line) has an old irrigation lake restored during the distress of 1870. Of old buildings it has two ruined Hemāḍpantī Mahādev temples eighteen feet by thirty-eight. There was also a mosque but now it is in ruined state.

HIRAPUR.

Hirāpūr (Chālisgaon taluka, 20°25′ N, 74°55′ E; R. S. p. 2,264), seven miles west of Chāḷisgaon, has a ruined Hemāḍpanti temple of Mahādev, fifty feet long by twenty-seven broad and twelve high. The door and the eighteen pillars are to a certain extent ornamented. There is neither legend nor writing.

JALGAON.

Jalgaon (25° 55′ N, 75° 30′ E; p. 68,412), on the Bombay-Iṭarsi railway line, is a centre of cotton trade and cotton textile manufacture. Though from its situation it appears probably an old settlement, Jaḷgaon was, before the introduction of British rule, inferior both to the town of Nasirābād and to the neighbouring village of Mehruṇ, from which it is still locally known as Jaḷgaon-Mehruṇ. Under the British its position on the high road from Asirgaḍ to Bombay, and its central situation among the local marts of Neri, Jāmthi, Sāvadā, Faizpur, Dharaṇgaon and Eranḍol attracted traders and weavers, and before 1860, it could boast of more than 400 handlooms. In 1860, when the railway was opened, it remained for some time the terminus and rapidly increased in importance. In that year it was said to be one of the chief towns in Nasirābād, later greatly increased, extending its trade to Berar, and with many agencies of Bombay houses to buy cotton, linseed, and sesamum[1]. During the American war (1862-1865) Jaḷgaon became the great cotton mart of Khandesh. Ginning mills and full and half presses were started. In the recession at the close of the American war, Jaḷgaon suffered severely. Many local merchants were ruined, and mills and other buildings were left unfinished. Since then the town slowly but steadily recovered, and is now the headquarters of the district of the same name. The population which in 1872 was returned at 6,893, has within about 80 years increased tenfold.

Population.

Of the total population of 68,412 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 6,809 and the non-agricultural classes 61,603. Of the latter, 17,737 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 13,200 persons from commerce; 3,542 persons from transport; and 27,124 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Municipality.

Jalgaon municipality with an area of 6.8 sq. miles was established in 1864 and is now governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925. The municipal council consists of 35 members. There are four seats reserved for women and two seats each for

[1] Mr. Davidson, *Bom. Gov. Sel.* XCIII, 367, 368.

CHAPTER 20.
Places.
JALGAON Municipality.

the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. There is a Standing Committee, with committees for public and waterworks, finance, sanitation and drainage, law and reference and octroi.

In 1956-57, the income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 18,60,874; from municipal rates and taxes Rs. 12,37,910; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 2,60,065; grants and contributions Rs. 3,21,737; and miscellaneous Rs. 41,162. The expenditure for the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 17,36,125 comprising general administration and collection charges Rs. 2,19,935; public safety Rs. 59,021; public health and convenience Rs. 7,09,421; public works Rs. 6,51,197; and miscellaneous Rs. 96,551.

Water from the Girṇā river is supplied to the town. The Municipality had constructed in 1929 the Mooljee Jaitha waterworks at a cost of Rs. 6,83,054. Water is pumped through a jack well into a reservoir situated on a high level at a distance of two miles and from which it is supplied to the town. There are *pakkā* open drains in the city. Sullage water flows through these drains into a *nālā* flowing from north to south in the town.

The municipality maintains three fire-fighters. The municipality has undertaken the work of constructing a market (1958).

The town has three miles, four furlongs and 227 ft. of asphalted roads; four furlongs 113 ft. concrete; four miles, two furlongs and seven feet *kachā* roads.

Primary education is made compulsory by the municipality. Primary schools are managed by a municipal school board, Government giving a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,82,680. There were, in 1958, 278 teachers and 10,212 pupils in the primary schools. There were eight high schools and an arts and science college called the Mooljee Jaitha Arts and Science College. The city has a library called the Vallabhdas Valji Library which maintains two reading rooms in the town to which the municipality pays an annual grant of Rs. 1,500.

The municipality runs the Sāne Guruji Allopathic Dispensary, a maternity home and an Ayurvedic dispensary. Government maintains one Civil Hospital. A veterinary dispensary is managed by the District Local Board, the municipality paying a yearly contribution.

There is a cremation ground for Hindus and a burial place for the Muhammedans situated to the east of the town, both managed by the municipality. On the southern side of the town is a cemetery for the Christians managed by the local missionaries.

The Lokmānya Ṭiḷak Sabhā-Gṛha and the Māhārāṇā Pratāpsingh Sabhā Gṛha are maintained by the municipality. Two beautiful parks are maintained by the municipality, viz., Dr. Shyāmā Prasād Mukherji Udyān and Shri Chhatrapati Shivāji Udyān.

The municipality has very recently developed a site near Mehruṇ tank, 1½ miles from the town, which is visited by the people in large numbers.

Objects.
Traveller's Bungalow.

Traveller's Bungalow.—Situated at a distance of about two furlongs from Jalgaon railway station, its date of construction is not known. The building was purchased for Rs. 4,573. The area of the compound of the building is 1 acre and 36 gunthas. Originally there were only two suites. They are constructed of burnt brick in mud masonry and are lime-plastered. The roof is of Mangalore tiles with plank ceiling.

To these two suites are now (1956-57) added four more suites constructed of burnt brick masonry in cement mortar with a roof of Mangalore tiles. The cost of construction was Rs. 58,000.

Inspection Bungalow.

Inspection Bungalow.—Since 1947 the part of the Executive Engineer's bungalow was used as an Inspection Bungalow. But in 1958 a private building was purchased which is being used as Inspection Bungalow. It is situated in front of the Collector's bungalow in Mehruṇ village, and it has four acres of land under it. There are two suites. The cost of the bungalow including land is Rs. 30,000. The structure is of burnt brick masonry in lime with a roof of Mangalore tiles. The flooring is of Shahabad stone.

Municipal Dharmashala.

Municipal Dharmashāḷā.—Situated adjacent to municipal hospital, the municipal dharmashāḷā is an 'L' type building. It is a two-storeyed structure. It has two big halls, one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor. The hall on the first floor is known as Māhārāṇā Pratāp Hall. This hall measures 60′ × 30′ × 12′ in dimensions. It is provided with ceiling fans and tube lights. On the ground floor, on the west, there are 16 shops. On the rear portion there are twelve rooms. On the first floor there are fourteen rooms. All the rooms are of equal size, viz., 10′ × 30′ × 10′. It has a courtyard of 60′ × 50′. Above the second floor there is a terrace which is also 'L' type with an area of 4,700 square feet. It is constructed in burnt brick in lime masonry with lime and mortar plaster. It has a flooring of rough Shahabad tiles. It was constructed in 1954-55 for accommodating travellers.

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Market.

Mahātmā Jyotibā Phule Market.—There are six blocks in this market. Of these, five blocks are of equal dimensions, i.e., of 90′ × 33′ and the sixth one is of 65′ × 33′. In these six blocks there are 78 shops. The market occupies a total area of about 18,000 square feet. There are covered passages of 20 feet in width. The walls are of burnt brick in lime masonry with cement plaster. There is a roof of R. C. C. slab with provision for an upper storey which is to be constructed. It is situated in the heart of the town opposite to the office of the municipality.

CHAPTER 20. Places. JALGAON. Objects. *The Town Hall.*

Town Hall.—It is situated just near the Jalgaon railway station. It was constructed in 1909 at a cost of Rs. 8,000. It is a two-storeyed building with a terrace on the east. The ground-floor walls are of coarse rubble masonry in lime. Plinth on the north is of coarse rubble masonry in lime and on the south of burnt brick masonry. First-floor walls are of burnt brick masonry with plaster on both the sides. It has a pitched roof covered with galvanised corrugated iron sheets. The front portion on the north is given to Vallabhdas Valji Library, and the hall at the rear is used for social functions. It has a spacious courtyard on three sides which is used as a playground.

Collector's Office.

Collector's Office.—With the division of old Khandesh district into East and West Khandesh districts, Jalgaon was made the headquarters of the East Khandesh district (now Jalgaon district) and consequently a building was constructed in 1910-11 at a cost of Rs. 1,45,168 where Collector's office was located.

It is situated on the western side of Jalgaon city and is constructed of local boulder trap. The middle block is double-storeyed and has an octagonal alcove in the front which is covered up and forms part of the room above it. It has a roof of Mangalore tiles. The roofing of the ground floor is of rolled steel beams and steel girders. The two wings are single-storeyed and are connected with the middle block by an arch opening. In the same compound is situated the office of the District Survey Officer in a recently constructed building which is a stone structure with R. C. C. slabs, costing Rs. 54,000.

District Local Board Office Building.

District Local Board Office Building.—It is situated to the east of the Jalgaon railway station at a distance of about a furlong. The District Local Board Office building was constructed during 1939—41. It was originally 'F' type building built in burnt brick and lime masonry with lime plaster on both the sides. Flooring is of R. C. C. slab with roof of Mangalore tiles. There is one meeting hall of 28'×48' dimensions. It has three octagonal rooms, one at the centre facing the porch and two at the corners. It is constructed at a cost of Rs. 87,000. There are ten rooms on the ground floor and an equal number on the first floor. On the ground floor there is a statue of Mahātmā Gāndhi erected in front of the porch in 1949 at a cost of about Rs. 5,000. On the first floor there is a bust of Chhatrapati Shivāji erected in 1958 at a cost of Rs. 6,000. Both these statues face the west as the building does. The total plinth area is 10,881 sq. ft.

To this building was added in 1956-57 a new structure of burnt brick masonry with R. C. C. slabs at a cost of Rs. 55,000. There are three garages-*cum*-store-rooms and three rooms on the ground floor and six rooms on the first floor. As this new building was constructed to the southern side of the original 'F' type building, this building has now become 'E' type building.

District Local Board Office Building.

There are four gates, two at the front and two at the back side. There is a small garden in front of the building.

There are two out-houses containing four garages on the ground floor and eight rooms on the first floor to the north-west and south-west of the building.

The following offices are housed in this building:—

(1) the District Local Board office,

(2) the District School Board office, and

(3) the District Educational Inspector's office.

Municipal Office Building.

The original building of the municipality was constructed in 1930 while the annexe was constructed in 1952-53.

To the front there is an old building which faces the south and which measures 125′×34′. It is constructed in burnt brick and lime masonry with outside plaster. It has two wings to the two sides of the staircase, *viz.*, East Wing and West Wing. At the entrance to the staircase there is one circle and there are three more arches in each wing. There is a hall and two rooms with a verandah of seven feet in each wing. The construction is the same on the first floor. It has a pitched roof with Mangalore tiles.

As the accommodation for municipal offices was insufficient in the old building, the annexe was constructed in 1952-53. It is constructed at the rear portion of the old building. Its dimensions are the same as those of the old one. It is a two-storeyed structure in burnt brick with lime with R. C. C. slabs. It has a spacious meeting hall of 60′×25′×12′ in the West Wing. There are three rooms in the East Wing. On the ground floor there are two rooms in each wing. There is also a cellar where records and files are kept.

The two buildings, the old one and the annexe, are connected with passages on both the floors.

Civil Hospital.

Civil Hospital.—The Civil Hospital is situated in-between the place of weekly bazar and Mission Building and is at a distance of a furlong from the Surat-Dhulia-Edlābād-Nāgpur Road, National Highway No. 6 on the approach road to Mehruṇ village. It is an old type building constructed in the year 1912-13. The area of the compound of the Civil Hospital is 12 acres and 8 gunthas. The Hospital originally consisted of—

(1) Main building costing—Rs. 43,674.

(2) Dispensary building including porch, etc.—Rs. 7,009.

(3) Patients ward—Rs. 58,281.

(4) Paying patients ward—Rs. 9,775.

Along with these buildings there are the Nurses' quarters, Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters and Class IV servants' quarters.

All the buildings are constructed in red brick in lime masonry with a roof of Mangalore tiles over cut teak plank ceiling.

CHAPTER 20. Places. JALGAON. Objects. Civil Hospital.

Accommodation in the Male Ward is for 20 beds and that in Female Ward is for 13 beds and that in Maternity Ward is for 10 beds.

Municipal Hospital.

Municipal Hospital.—Situated adjacent to the Municipal Dharmashala, the municipal hospital is a new structure, constructed in 1954-55. The walls of this building are of burnt brick masonry in cement. The flooring is of Shahabad polished paving. It has a roof of R. C. C. slab. The area of the compound of this building is 3,425 square feet. On the ground floor there is a dressing hall, a compounders' hall, a chamber for the doctor and a big waiting hall for patients. The ground floor is used for general patients. On the first floor there is a hall of 50′ x 30′ dimensions and two rooms. The hall is used as a maternity ward. Of the two rooms one is used for keeping medicines and the other one as an examining room. It accommodates 20 beds.

Mooljee Jaitha Arts and Science College.

Mooljee Jaitha Arts and Science College.—The present building of the Mooljee Jaitha College was constructed in 1949. It is situated near the Municipal water reservoir at a distance of four furlongs from the Collector's office. The total expenditure on the building was rupees four lakhs. It is a magnificent cement concrete structure occupying an area of 23,430 square feet. Its front is 310 feet long. It has 135 feet long wings on each side and has three storeys. The building is owned by the Khandesh College Education Society, Jalgaon, which runs the college. The neighbouring hostel building is a single-storeyed structure occupying an area of 16,700 square feet and consisting of 58 rooms and a mess hall of 2,025 square feet.

East Khandesh Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Jalgaon.

East Khandesh Maratha Vidyā Prasārak Samāj, Jalgaon.—The East Khandesh Maratha Vidyā prasārak Samāj was established in 1917. It runs five high schools of which only one, *viz.*, The Nutan Maratha Vidyalaya is in Jalgaon and was established in 1940. It was shifted to the present building in 1946. It conducts classes from the 8th standard to the 11th standard. The number of students was 416 in 1958.

The Nutan Maratha Vidyalaya is situated to the south-west of the Jalgaon railway station at a distance of about two furlongs. This building faces the east. There are arches in the verandah. On the ground floor there are two halls, one to the north and one to the south. These two halls measure 31′ x 16′. There are eight rooms, four to the north and four to the south of the stair-case which is at the centre. Of these, four are used as office rooms and teacher rooms and four are used as class rooms. These rooms measure 24′ x 16′. On the first floor there are two halls of 49′ x 20′ dimensions of which one is used as a science hall and as a class room. There are four more halls on the first floor of which one is used for office, one as a drawing hall and two as class rooms.

To the south of this building there is hostel building which faces the north. In this building there are two halls at the centre, one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor, with eight rooms on the ground floor and four rooms on the first floor.

East Khandesh Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj, Jalgaon.

on both the sides of the hall. The 12 rooms in the east wing are used as hostel for students in the secondary school while the eight rooms on the ground floor in the west wing are used as a hostel for students in the Primary Training College, and four rooms on the first floor are used by the Jalgaon Co-operative Training School conducted by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union. The hall on the ground floor is used as the spinning hall while the hall on the first floor is used by the Co-operative Training School. On the back side of this building there is a kitchen and dining hall of 100′ x 17′ and seven rooms which are used by Practising School.

In between these two buildings there are quarters for the superintendent and secretary. In front of both these buildings there is an open space of about four acres which is used as a play-ground.

Balaji's temple.

This temple is said to be 250 years old. The renovation of this temple took place around 1914. It is a burnt brick construction with the room of Mangalore tiles in some parts and of tin sheets in other parts and with a flooring of marble stone.

In 1914, silver sheets have been fixed on the inner door and on the pedestal on which the image of Bālāji stands.

The temple gets an annual income of about Rs. 2,400 while the expenditure amounts to Rs. 3,000. This deficit is made up by contributions from the 'Maheshvari' people who manage this temple.

The following are the fairs held every year :

1. Rām Navami—Chaitra Shudh 1 to 9 (March-April).
2. Gokuḷ Ashtami—Shrāvaṇ (July-August).
3. Kārtika Shudh 1st (November-December).

It is situated in Balāji Peth to the south east of Jalgaon railway station at a distance of about 5 furlongs.

Balaram's temple.

This temple was constructed around 1895. But the consecration of the images of Balarām and his wife Revati took place in 1901. These idols have been brought from Jaipur.

It occupies an area of 5,000 sq. feet. Inner room where idols are kept is of 15′ x 15′ dimensions. There is one *sabhamandap* (congregation hall) of 20′ x 30′. Behind this, there is a kitchen. To the south of this room, there are six rooms of 10′ x 12′ dimensions. To the east of this room, there is an outer gate and two shops on south. On the north there are five rooms of 10′ x 12′ and a cow-pen and a room for the officiating priest of the temple. It is a two-storeyed structure and the tapering top of the temple is about 60′ in height.

This temple has an income of about Rs. 1,000. But this income is not sufficient for its upkeep. There is a deficit of about Rs. 500 every year which is met by the officiating priest from his personal property and from donations.

CHAPTER 20. Places. JALGAON. Objects.

The following fairs are held annually:—

1. Rām Navami—Chaitra Shudh 9 (March-April).
2. Gokuḷ Ashtami—Shrāvaṇ Vadya 8 (July-August).
3. Sharad Purṇima—Full moon day in Ashvin (October-November).

Balram's temple.

The temple of Balarām is a peculiar feature of Jaḷgaon, as a temple of Balarām is rarely found anywhere.

Bhavani's temple.

It is one of the old temples in Jaḷgaon but the renovation of this temple took place on *Chaitra Shudh* 1, *Samwat* 1874. It is reticulated Malabar wood construction without walls with a roof of Mangalore tiles. There are cement-concrete walls on the first floor. It occupies an approximate area of 1,500 sq. ft. with *sabhamandap* (congregation hall) of 20′ x 30′ dimensions. It is constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000. Along with the shrine of Bhavāni, there are shrines of Mahādev and Māruti.

Recently, i.e., on October 21, 1958, silver pedestal on which the image of Bhavāni stands has been prepared and one maund of silver worth about Rs. 7,500, has been used for the purpose.

The following are the fairs held every year:—

(1) Navarātra holidays in Ashvin (September-October).
(2) Gokuḷ Ashtami in Shrāvaṇ (July-August).
(3) Every Monday in Shrāvaṇ (July-August).

It is the only temple dedicated to the Goddess in Jaḷgaon at present (1958).

Ram's temple.

It is situated in Rām Peth at a distance of about a mile from the Jaḷgaon railway station.

It is built in burnt brick in lime masonry. To the east of the *sabhamandap* (congregation hall), there is one room where pictures of different staints are kept on a raised platform constructed of burnt brick in lime with slabbing of German tiles. The flooring in the sanctuary is of Shahabad stone.

This temple gets an annual income of Rs. 2,500 while the expenditure comes to Rs. 3,000. The deficit is made up by contributions from the public.

The fair is held from Kārtika Shudh 1 to 15 (*Purṇimā*) which is attended by a large number of people.

The date of construction of this temple is not known.

Shani's temple.

The old temple of Shani which was in dilapidated condition was renovated about 60 years ago. It is an ordinary construction of burnt brick in lime with arches, the flooring being of Shahābād stone. There is a brass plate on the tapering top of the temple. There are images of other gods also such as Satyanārāyaṇ, Mahādev and Māruti.

No fair is held in honour of this deity. But the weekly bazar is held in front of this temple if a new moon day falls on Saturday.

Shani's temple.

It is situated in Shani Peth to the east of the Jalgaon railway station at a distance of about four furlongs.

Jain temple.

This is Porbundar stone structure occupying an area of 14,400 sq. ft. It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 35,000 in 1890.

There is a dome over the temple. It is provided with staying accommodation for pilgrims. There are four shops and there is a small garden in front of the temple. There are ornaments worth Rs. 4,000 as the property of the temple.

A fair is held in Shrāvaṇ every year from Vadya 8 to full moon day, i.e., July-August.

Church.

There is only one church in Jalgaon, *viz.*, the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church. It is situated on the Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit Road in Jilha Peth. Out of the five acres of land occupied by the mission a few gunthas have been occupied by the church.

The church was consecrated in about 1924. It is built in red bricks with no plastering. The flooring and sanctuary are of Shahabad stone. It has a roof of country tiles.

The church is now under the management of the Marathi Synod having headquarters at Akola.

Clubs.

The Gorjabai Gymkhana Club, situated near the Town Hall, was started about 1910-11. The total membership of the club is 32. It is situated in owned premises. The ground was donated by Seth Vallabhdas Valji and the building was constructed by the club itself. There is a billiards hall of 25′ x 20′ dimensions in the centre and two bridge halls of 25′ x 20′ at two sides of the billiards hall. There is an open ground of 100′ x 100′ dimensions. It is an earth-brick construction with a roof of country tiles.

Rotary Club.—This branch of the Rotary club was opened in Jalgaon in 1950. Its present strength is 29. The club holds its meetings in the Gorjabai Gymkhana hall.

Statue of Subhash Chandra Bose.

Statue of Subhash Chandra Bose—It is situated in Subhash Square (chowk) at the crossing of Subhash Road and Kasturba Road at a distance of about a mile to the south-east of Jalgaon railway station. It faces east, is in military uniform and it is six feet in height weighing about 25 maunds. The cost of this statue is Rs. 2,000. It is made of white marble.

It stands on a pedestal which is 4′-6″ high. The pedestal is in three raised squares of equal height. i.e., 1′-6″. The raised square which forms the base is 10′ x 10′ x 1′-6″ dimensions. Upon this there is another raised square of 3′ x 8′ x 1′-6″ dimensions. On this also there is one more raised square of 2′-6″ x 8′ x 1′-6″ dimensions on which the statue is erected.

CHAPTER 20.

Places.

JALGAON.

Objects.

Statue of Subhash Chandra Bose.

Over the statue there is canopy supported by four pillars. In the canopy there are four small statues facing four directions. The statue of *Bharatmata* faces the east, that of Mahatma Gandhi faces the west, while the statues of Jawaharlal Nehru and Lokamanya Tilak face north and south respectively.

The pedestal as well as the statue are made of marble. The foundation stone of this statue was laid on 3rd May 1953 and was unveiled on 25th September 1955. The total expenditure came to Rs. 15,000.

JAMNER.

Jāmner (20° 45′ N, 75° 45′ E ; R. S. p. 10,554), the headquarters of Jāmner taluka, is connected by a narrow gauge railway line to Pāchorā on the Bombay-Itarsi line (Central Railway). It is situated on the Kāg river about 60 miles east of Dhulia. Formerly, it was surrounded with walls and with a good fort which is not in existence now. Jāmner was a place of some consequence.[1] Near the river-gate is a temple of Viṭhobā. To the east of the town is a large well and a temple of Rām, known as Rām Mandīr.

KALMODE.

Kaḷmode (Rāver taluka, 21°10′ N, 75°50′ E ; R. S. Sāvadā, m. 8 ; p. 1,112), about two miles north-east of Nhāvi and eight miles north of Sāvadā railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line) has a ruined well, 27 feet long, 15 feet broad and 17 feet deep. It is said to have been built under the Gavḷi Rāj. About 140 years ago a Nimbālkar is said to have carved off some of its stones to repair his fort at Yāwal. Since then it has been out of repair and has dried up. It is now in a dilapidated condition.

KANALDE.

Kānaḷde (Jalgaon taluka, 21° 05′ N, 75° 55′ E, R. S. Pāḷdhī, m. 5 ; p. 3,917), 14 miles north-east of Nashirābād and 5 miles from Pāḷdhī railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line) has a quaint temple of carved block stone on the bank of Girṇā below the village, and close beside it is a Gosavi's house. In the centre of this house a flight of steps leads to a door, inside the door are a few more steps, and then a big hole, inside of which are a series of four cells one within the other. There is nothing remarkable about these cells except that they are dug out of soft earth. The dimensions of these four cells are, five feet by ten, seven feet by four, four feet by three and a half and three and a half feet by three, respectively. The village has a high school.

KANASHI.

Kaṇāshi (Bhaḍgaon peta, 20° 35′ N, 75° 05′ E ; R. S. Kajgaon, m. 3 ; p. 567), three miles from Kajgaon railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line) on the road to Bhaḍgaon, has a Mahānubhāv temple dedicated to Kṛṣṇanāth. A domed building of stone, brick, and lime, the temple is twenty-one feet square and thirty-two feet high, and is said to be about 280 years old. A vestibule, *sabhamandap*, was added in the latter half of the nineteenth century by a wandering Mahānubhāv. A small fair assembles every year on *Chaitra Shuddha Purṇimā* (March-April).

[1] Tieffenthaler (1750) speaks of it as a village by a stream with a walled fort in good repair. *Res. His. et Geog. Sur. I,Inde, I.* 368.

KANDARI.

Kandarī (Bhusāval taluka, 21° 00′ N, 75° 45′ E; R. S. Bhusāval, 2 m; p. 4,867), two miles north-east of Bhusāval railway station, has a half-ruined Hemāḍpantī temple of Mahādev fifteen feet by twelve and twenty high. The pillars show signs of great age. Above the entrance are figures of Bhairobā and his wife, and on either side are representations of Mārutī and Gaṇpatī.

KHADGAON.

Khaḍgaon (Jamner taluka; 20° 45′ N, 75° 45′ E; R. S. Jamner, 6 m., p. 1,085), three miles north of Jāmner, has a ruined Hemāḍpantī temple of Mahādev, thirty-seven feet by thirty-two, standing on rising ground in the middle of the village, and built of very large square blocks of solid stone.

KHIRODA.

Khiroḍā pra. Yāval (21° 15′ N, 76° 00′ E; R. S. Sāvadā, m. 8.), a village 4 miles west of Sāvadā having a population of 3,057. In 1949 a Sarvodaya Kendra was allotted to Rāver taluka with Khirodā as its headquarters. At present this small village has the following institutions:—

(1) Primary Teachers' Training College.

(2) Saranjām Kāryālaya.

(3) Grām Udyog.

(4) Basic Education.

(5) Ashram School.

(6) Bālvāḍī.

Beautiful buildings have been constructed and parks laid. A training centre has been opened. An approach road of four miles has been constructed to connect Khirodā with Shirpur-Raver road. A water-supply scheme has been provided for the village.

KURHAD.

Kurhād Kd. (Pāchorā taluka, 20°40′ N; 75°25′ E; p. 1,663), three miles north of Varkheḍi railway station (Pāchorā-Jāmner line) and half-way on the road from Pāchorā to Lohārā, has an old Hemāḍpantī temple of Mahādev, a many-cornered building eighteen feet long by fifteen wide and fourteen high. It contains a *ling* and at the back an image of Devi. The entrance is through a hall on the north which is mostly in ruins. Between the hall and the shrine is an image of Gaṇapatī. The temple has neither writing nor legend. About a mile and a half to the east of Kurhād the village of Sāṅgvī has a comparatively modern temple of Mahādev, said to have been built by one Bāburāv Vis′vanāth Pātil about 250 years ago.

LASUR.

Lāsur (Chopḍā taluka; 21°15′ N, 75°10′ E; p. 3,756), eight miles north-west of Chopḍā and 24 miles north of Eraṇḍol Road railway station (Surat-Bhusāval line), was formerly a town of considerable importance, held by the Ṭhoke family. It has the ruins of a once formidable fort and towered gate and walls. There is a large pond in front of Ṭhoke's mansion, *vāḍā*, and outside the walls, close to the old suburb, is a fine well with flights of steps. Near the well are the remains of a mosque. The village is now nothing but a collection of mud huts and irregularly built houses. The fort was dismantled by the British, and the Ṭhoke's mansion was burnt down a few years ago. The history of the

CHAPTER 20. Places. LASUR.

Thoke family illustrates the state of the then Khāndesh district in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Karnāṭak mercenaries. entertained by every petty proprietor, had made themselves so obnoxious, that Gulzār Khān Thoke, the holder of the strong fort of Lāsur, enlisted a body of Arabs to oppose them. Unable to control or pay his Arabs, he used to let them loose on the country round, till at last the other proprietors, entering into a league against him, bribed his Arabs to assassinate him in Lāsur and his eldest son Alliyār Khān in Chopḍā. A second son, Alif Khān, escaping from Lāsur took refuge with Suryājirāv Nimbāḷkar, of Yāval. Returning to Lāsur with some Karnāṭak mercenaries lent him by the Nimbāḷkar, Alif Khān, on pretence of paying the Arabs their arrears, entered the fort, and the Karnāṭak troops, seizing the Arabs, put them to death. Instead of being in possession of his fort, Alif Khān found that the Karnāṭak troops had orders to hold the fort for their master the Nimbāḷkar. Driven to despair, Alif Khān allied himself with the Bhils and plundered without mercy. At last the Nimbāḷkar agreed to give up the fort for a money payment of Rs. 10,000. Captain Briggs advanced this sum to the Thoke family and occupied the fort with British troops. Subsequently a member of the Thoke family was appointed keeper, *rakhvāldār*, of the hills and of the Bhirām pass, and the family served as headmen of the village. In the hills to the north of Lāsur is an old enclosed temple of Naṭeshvar, forty-five feet long by thirty-eight broad. On one of the walls inside the temple is a writing apparently in Devnagari script.

LOHARA.

Lohārā Bk. (Pāchorā taluka, 20° 40′ N, 75° 30′ E; p. 1,263), a village ten miles south-east of Māhejī R. S. Varkheḍī Bk. 2-0 (railway station) (Bombay-Itarsi line), was in Akbar's time the head of a sub-division, mahāl, with a yearly revenue of Rs. 22,06,600 (2,47,965 *tankhās*). In 1818, Captain Briggs proposed that twelve Lohārā villages closely mixed with British villages should be obtained from Shinde. In 1820 an agreement was made to this effect, and the twelve villages were taken over by the British in the same year. But they were again restored to Shinde in 1837, and not recovered till, according to the terms of the treaty of Gwalior, Lohārā was again made over to the British, though actual possession was not obtained by the British until after great opposition. Of the many interesting remains of its former greatness. Lohārā has about a mile and a half to the south, an old temple of Tapeshvar Mahādev. Built for the most part in Hemāḍpantī style, it contains an outer hall, *sabhamandap* eight feet square and sixteen high, and a shrine eight feet square and eight high. The roof, now fallen in, was supported on eight-sided stone pillars, and there is a carved doorway opening to the east. The temple has neither legend nor inscription. It has a money allowance of Rs. 15 and land yielding a yearly rental of Rs. 4.50.

MAHEJI OR CHINCHKHED.

Māhejī or Chinchkhed (Pāchorā taluka, 20° 45′ N, 75° 20′ E, p. 1,292), three miles west of the Māhejī railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line) is the scene of the chief fair in the district. The fair

held every year for over a week is attended by six to eight thousand people. Mähejī, the woman in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have lived about 280 years ago. A Tilola Kuṇbī of Hivri, ten miles south-east of Jāmner, she suffered such ill-treatment at the hands of her father and mother-in-law, that she fled from her home and became an ascetic. Taught by a holy man on Turaṇmāḷ hill, she wandered through the country and gained so great a name for sanctity, that even in her lifetime vows were paid to her. At last she settled at Chiñchkheḍ, and after living there for twelve years, buried herself alive. A temple, the present building, a rough structure twenty-five feet by eighteen and twenty-eight high, was raised, and a yearly fair established on the fifteenth of *Pausha Shuddha* (January-February). The fair is said to owe its importance to the successful issue of a vow made by the head of the Pavār house. The number of devotees increased, and traders, finding order and freedom from taxation, flocked to it in numbers. Then came the ruin of 1803, and for four years there was no fair. As order was restored, the business of the fair increased. In 1833 it was taken under Government management, booth sites were allotted to the different dealers, and as order was carefully kept and the roads were well guarded, large numbers again assembled[1].

MEHUN.

Mehun (Edlabād Peta; 20°05′ N, 75°55′ E; R. S. Nimbhore, 5 m.; p. 423), five miles north-west of Edlabād and equally distant from Nimbhore railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line), has a well-preserved eight feet square temple of Mahādev.

MHALPUR.

Mhālpur (Pāroḷā Taluka; 20° 55′ N, 75° 00′ E; p. 836) five and a half miles west of Pāroḷā town and 17½ miles south of Amaḷner railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), has the remains of a Mahādev temple built in stone and mortar some 70 years ago. It is a fine temple, highly ornamented with cement figures.

MHASAVE.

Mhasave (Pāroḷā Taluka, 20° 50′ N, 75° 05′ E; R. S. Erandol Road, m. 12; p. 1,057). Two miles east of Pāroḷā and 12 miles south-west of Eranḍol Road railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), and on the site an older building, is a modern temple dedicated to Jhinjana Devi, a four-handed image cut in white stone. To the east, close together, are two brick and mortar lamp-pillars, *dīpmāḷs*, each sixteen feet round and thirty-one feet high. These pillars are said to be of the same age as the old temple of Jhinjana Devi. A small fair assembles yearly in the month of *Chaitra* (April). To the north of the temple is a four-sided stone and mortar-built pond 105 feet square and 25 feet deep, with a flight of steps on each side. About 150 feet from the temple to the south-east, are some highly carved and apparently very old remains of a building said to have been dedicated to Turki Devi. The Mhasave reservoir is built close to this village[2].

[1] The fair is described in 1837 as bringing large numbers of people. Merchants from the coast came to meet inland traders and exchange goods. The trading went on for about a month. Or. Chris. Spec. VIII, 196.

[2] For details see above.

MUKHPAT.

Mukhpāṭ (Erandol Taluka; 20° 30′ N, 75° 40′ E; p. 64), three miles east of Eraṇḍol and five miles west of Mhasvaḍ railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line), has an irregular plateau, with a pond named Padmālaya, on whose banks are temples of Mahādev, Māruti and Gaṇapati.

NAGARDEVALE SEEM.

Nagardevaḷe Seem (Pāchorā Taluka; 20° 35′ N, 75° 10′ E; p. 93) is on the Bombay-Itarsi railway line (220 miles from Bombay). To the west of it is a ruined Hemaḍpantī temple of Mahādev eighteen feet long by eight broad and ten high. With a doorway, all that is left is the roof of large plain stones supported on pillars. Recently walls have been constructed to support the roof. It has no writing or local legend.

NANDRA.

Nāndrā (Pāchorā Taluka; 20° 45′ N, 75° 25′ E; p. 1,719), one mile south of Māhejī railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line), has a Hemāḍpantī well, apparently of great age, measuring ninety feet both ways at the level of the ground, and with steps on three sides. It is not now used and has fallen to ruins.

NASHIRABAD.

Nashirābād (Jaḷgaon Taluka; 20° 00′ N, 75° 40′ E; R. S. Bhādlī 1-0; p. 14,709) was at one time a taluka of that name. It stands about six miles east of Jaḷgaon and two miles south of the Bhādli railway station (Bombay-Itarsi line). It is a centre for the manufacture of glass bangles.

The old fort, which commands a fine view of the country round, has, since the removal of the Mamlatdar's office to Jaḷgaon, fallen into ruins. There are several old mosques in the neighbourhood.

Nashirābād formally an open village, locally known as Soḷ-Nimbhorā from its having sixteen villages under it, was, before the Brirish conquest, several times plundered by the Sātamāḷā Bhils. In 1801 it was plundered by a freebooter named Zubā, and again just before the great famine of 1803, by one of the Peshvā officers. After this, the village wall was built by one of the Purandares to whom the town was given in grant.

NAZARDEV.

Nāzardev (Chopḍā Taluka), in forest land about eight miles north of Chopḍā, has a hot spring. Rising apparently in the bed of the Gavḷī, the water used to flow through the head of a cow, fixed in the side of a six feet square cistern that dates from pre-Musalmān or Gavḷī Rāj times. Now the water trickles from a cleft in the rock, a little to the side of this cistern. The cistern is empty, and the spring has lost its virtue. Thermometer readings mark a temperature of 100° at sunrise and 103° at noon. Colourless and earthy in taste, analysis has failed to trace in the water any medicinal properties[1].

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[1] The details in grains to the gallon are: total solids by evaporation, 21.6; organic matter, 3.2; silica and iron, 8.4; lime, none; chloride of sodium, 8; sulphates, 2; nitrates, a trace; nitrites, none; hardness, 1.75; list of archaeological remains, 17.

Pāchorā (30° 40′ N, 75° 20′ E, p. 15,044) 231 miles from Bombay on the Bombay-Itarsi railway line, is the headquarters of the Pāchorā taluka. Though Pāchorā is the nearest railway station, about 25 miles from the Ajanta Caves, Jalgaon, about 35 miles away, is the nearest railway station from which conveyance is available to go to the Ajanta Caves. Except the traces of a wall and the old fort where the Mamlatdar's office is held, there is nothing old in Pāchorā. A good well-shaded road runs between it and the railway station, and it has a travellers' bungalow.

Of the total population of 1,50,444 according to the census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 3,213 and the non-agricultural classes 11,831. Of the latter, 3,572 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 2,640 persons from commerce; 771 persons from transport; and 4,848 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Pāchorā municipality was established on 1st April 1947. It has an area of 1.25 square miles and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The municipal council consists of 21 members. Two seats each are reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes.

The municipality has, besides the managing committee, committees for public works department, sanitation, school, dispensary, lighting and bazar.

For the year 1956-57 the income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,81,564, municipal rates and taxes being Rs. 1,76,488, realisation under specific Acts Rs. 606, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 12,249, grants and contributions Rs. 61,542 and miscellaneous Rs. 30,679. For the same year, the expenditure excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,54,611. general administration and collection charges Rs. 58,729. public health and convenience Rs. 97,991, public safety Rs. 12,950, public works Rs. 44,259, public instruction Rs. 22,910 and miscellaneous Rs. 17,772.

Pāchorā has no permanent water-supply scheme. Due to the famine-like conditions prevailing in the district, the municipality started a temporary water-supply scheme by laying a 3″ diameter pipe-line. Water is supplied from two public wells which are known as "Bara Rahat" and "Chinch Bawadi".

There is no proper drainage system. The municipality has constructed stone-lined gutters in the various wards.

The municipality maintains one fire-fighter.

There are approximately four miles of roads, all metalled.

Compulsory primary education is managed by the District School Board, the municipality paying a grant of Rs. 19,000 per annum. There is one municipal library which provides a free reading room.

The Pāchorā Municipal dispensary is situated just near the Mamlatdar's Office. There is a veterinary dispensary managed by the District Local Board, the municipality paying a proportionate grant for treating animals within the municipal area.

The municipality manages burial and cremation grounds in the eastern part of the town.

PADALSA.

Paḍālsā (Yāval Taluka, 21° 05′ N, 75° 45′ E; R. S. Dushkheḍe, m. 3, p. 3,190), on a high ground overlooking the plain, about six miles south-west of Sāvadā, and three miles west of Duskheḍe railway station (Bombay-Itārsi line), has a temple of Bhilobā 85 feet by 66 and 15 high. It is said to have been built about 180 years ago by a devotee, *Bhagat,* named Kṛshṇa.

The footsteps of the temple were out of repair. The villagers constructed them afresh and carried out repairs to the walls of the temple. Other repairs were also carried out sometime in 1939-40 at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 or so. The southern wall has got a dangerous crack and requires repairs.

There are no factories or industries in the village. A village panchayat was established in 1941. It built a bridge over the Mor river in 1954 at a cost of Rs. 55,000. The bridge is 327 feet long and 27 feet wide.

PAL

Pāl (Rāver Taluka; 21°20′ N, 75°50′ E; R. S. Rāver, m. 14; p. 483), is a ruined town in the Pāl *tappā* in Rāver taluka, on a tableland in the Sātpuḍā hills, 14 miles north-west of Rāver railway station (Bombay-Itārsi line) It is said to have been abandoned about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and at the introduction of British rule was utterly desolate and infested with wild beasts. In 1820 Subhedār Nimbāḷkar, a brother of the proprietor of Yāval, offered to re-people Pāl if Government advanced him a sum of Rs. 25,400. But Captain Briggs advised the British Government not to favour the proposal. After 1820, several attempts were made to re-people the place, but on account of its deadly climate and of the ravages of wild beasts, none proved successful. At last, in 1869-70 Mr. C. S. James induced some cultivators to settle there. There were six hundred inhabitants in 1880. The site of the old town seems to be a triangular piece of ground, about a square mile in area, enclosed between two mountain streams and the Sukī river.

Traces remain of the wall and battlements of the old fort with its flanking towers. About two hundred yards east of the fort, in what seems to have been the centre of the main street of the town, an old stone mosque stands inside an enclosure, entered by a stately arched gateway strengthened by brickwork battlements. On each side of the enclosure are the ruins of rooms, and to the right of the mosque, a doorway opens on steps that lead to the roof of these buildings. The mosque, of black stone without cement measures twenty-seven square feet. Though its front pillars are much weather-worn and some of the blocks have been

displaced, the main building is well preserved. Behind the mosque, a little to the north-west stands a caravanserai known as Hāthiwāḍā, about 200 square feet, with a gateway facing west. Nothing remains but the three walls and a portion of the fourth and the plinths showing the position of the different rooms. Passing from the mosque towards the fort, a once well paved road leads down to the Nāgzirī fountain, a little cistern of pure water overshadowed by a grove of well-grown trees. The cistern, fifty feet by thirty, is said to be fed from the old fort well with which it is joined by an underground pipe. The supply of water is large, the overflow passing to the river through 13 outlets in the cistern. Heaps of stones are the only traces of private buildings.

The working of the Sarvodaya centre allotted to Rāver includes Pal, that has led to the rise of a school for Ādivāsīs where a holiday centre is also proposed to be started.

PALSOD.

Pālsod (Jaḷgaon Taluka, 22°06′ N, 75°20′ E; R. S. Chāvalkheḍe; 11·0; p. 272), about 20 miles north-west of Jaḷgāon and 14 miles north of Chāvalkheḍe railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), has, on a small hill near the meeting of the Girṇā and Tāpī, a well preserved temple of Rāmeshvar seventeen feet by fourteen and twenty-one high[1].

PAROLA.

Pāroḷā (20°50′ N, 75°03′ E; R. S. Amaḷner, m. 11; p. 15,605), the headquarters of Pāroḷā taluka, is eleven miles south of Amaḷner railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line). It is a centre of handloom weaving and is noted for its saris, *lugḍīs*, and other female garments for which Pāroḷā weavers have a high local name. From November to June there is a considerable trade in cattle, cotton and grain.

Of the total population of 15,605 according to the Census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 4,828 and the non-agricultural 10,781. Of the latter, 4,552 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from professions other than cultivation; 2,324 persons from commerce; 271 persons from transport; and 3,634 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Pāroḷā is a municipal town. It has an area of four square miles. The Pāroḷā municipality was established in 1864 and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act (III) of 1901. The municipal council consists of 20 councillors. Two seats are reserved for women and one each for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides the managing committee, the municipality also has a dispensary and school committees.

For the year 1956-57, the total income of the municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,72,770, composed of octroi, Rs. 29,630; property tax, Rs. 39,108; other municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 15,466; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 21,946; grants and contributions, Rs. 39,465; and miscellaneous, Rs. 27,155.

[1] Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 50 of 1822, 156, 157.

The total expenditure for the same year, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, was Rs. 1,48,066 comprising general administration and collection charges, Rs. 36,556; public safety (fire and lighting), Rs. 2,599; public health and conservancy, Rs. 64,222; library, Rs. 6,489; and miscellaneous Rs. 38,200.

The chief source of water-supply is public wells. There are nearly 50 public wells in the town. The inhabitants use the water from these wells for drinking and other domestic purposes. There are some tanks around the fort, and water from these and the public wells is used for watering roads. There are open pucca gutters within municipal limits which are drained into a *nālā* running through the centre of the town.

There is compulsory primary education managed by the District School Board, the municipality paying its statutory contribution towards the expenditure. The municipality does not manage any high school, but there is one high school under the control and management of the Nāgarik Education Society. The municipality is running a well-equipped library situated near the municipal building. There is a free reading room and books are lent for a nominal subscription.

For fighting fire the municipality has built reservoirs for storing water in different parts and the other necessary equipment is also kept ready.

Out of the 12 miles of road within the municipal area nearly three miles and two and a half furlongs are asphalted and three miles of road are water-bound macadam with pavements made of bricks and stones. The rest are made of earth and are motorable in fair weather only.

The municipality maintains a pucca built mutton market and a vegetable market. There is also a slaughter-house.

There is a dispensary run by the municipality on the Dhulia-Jaļgaon Road. The services of a medical officer are lent by the Government to the municipal dispensary. The veterinary dispensary in the town is managed by the District Local Board, towards which the municipality pays a yearly grant varying between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500.

The municipality manages nine municipal cremation and burial grounds. Of these, six are for Hindus, one for Muhammedans (at Pīr Darwājā), one for Bohoris (at Gondhaļwāḍā), and one for Christians (at Kumbhārwāḍā).

The chief object of interest is the fort, situated on the plain, built about 230 years ago (1727) by Jāhgirdār Hari Sadāshiv Dāmodar. It is still one of the finest architectural remains of its kind in the district, and must at one time have been a place of great strength. Built of stone and mortar, about 525 feet long by 435 broad, it is surrounded by a moat widened towards the east into a reservoir with steps on three sides, those on the west being of

the same date as the fort, and those on the east not so old. The entrance was formerly protected by a draw-bridge of rafters and large flanking towers. Inside the fort were additional fortifications, and the proprietor's mansion was very strongly built of stone and mortar with a square opening in the centre, all the rest being terraced over, not unlike the Shanivārvāḍā at Poona[1]. After 1857 the proprietor was dispossessed and the fort dismantled. Nothing now remains except the walls and one large building, the lower part of which is occupied by the Public Works Department and the upper one by the municipal office. The ditch, said at one time to have been kept full of water all the year round is now dry during the hot weather. Outside the town are several old mosques, and not far from the fort is a graceful minaret, like those on the Burhāṇpur road. To the east of the fort is a plain shrine *dargāh* called Imām Bādshāh's *dargāh* containing the tombs of two brothers Imām and Bādshāh. The building is thirty-one feet square and fifteen high, with a small spire at each corner of the roof and a large spire in the centre. The lower part of the building is of plain stone, the upper one of cement-covered brick and lime. It is said to have been built by the Hindu Jahgirdār Sadāshiv Dāmodar. Every year in the month of *Shrāvaṇ* (August) fair is held for three days.

Of Hindu buildings the chief are a temple of carved stone to Rām, a second sacred to Mahādev, and a third to Bhavānī. The Svami's temple at Pāroḷā is a fine stone building twenty-four feet square, with a brick spire highly ornamented with cement figures, the whole being forty feet high. It is said to have been built by Trimbakrāv Sadāshiv Jahgirdār. Another temple to Jhapāṭā Bhāva also attributed to Trimbakrāv Sadāshiv, contains four-handed images of Gaṇapatī and of *Devīs*, and an elegant highly ornamented canopy, *chhatri*. A yearly fair is held in *Vaishākh* (May). The temple is fifty-eight feet long by fifty-six broad, and over the shrine has a spire thirty-five feet high. Like the Svāmi's temple the body of the building is of stone and the spire of brick. About a quarter of a mile out of Pāroḷā on the Dhuliā road, a very graceful canopy, *chhatri*, stone below and brick above, thirty-three feet high and twelve feet square at the base, enshrines an impression of the foot, *Pādukā*, of Girdhar Sheth Bālājī Vale.

Pāṭaṇe (Chāḷisgaon Taluka; 20°30′ N, 74°25′ E; R. S. Jāmadā, m. 6·0; p. 864), a village about ten miles south-west of Chāḷisgaon, at the entrance to one of the chief passes through the Sātmāḷa hills, is probably one of the oldest settlements in the district[2]. The chief remains are, in the glen behind a temple of Mahādev, without writing or legend, and of which only the vestibule, *sabhāmaṇḍp*, remains. Built of stone in the Hemāḍpantī style, and containing, in fairly good order, the *ling* and sacred bull, and the images of Gaṇapati, Lakshmi, Nārāyaṇ, and Pārvatī. The

[1] Military Imp. Rep. 1845.

[2] It is mentioned by Bhaskaracharya under the name of Jadvid. Here in 1206 Bhaskar's grandson Changdev established a college, *math*, to teach his grandfather's works, Jour. R. A. S. New Series, I, 410.

temple is crowded with pillars supported on small stone elephants, like those at the Kailās cave in Ellora (725 A.D.). The entire building is seventy-five feet long, thirty-six broad and eighteen high, and the doors and pillars are richly carved. A stone in the vestibule, *sabhāmanḍap*, bears a Sanskrit inscription in Devnāgarī script, of which only the date 1173 (1095 Shake) has been read. Another temple on the village site, thirty-nine feet long, eighteen wide and twelve high, is built in plain uncarved Hemāḍpantī style. There is no writing and the only image is above the outer door, a small naked figure in the attitude of contemplation, and backed by a carved canopy, *chhatri*.

On the village site is a third temple, small and in ruins, with only the cell in fair preservation. The whole appears to have been thirty-one feet long, twenty-seven broad, and 10½ high. The part still in fair preservation is 16½ feet long by six broad. Except that above the door is a damaged image of Gaṇapatī, the building is plain. Of its origin no inscription or legend has been found. Half a mile from the village, towards the hill on the opposite or east bank of the stream, is a temple of *Devī*. A flight of twenty-five steps, leading down to the stream, has on each side a lamp pillar, *dīpmāḷ*, one much older than the other. The building is a quadrangle, surrounded by stone and cement verandahs, *oṭās*, with a ruined roof and shrine. In the shrine are three cells in a line and a smaller cell facing the third cell. Two of the three main cells have *lingās*, and two have images of goddesses and sacred bulls.

The third with an image of *Devi* is the only one still worshipped. The small cell on the left has an image of Vishṇu. In the vestibule are the representations of the Sheshashāi, *Devi* and Lakshmī Nārāyaṇ. The cells and the vestibule are built in Hemāḍpantī style and the ground is paved. The building contains thirty-five pillars, some round and some four-cornered, and seven of them with new stone supports. The pillars and doors are ornamented to some extent. The ruined walls have in places been repaired with brick. The entire building is sixty-nine feet long, forty-five broad, and fourteen high. At an outer corner of the temple is a stone with a Sanskrit inscription. In the vestibule is a tomb of Kanherā Svāmī who is said to have brought the *Devī* to the place by his prayers. A small yearly fair is held in March.

On the hill side, half a mile to the south-east, is a cave known as Shriṅgār Chauri, cut out of the trap rock with caves and a verandah. The cave has a frontage of 25½ feet by 7½ and 8½ high, and contains five ornamented pillars. Within the door is a space of eighteen feet by fifteen and 10½ high, plain and with no pillars or images. A water cistern is cut in the rock outside the cave. Near the Shriṅgār Chauri, and half way up the hill, is a second cave called the Sitā Nhāṇi. It is divided into two parts, an outer and inner, the outer measuring twenty-one feet long by 7½ broad and eight high, and the inner twenty by fifteen and eight high. The roof of each part is kept up by two plain square pillars. Nāgārjun, a third cave on the way from the Sitā Nhāṇi to the

Devī temple, consists of a gallery, *paḍashāli*, and an inner cave, the former twenty-one feet by six, the latter twenty-four feet by 13½ with an average height of eight feet. The gallery has two pillars, and there are two more in the inside, all ornamented to some extent. Within are three seated figures, the central one in an attitude of contemplation. To the right of the whole group is a small cell five feet square, and at the right end of the gallery is another cell 10½ feet square and at the left end a water cistern. The cave has neither writing nor legend.

PIMPALGAON Kh.

Pimpalgaon Kh. (Pāchorā Taluka, 20°40′ N, 75°40′ E; p. 284), about eight miles south-east of Varkheḍī railway station (Pāchorā-Jāmner narrow gauge line), has a fine old temple dedicated to Hari Hareshvar Mahādev, where every year a fair is held in January. The temple revenues are drawn from the village of Jaokheḍa.

PIMPALKHED.

Pimpalkheḍ (Bhaḍgaon Peta, 20°40′ N, 75°15′ E; R. S. Pāchorā, 8·0; p 1,628), eight miles north-east of Pāchorā railway station (Bombay-Itārsi line) and six miles north-east of Bhaḍgāon on the Eranḍol road, has a ruined temple of Hareshvar Mahādev, with a ruined reservoir. The temple, built of stone, brick and mortar, is quadrangular with a domed roof nine feet by six and twelve high. South of the temple of the pond, built of stone and mortar, sixty feet by forty-five and twelve deep, has flights of stone steps on the north, east and south sides. Though in bad repair, it is still in use.

RAJDEHARE FORT.

Rājdehare Fort (Chāḷisgaon Taluka, 20° 15′ N; 74° 50′ E; R. S. Rohiṇī, 14-m), about 14 miles south-east of Chāḷisgaon, is naturally very strong. It is merely a high precipitous mountain possessing no works, except such as have been constructed for the defence of a narrow traversing foot-path, cut through the rock with great labour and secured by gates which are now (1959) in a dilapidated condition. The entrance into Rājdehare resembles that of the famed Daultābād, except that it is open at the top instead of being altogether underground[1]. In the war between the British and the Marāṭhās in 1818, above the gates and along the precipice which commands the passage, stones were piled, which alone afforded the means of sufficient opposition. Loopholes and embrasures were also cut through the soiled rock, to take the traverses successively, and the fort was abundantly watered. In spite of its great strength, and though it had a year's provisions, it was captured by a British detachment. The garrison refusing to surrender, batteries were erected. Their fire was so effective that the garrison offered to surrender if they received their arrears of pay. The messengers were told that nothing more than their private property, and freedom to go where they chose, could be granted, and were sent back with a respite of two hours to consider the terms. They had scarcely gained the interior of the fort,

[1] The passage into Daultabad contains several iron gates, and the method proposed for their defence is the ignition of combustible matter heaped behind them whenever they shall be threatened. But independent of the passage into Rājdehare being capable of a similar expedient, it is much more defensible from being exposed overhead to the precipitation of stones, none of which could be avoided by the assailants. Blacker's Marāṭhā War, 318.

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RAJDEHARE FORT.

when it was observed to be on fire. There were frequent explosions, and those within, in the greatest terror and confusion, endeavoured to get out. This was effected with much difficulty, owing to the obstructions of the passage; which shortly became so warm, that a party sent to seize it was unable to endure the heat. Under cover of the night the greater part of the garrison escaped. Forty were brought prisoners and seven found alive in the place. The cause of the fire was never found out. It was probably due to the bursting of some shell that for a time had lain quiet. Within were twelve pieces of ordnance of different sizes, and some treasure was found among the ashes[1].

RAM TALAV OR SUNABDEV.

Rām Talāv or Sunabdev (Chopdā Taluka): Hot springs are in a narrow gorge formed by two low projecting spurs of the Sātpuḍā hills, in the Chopḍā taluka, four miles west of Unabdev and evidently supplied from the same source. In the woodland two miles from the village of Vardī (21°10′ N, 75°20′ E; p. 2,840, 25 miles north of Eraṇḍol Road railway station, Surat Bhusāvaḷ line) close to Sunabdev, are traces of a large weir. *bandhārā,* of uncommon thickness and strength, which used to dam the hot water and form the Rām Talav. The hot water, which now wells from the ground in one or two places, is very slightly heated, about 90° Fahrenheit, and seems to have no healing power. The bricks of the embankment are very large and strong, about a foot and a half long and from two to four inches thick. It is said that a Musalmān in the pay of the owner of the village, who was in charge of Vardi, used the bricks in building a stepwell. But from the day the well was opened, a curse from the offended deity of the spring fell on the villagers. They were stricken with guineaworm, and fled from the village. After a time the village was again peopled.

RASALPUR.

Rasalpur (Rāver Taluka; 21°45′ N, 73°00′ E; R. S. Rāver, m. 4; p. 2,071), about a mile from Rāver town, with which it is generally associated by the people, was formerly an important place. At present it contains the remains of a Musalmān mansion surrounded by a ruined fort 336 feet long by 300 broad. The mansion, said to have been built by one Diwāṇ Sāheb, the proprietor of the village, is also in ruins[2]. Outside the fort a handsome tomb, said to have been raised over the founder of the village, is still revered both by Musalmāns and Hindus.

RAVAT CHINCHOLI.

Ravat Chincholi (Bhusāvaḷ Taluka; R. S. Bodvaḍ, 8 m; p. 2), about 12 miles south of Bhusāvaḷ and 8 miles from Bodvaḍ railway station (Bhusāvaḷ-Nagpur line), has a well-preserved Hemāḍpantī stone temples to Mahādev.

RAVER.

Rāver (21°10′ N, 76°00′ E; R. S. Rāver, p. 11,245), the headquarters of Rāver taluka, is situated on the high road from Burhāṇpur, about 14 miles east of Sāvadā town. Two miles of made road carefully bridged joins it to the nearest railway station.

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[1] Blacker's Marāṭhā War, 318-320

[2] In 1820, when the hills had to be held against Khan Mia Naik and his *Bhil* gang, a detachment of British troops was quartered in this mansion.

Ravaged by Yeshvantrāo Holkar in 1803, it was shortly after taken by Suryājirāo Nimbālkar and held by him till its transfer to the British in 1818. Though the people are chiefly agriculturists, the dyed turbans and robes and the gold lace of Rāver are held in high local esteem.

Of the total population of 11,245 according to the Census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 4,336 and the non-agricultural classes 6,879. Of the latter 2,451 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 1,357 persons from commerce; 271 persons from transport; and 2,800 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality established in 1892 and now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. There are 20 members in the municipal council. Two seats are reserved for women, and one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Besides the Managing Committee, the municipality has the Sanitary, Dispensary, and School Committees.

For the year 1956-57, the income of the Rāver municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 1,07,520, comprising octroi, Rs. 31,752; tax on houses and lands, Rs. 20,502; other municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 19,216; revenue derived from municipal grants and contributions, Rs. 16,305; and miscellaneous, Rs. 786. The total expenditure for the same year, excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,27,918, composed of general administration and collection charges, Rs. 23,098; public safety, Rs. 10,675; public health and convenience, Rs. 76,705; public instruction, Rs. 8,060; contribution for general purposes, Rs. 335, and miscellaneous, Rs. 6,045.

There is no special water works in Rāver. The chief source of water-supply is wells. Generally every house or *mohallā* has a well of drinking water. For watering roads and other purposes water is drawn from a tank called Nāgzirī Kuṇḍ and also from the river. The town is provided with open and underground drains built of stone and lime. The drain water is carried to a *nālā* passing through the central parts of the town and through it to a *nālā* outside the town.

Compulsory primary education is managed by the District School Board and the municipality makes its statutory contribution to the Board. The municipality pays Rs. 2,000 as an annual grant to a private high school. The municipality pays grants to local libraries.

For fire service, the municipality has a fire-fighter fixed to a tractor. Water is supplied from the tanker. There is also a hand fire pump.

The length of municipal roads is about seven miles and six furlongs, and the metalled length is four miles and one furlong.

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Places.

RAVER.

The municipality has its own weekly and daily markets. The weekly market is held on *oṭās* (open verandahs) and the daily market under the municipal tin-sheds.

A dispensary is maintained by the municipality. There is no veterinary dispensary, but a veterinary assistant employed by the District Local Board at Sāvadā Veterinary Dispensary visits the town once a week. The municipality pays a grant to the District Local Board according to the animals treated.

The municipality managed a cremation place situated to the north-west of the town. The Muslims bury their dead in a field which is a Government land.

One of the places of interest is the Nāgzirī Tank situated close to the west gate. A stream rising from it runs half round the town. Bājirāv I died at this place on 28th April 1740.

The fort, once used as the Mahalkari's office, now accommodates the municipal offices. It is now a taluka town. About fifty yards from the fort a pool called Keshav Kuṇḍ, twenty-two feet by eighteen. with constant supplies of fresh and clear water, is said to have been built by Ahilyā Bāi Hoḷkar (1800). On a stone[1] of the old rest-house, now used as a market place, is an almost illegible Persian inscription. There is a Datta *Mandīr*. Every year a fair is held at this temple, when the idol of Datta is taken out in a chariot all over the town.

RIGAON.

Rigaon (Edlābād Peta: R. S. Bisvā-Bridge, 5 m; p. 189), about 20 miles south-east of Edlābād (21°00′ N, 76°00′ E) has a ruined temple of Mahādev supposed to have been built about 230 years ago by one Bāyajā Baī.

SANGAMESHVAR.

Saṅgameshvar (Pāchorā Taluka; 20° 35′ N, 75° 10′ E; R. S. Nagar Devaḷe, p. 246), on the bank of the Gadad, below its meeting with the Aruṇāvatī four miles west of Kajgaon railway station, (Bombay-Itārsi line) has a fine partly ruined Hemādpantī temple of Mahādev. Inside of a porch, twenty-four feet by eight and ten high, where is the sacred bull, two vestibules, the outer 16½ feet square by twelve high, and the inner 8½ feet by 6¾ and fifteen high lead to a shrine 8½ feet square by seventeen high. The doors are ornamented and the roof supported on twenty-two stone pillars. It has neither writing nor legend. A small fair is held on the fourteenth of *Māgh Shuddha* (January-February).

SAJGAON.

Sājgaon (Pāchorā Taluka; 20°40′ N, 75°25′ E, p. 602), five miles north-east of Pāchorā and three miles from Varkheḍi railway station (Pāchorā-Jāmner line), has a temple of Tukabājī Devī. Made of brick and wood, it is said to have been built about 280 years ago by one Bāḷajī Moreshvar Paṇḍit, a *pāṭil*. A small fair is held on the fifteenth of Margasīrṣa (December-January).

1. This stone has since been removed to a Saint's tomb close beside the market.

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SAVADA.

Sāvadā (Rāver Taluka; 21° 05′ N, 75° 50′ E; R. S. Sāvadā, p. 11,709), stands surrounded by irrigated land two miles south-east of Faizpur. A good metalled road three miles long, undertaken as a famine work and completed from local funds at a cost of over Rs. 28,000, connects the town with the railway station, near which is a small rest-house for travellers.

Of the total population of 11,709 according to the Census figures of 1951, the agricultural classes number 4,879 and the non-agricultural classes 6,830. Of the latter, 2,633 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 1,335 persons from commerce; 133 persons from transport; and 2,729 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Sāvadā is a municipal town with an area of 141 acres. Established in 1883, the Sāvadā municipality is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The municipality is composed of 20 elected councillors. There are 2 seats reserved for women, one to rotate between ward Nos. 1 and 3. and one to rotate between ward Nos. 5 and 6. The municipality has besides Managing Committee, the School, Sanitary, Octroi, Revision and Dispensary Sub-Committees.

During the year 1956-57, the total income of the municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,02,974, composed of Octroi, Rs. 22,791; consolidated tax, Rs. 24,279; tax on animals and vehicles, Rs. 1,832; tax on profession and trade, Rs. 9,116; and other municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 10,864; rent on lands and houses and sale-proceeds of land produce, Rs. 11,507; fees from educational institutions, 29,170; receipts from markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 11,477; and other revenues from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 9,006; grants and contributions, Rs. 39,917; and miscellaneous, Rs. 33,015. During the same year the expenditure, excluding extraordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 1,94,806 which was distributed as follows, viz., general administration and collection charges, Rs. 20,146; public safety (lighting and fire services), Rs. 5,240; public health and convenience, Rs. 64,072 (drainage, Rs. 2,824; conservancy, Rs. 28,395; hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 10,919; roads, Rs. 12,541, etc.); public instruction, Rs. 67,000 (high school, Rs. 60,192; primary education, Rs. 6,808); and miscellaneous, Rs. 38,348.

Primary education is not compulsory and is controlled by the District Local Board which receives a yearly contribution from the municipality. The municipality manages a high school where, in 1958, there were 22 teachers (all trained) and 650 pupils.

The source of water-supply is from two village streams. Water is raised by means of an engine and pumped into a water tank wherefrom it is supplied to the inhabitants. Watering of roads is done by a municipal truck with a water tank. Sullage and waste water is carried away through stone-lined gutters.

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Places.

SAVADA.

For fire service there is one hand pump, a three H. P. engine for lifting water and a truck carrying a road-watering tank.

The total length of roads within the municipal area is five miles half of which is metalled. The municipality has laid out a garden near the municipal office and has put up sheds for the daily market.

There is a cremation ground for Hindus, and three burial grounds, one each for Muslims, Bohorīs and Taḍvīs.

The municipality runs an allopathic dispensary which is situated on the Station Road. The veterinary dispensary is run by the District Local Board. The municipality pays an annual contribution according to the number of animals treated.

Of Sāvadā's former fortifications, the slightly raised fort and ruined gateway are all that remain. The only building in the old fort once used as the Mamlatdar's office is no more. Shortly after (1763) its transfer from the Nizām to the Peshvā, Sāvadā was bestowed upon Sardār Rāste whose daughter the Peshvā married, and seems to have remained in the Rāste family till, in 1818, it fell to the British. In 1852, in connection with the introduction of the revenue survey, a serious disturbance took place at Sāvadā. From 10,000 to 15,000 malcontents gathered, and were not dispersed till a detachment of troops arrived and seized fifty-nine of the ringleaders. There are no local manufactures, but a considerable trade in cotton, gram, linseed, wheat and other grains, and vegetables. At its weekly cattle market very valuable Nimār and Berār animals are often offered for sale.

SHELGAON.

Shelgaon (Jalgaon Taluka; 21° 50′ N, 75° 40′ E; R. S. Bhādlī, 6-0; p. 811), about 12 miles north-east of Jalgaon and 6 miles north of Bhādlī railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), has no high ground near the meeting of the Tāpi and Vāghur a rather ruinous stone and cement monastery, *maṭh*, eighty-five feet by sixty and thirty high, said to have been built by one Masangī Gosāvī.

SHENDURNI.

Shendurṇī (Jāmner Taluka; 20°35′ N, 75°35′ E; R. S. Pāchorā, m. 12; p. 11,686), about 12 miles east of Pāchorā, belonged to Pāṭankar Dikshit, the family priest of Bājirāv, the last of the Peshvās. The Dikshits were the first family in whose favour Bājirāv spoke to Sir John Malcolm, and Shendurṇī was granted to them instead of Dalehkhaṇḍ in Hindustan. Outside of the town to the south, with a well fifteen feet by twelve and a broad flight of steps leading to the stream. is an old Hemāḍpantī temple sacred to Mahādev. The hall, forty-two feet by thirty, is built of long blocks of solid stone, and the roof is supported by stone pillars. Connected with the temple are about twenty minor shrines, some of them with curious carving. In the middle of the town, in an earthen cave, is an image of the god Trivikram, in whose honour a yearly fair is held. The story goes that the god Trivikram, appearing to him in his sleep, implored Kādir Bāvā Telī, a famous local saint, to release him from his earthen prison, Kādir began to dig in the market-place, found the image, and set it in the place where the temple now stands.

TAKLI.

Takli Bk. (Pāchorā Taluka; 20°30′ N, 75°10′ E; p. 381), about five miles south-east of Kajgaon railway station in Pāchorā, has standing on a stone plinth, a plain temple of Mahādev, thirty-three feet square and twelve high, with a spire eight feet in height. It is said to have been built more than 180 years ago by the Divān of Bālā Bhikājī Dhamdhere.

TAMASVADI.

Tāmasvāḍī (Pāroḷā Taluka; 20°45′ N, 75°00′ E; R. S. Rājmāne, m. 10; p. 2,651), up the Borī river eight miles south of Pāroḷā and ten miles from Rājmāne railway station (Dhuḷia-Chāḷisgaon line), has the remains of a temple of Mahādev said to have been built about 200 years ago by Rāmjī Pant Appā, a local Mamlatdar.

TONDAPUR.

Toṇḍāpur Digār (Jamner Taluka; 20°30′ N., 75°45′ E.; p. 2,535), 15 miles from Pāhur railway station (Pāchorā-Jāmner line), lying at the foot of the Sātmaḷā range about ten miles from Ajantā, contains the remains of a fine old fort, and an old black stone Hemāḍpantī pond eighty-five feet square and twenty-five deep, with large flights of mortarless steps leading to the water. The bed of the pond is thirteen feet square, and in each corner of it are small black stone pyramids. Beside the pond is a small Hemāḍpantī temple 9½ feet square and 13¼ high, repaired some eighty years ago.

UDHALI.

Udhaḷī Bk. (Rāver Taluka; 21°00′ N, 75°55′ E; R. S. Sāvadā, m. 3; p. 510), on the Tāpi, three miles south of Sāvadā, has a well-preserved temple of Nāth, nineteen feet by fifteen and twenty-four high.

UDHALI.

Udhaḷī Kh. (Rāver Taluka; 20°30′ N. 75°55′ E; R. S. Sāvadā, m. 3; p. 981), on the Tāpi, five miles south of Sāvadā town, has a temple of Mahādev twenty-seven feet by twenty-four. Repairs of a temporary character have been effected by the public.

UNDIRKHEDE.

Undirkheḍe (Pāroḷā Taluka; 20°30′ N, 75°05′ E; R. S. Amaḷner, m. 15; p. 1,942), three miles south-west of Pāroḷā and 15 miles south of Amaḷner railway station (Surat-Bhusāvaḷ line), has, in an island on the Borī river, a temple of Shri Nāgeshvar Mahādev, said to have been built by Trimbakrāv Māmā Peṭhe, to whom the Peshvā granted the village about 205 years ago. Surrounded by a wall seventy-five feet on each side, with flights of steps leading to the river and ornamented by a lamp-pillar, the temple, forty feet by twenty-five consists of an outer hall, a porch with a sacred bull, and a shrine. The hall of brick and lime has a small spire, and the shrine, of cut stone highly ornamented on the outside, rises in a many-cornered forty feet high spire. Now it is not in a good condition.

VADGAON AMBE.

Vadgaon Ambe (Pāchorā Taluka: 20°35′ N, 75°25′ E; p. 1,223), an important market town three miles south of Pimpaḷgaon railway station (Pāchorā-Jāmner line), has a ruined stone Hemāḍpantī temple of Mahādev fourteen feet by twelve. There is also a well-preserved Hemāḍpantī well of large blocks of plain stone, with, at right angles to each other, two flights of steps nineteen feet wide.

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VACHALI.

Vāghāli (Chālisgaon Taluka; 20°30′ N, 75°05′ E; R. S. Chālisgāon, 7·0; p. 4,743), six miles east of Chālisgaon, has three temples, an old one to Madhai Devi, a small one to its right, and Mahānubhāv temple. The old ruined temple to Madhai Devi, built on the river bank in Hemādpanti style, fifty-five feet by twenty-four and seventeen high, is enclosed in a walled space 142 feet by eighty-four. Though generally plain, the doorway and twenty-four of the pillars have some slight ornament. Within is a representation of Bhavānī. The small ruined temple, to the right, eleven feet square and 9½ high, contains an image. One of its walls had fallen some ten years back. The Mahānubhāv temple, built in Hemādpantī style, thirty-three feet long by twenty-two broad and thirteen high, with ornamented pillars and doorway, formerly contained a *ling* and has still the sacred bull outside. Three large stones bear illegible Sanskrit inscriptions. Near the temple is a wall, inside and on each side of which is a small cell. The temple is undoubtedly very old, and has for the last ten generations been in the possession of the Mahānubhāv sect.

VARANGAON.

Varangaon (Bhusāvaḷ Taluka; 21°00′ N. 75°55′ E; R. S., p. 8,152), was formerly the headquarters of the Mamlatdar and the Sub-Judge and a town of considerable importance. It was also a municipal town. Its importance has declined since the establishment of Bhusāvaḷ and the removal to it of the Mamlatdar's office. The trade of Varangaon is purely local and confined to cotton, oil-seeds and grain. The most remarkable religious building is a temple to Rām, known as the *Rām Mandir* situated to the south of the town on the opposite bank of the stream, and said to have been built by Lakshman Kāsli, one of the Peshvā's Mamlatdars. The railway station of Varangaon is eight miles from Bhusāvaḷ on the Bhusāvaḷ-Nāgpur line. Varangaon was handed over to the British by Shinde in 1861.

VARKHED.

Varkheḍ Bk. (Pāchorā Taluka; 20°35′ N, 75°25′ E; p. 1,360), six miles east of Pāchorā, has also a railway station of the same name. It is one of the 12 Pāchorā villages which were handed over to the British by Sindia in 1821, restored to him again in 1835, and handed back in 1843. On the occasion of the last transfer the village made a remarkable resistance. The Rajput headman shut the gates of the fort, a common mud fortification cased with brick, seventy-five feet square and twenty-eight high, refused to surrender, and for a long time resolutely and successfully withstood a detachment of the line, with a couple of nine-pounders from Mālegaon and the Bhil Corps under Captain Morris. The fort was not taken till, after a long and obstinate resistance, the outer gate was blown open, the headman Mansārām was shot dead, his son severely wounded and sixteen of the attacking force were killed or wounded.

VILHALE.

Vilhale (Bhusāvaḷ Taluka: 20°55′ N, 75°50′ E; R. S. Varangaon, 3 m.), six miles south of Bhusāvaḷ, has a well-preserved domed and pillared Hemāḍpantī temple of Mahādev, thirty-seven feet long by twenty-eight broad.

VAGHODE.

Vāghode (Rāver Taluka; 21°05′ N, 75°50′ E; R. S. Sāvadā, m. 2; p. 1,222), three miles north-east of Sāvadā has a mosque known as the Bālamiyā *Masjid*, nineteen feet long by eighteen broad and twenty-five high. It was renovated about 30 years ago and is in constant use.

YAVAL.

Yāval (21°10′ N, 75°40′ E; R. S. Bhusāval, m. 11; p. 14,370), is the headquarters of Yāval taluka. It is also called Yāval Sākli because of its nearness to the large village market of Sākli. It stands 12 miles west of Sāvādā and nine north-west of Bhusāval, which is the nearest railway station on Bombay-Agra line.

Of the total population of 14,370 according to the Census figures of 1951, the agricultural class numbered 6,635 and the non-agricultural 7,735. Of the latter 2,252 persons derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation; 1,568 persons from commerce; 189 persons from transport; and 3,726 persons from other services and miscellaneous sources.

Yāval is a municipal town with an area of two square miles. The municipal council consists of 20 elected persons and is governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. There are two seats reserved for women and one seat for the Scheduled Castes.

Besides the General Board, there are four committees, viz., Managing, School, Dispensary and Octroi.

For the year 1956-57, the annual income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,69,232, municipal rates and taxes being Rs. 75,767, realisation under special Acts Rs. 31,098, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxes Rs. 350, grants and contributions Rs. 39,809 and miscellaneous Rs. 22,208. The expenditure for the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,44,049 for general administration and collection charges Rs. 22,269, public safety Rs. 9,570, public health and convenience Rs. 63,935, public works Rs. 12,992, public instruction Rs. 64,675 and miscellaneous Rs. 70.608.

There is no proper water-supply system for the town. Wells form the chief source of water-supply. There are nearly 1,500 public and private wells in the town. A municipal water tank is used for supplying water to the roads. There are stone and brick lined gutters throughout the town.

For fire service the municipality has installed one fire pump.

Out of the five and a quarter miles of roads, three and a quarter miles are metalled while the rest are unmetalled.

There are markets for vegetables, mutton and beef and a weekly bazar is held.

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YAVAL.

Compulsory Primary education in the town is managed by the District Local Board, the municipality paying its statutory contribution. The municipality runs a high school. There is one public library.

The municipality runs one allopathic dispensary just opposite to the Revenue Office. The District Local Board manages one veterinary dispensary, the municipality contributing a yearly sum of about Rs. 1,500.

There is one cremation ground for the Hindus, managed by the municipality. The Muslims have about seven burial grounds, all privately managed.

Among objects of interest is an old fort which is in a dilapidated condition. There is a *Samādhi* of Shri Vyās Maharṣi situated on the bank of a river. Srimatī Ramābāī Maternity Home is managed with the help of public funds. There are eight beds and fees charged are nominal. The maternity home is very useful and beneficial to the people of this town as well as to those from the surrounding villages.

J-2784—52-B.

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

The names of towns and villages are arranged in alphabetical order for the whole of the district.

Column (1).—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. The English spelling is marked diacritically as under:—

ā-आ; ī-ई; ū-ऊ; ṛ-ऋ; c-च्; ch-छ्; ṭ-ट्; ṭh-ठ्; ḍ-ड्; ḍh-ढ; n-न्; ṅ-ङ; ñ-ञ, ṇ-ण; s-स; ś-श; ṣ-ष; ḷ-ळ; ĕ-ऍ.

Abbreviations indicating Talukas.—

Aml—Amalner.	Jlg—Jalgaon.
Bdg—Bhadgaon.	Jmn—Jamner.
Bsl—Bhusawal.	Pcr—Pachora.
Csg—Chalisgaon.	Prl—Parola.
Cpd—Chopda.	Rvr—Raver.
Edd—Edlabad.	Ywl—Yawal.
Edl—Erandol.	

Column (2).—(a) Direction; (b) Travelling distance of the village from the taluka Headquarters.

Abbreviations used showing direction from taluka Headquarters—

E—East.	NE—North-East.
W—West.	SE—South-East.
N—North.	NW—North-West.
S—South.	SW—South-West.

HQ—Headquarters.

Column (3).—(a) Area (Sq. miles); (b) Total population; (c) Number of households; (d) Total number of Agricultural population.
Column (4).—(a) Post office; (b) Its distance from the village.
Column (5).—(a) Railway station; (b) Its distance from the village.
Column (6).—(a) Weekly bazar; (b) Bazar day; (c) Distance of the bazar place from the village.
Column (7).—(a) Nearest motor stand; (b) Its distance from the village.
Column (8).—Drinking-water facilities available in the village—

	pl—pipe-line.
br—brook.	spr—spring.
cl—canal.	str—stream.
n—nalla.	t—tank.
o—scarcity of water.	W—big well.
p—pond.	w—small well.

Column (9).—Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, temple, math, mosque, dargah, chavadi, gymnasium, library, dispensary, church and inscription—

Sl—school.	tr-clg—Training College.	(c)—credit.	(mis)—miscellaneous.
(h)—high.	mun—municipality.	(fmg)—farming.	(mp)—multipurpose.
(m)—middle.	pyt—panchayat	(i)—industrial.	(sp)—sale and purchase.
(pr)—primary.	Cs—co-operative society.	(con)—consumers.	(wvg)—weaving.
			Fr—fair.

Months according to Hindu Calendar—

Ct—Chaitra; Vsk—Vaisakha; Jt—Jaishtha; Asd—Ashadha; Srn—Shravana; Bdp—Bhadrapada; An—Ashvina, Kt—Kartika; Mrg—Margashirsha; Ps—Pausha; Mg—Magh; Phg—Phalguna; Sud—Shudha (First fortnight of the month); Vad—Vadya (Second fortnight of the month).

tl—temple.	gym—gymnasium.
m—math.	ch—chavadi.
mq—mosque.	lib—library.
dg—dargah.	dp—dispensary.
dh—dharamshala.	cch—Church.

ins—inscription.

N.B.—Figures for Distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) & (7) stand for miles and furlongs.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
1 Abhode Bk.—Rvr;—अभोदे बु. . .	N; 5·4	1·1; 230; 59; 230	Rasalpur; 2·0
2 Abhode Kh.—Rvr;—अमोदे खु. . .	N; 6·0	0·6; 163; 36; 162	Rasalpur; 3·0
3 Abhoṇe—Csg;—अमोणें . .	N; 15·0	3·6; 257; 44; 257	Kalmadu; 0·4
4 Acalagāṅv—Bdg;—अचलगांव . .	N; 8·0	5·4; 863; 192; 795	Amadade; 2·0
5 Ācegāṅv—Bsl;—आचेगांव . .	E; 11·0	1·7; 1024; 218; 889	Varangaon; 3·0
6 Āḍagāṅv—Cpd;—आडगांव	N; 2·4	5·0; 1776; 397; 1600	Chopda; 4·0
7 Āḍagāṅv—Csg;—आडगांव . .	W; 8·0	3·2; 404; 83; 396	Mehunbare; 5·0
8 Āḍagāṅv—Edl;—आडगांव . .	S; 11·0	11·6; 2652; 527; 2558	Local . .
9 Āḍgāṅv—Prl;—आडगांव . .	S; 8·0	1·3; 566; 112; 511	Parola; 9·0
10 Āḍagāṅv—Ywl;—आडगांव . .	W; 10·0	2·1; 1169; 243; 1117	Kingaon; 3·0
11 Āḍaḷase—Bdg;—आडळसें . .	SW; 15·0	4·9; 345; 55; 345	Pohare; 1·0
12 Aḍāvad—Cpd;—अडावद . .	E; 9·0	10·7; 6743; 1410; 4722	Local . .
13 Ahirawāḍī—Rvr;—अहिरवाडी . .	NE; 5·4	2·8; 1364; 306; 1302	Khanapur; 3·0
14 Ahire Bk.—Edl;—अहिरे बु. . .	N; 14·0	0·9; 155; 32; 152	Dharangaon; 8·0
15 Ahire Kh.—Edl;—अहिरे खु. . .	N; 14·0	0·8; 183; 37; 160	Dharangaon; 7·0
16 Ainapūr—Rvr;—ऐनपूर . .	S; 6·0	6·8; 2938; 660; 2571	Local . .
17 Ajanāḍ—Rvr;—अजनाड . .	W; 8·0	2·9; 930; 196; 890	Khanapur; 3·0
18 Ajande—Rvr;—अजंदे . .	S; 3·0	1·1; 700; 152; 630	Raver; 3·0
19 Ajantī Kh.—Cpd;—अजंती खु. . .	. . . .	1·4;	. . . .
20 Ajantī Seem—Cpd;—अजंती सी. . .	SW; 18·0	2·2; 311; 67; 284	Hated Bk.; 9·0
21 Akalud—Ywl;—अकलुद . .	SE; 10·0	0·7; 27; 7; 14	Padalse; 2·0
22 Ākhatavāḍe—Cpd;—आखतवाडे .	S; 2·5	1·8; 391; 60; 329	Chopda; 2·0
23 Ākhatavāḍe—Pcr;—आखतवाडे . .	SW; 18·0	2·5; 1171; 223; 1016	Nagaradevale; 2·0
24 Akulakheḍe—Cpd;—अकुलखेडे . .	W; 3·0	2·6; 2499; 307; 2145	Local . .
25 Alavāḍi—Csg;—अलवाडी . .	W; 14·0	3·0; 398; 77; 385	Saygaon; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Raver; 4·0	Raver; 3·0; Fri	Raver; 3·0	w.	2 tl.
Raver; 6·0	Raver; 4·0; Fri.	Raver; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mis); tl.
Rajmane; 2·0	Khedgaon 3·0; Sun.	Dahiwad; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mis); 2 tl; dg.
Pachora; 10·0	Bhadgaon; 7·0; Fri.	.. 7·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Varangaon; 3·0	Varangaon; 3·0; Tue.	Pimpalgaon Kh; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 21·0	Chopda; 2·0; Sun.	Erandol Road; 3·0	w.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs; Sankrant (Jan. 14) Fr; 3 tl; dh.
Chalisgaon; 8·0	Umbarkhede; 2·0; Tue.	Local ..	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Pachora; 10·0	Kasoda; 3·0; Tue.	Local ..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 Cs; Fr. (Vsk Sud 15); tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Kajgaon; 13·0	Parola; 9·0; Sun.	Local ..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Bhusawal, 22·0	Kingaon; 2·0; Thu.	Chincholi; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bhairav Fr (Mrg Vad 2); tl; dg; ch; lib.
Rajmane; 5·0	Khedgaon Bk; 2·0; Sun.	Kolgaon; 7·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Jalgaon; 24·0	Local; .. Mon.	..	w.	3 Sl (2 pr; h); pyt; Cs (c); Madhav Balu Fr (Psh Vad 15); 22 tl; 4 mq; dg; 3 dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Khanapur; 3·0	Raver; 5·0; Fri.	Raver; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Maria Fr (Vsk Sud 4); 4 tl; dg; lib.
Chaulkhede; 5·0	Dharangaon; 8·0; Thu.	Sonwad; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Chaulkhede; 5·0	Dharangaon; 8·0; Thu.	Sonwad; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Raver; 4·0	Local; .. Sat.	Local ..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Waghode; 3·0	Bahadarpur; C. P. 4·0; Sun.	.. 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Holi Fr (Phg Sud 15); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Raver; 2·0	Raver; 2·0; Fri.	Raver; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	DESERTED		
Amalner; 14·0	Holnathe; 2·0; Sat.	Aner; 7·0	w.	Sl (pr).
Bhusawal; 2·0	Bhusawal; 2·0; Sun.	Padalse; 1·0	rv.	tl.
Erandol Road; 17·0	Chopda; 2·0; Sun.	Local ..	w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.
Kajgaon; 3·0	Nagaradevale; 2·0; Mon.	Nagaradevale; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Pir Ur (Psh); 2 tl mq; 3 dg; ch; lib; dp.
Erandol Road; 23·0	Chopda; 3·0; Sun.	Local ..	w.	Sl (m), pyt; Cs (mis); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Chalisgaon; 2·0	Saygaon; 2·0; Fri.	Pilkhod; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists.				Post Office ; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
26 Āmaḍade—Bdg;—आमडदे ..	NE;	6·0	6·2;	1870;	353;	1793	Local	..
27 Āmadagāṅv Bal;—आमदगांव ..	NE;	2·2	3·8	372	99;	275	Nadgaon	2·0
28 Āmakheḍe—Jmn;—आमखेडे ..	SE;	9·0	1·3;	181;	39;	133	Shelgaon;	2·0
29 Amaḷner (A)—Aml;—अमळनेर (ए)	..	..	..	328;	61;	264	Local	..
30 Amaḷner H Q- Aml;—अमळनेर (हेडक्वार्टर्स).	..	..	18·6;	44646;	8737;	5666	Local	..
31 Amaḷaner—Aml;—अमळनेर ..	HQ;	..	18·6;	44974;	8798;	5830	Local	..
32 Ambaḍe – Cpd;—अंबडे .	E;	3·0	1·5;	341;	72;	341	Chopda;	3·0
33 Ambāḍī—Jmn;—अंबाडी ..	W;	21·0	1·4;	23;	8;	23	Shendurni;	2·4
34 Ambāpimprī—Prl;—अंबापिंप्री ..	SW;	10·0	2·5;	1025;	212;	929	Bahadarpur;	2·0
35 Ambare—Aml;—अंबरे ..	N;	5·0	0·9;	17o;	37;	171	Shirsale;	2·0
36 Ambāsan—Aml ;- अंबासन ..	W;	4·0	1·1;	221;	52,	200	Shrisale;	2·0
37 Ambe —Edl;—अंबे ..	S;	10·0	1·0;	206;	47;	203	Utran;	2·0
38 Ambīlahol—Jmn;—अंबीलहोळ ..	N;	4·0	2·4;	583;	123;	577	Jamner;	5·0
39 Amode—Aml;—अमोदे ..	N;	4·0	0·8;	306;	50;	276	Amalner;	4·0
40 Amode Bk.—Jlg;—अमोदे बु. ..	NW;	20·0	2·6;	785;	149;	731	Kanalde;	13·0
41 Amode Kh.—Jlg;—अमोदे खु. ..	N;	12·0	1·3;	238;	45;	236	Kanalde	6·0
42 Amode—Ywl;—अमोदे ..	SE;	10·0	4·9;	2936;	596;	2442	Local	..
43 Anadharmalī—Rvr;—अनधार्मली	..	..	..	26;	7;	26	Faizpur;	10·0
44 Anāvarḍe Bk.—Cpd;—अनावर्डे बु.	SW;	17·0	1·6;	468;	106;	463	Ghodgaon;	1·0
45 Anāvarḍe Kh.—Cpd;—अनावर्डे खु.	S;	12·0	1·2;	1147;	218;	1085	Hated Bk.;	3·0
46 Aṅcalavaḍī—Aml;—अंचलवडी ..	SW;	7·0	2·6;	224;	51;	207	Amalner;	9·0
47 Andalavaḍī—Rvr;—अंदलवडी ..	SW;	10·0	2·1;	591;	116;	498	Nimbhora;	2·0
48 Andhārī—Cag;—अंधारी ..	W;	10·0	2·6;	806;	151;	745	Rohini;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pachora; .. 10·0	Bhadgaon; 4·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Shiv Fr (Mg Sud 5); 3 tl; lib.
Nadgaon; 2·0	Bodwad; 4·0; Wed.	Nadgaon; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jamner; 8·0	Jamner; 3·0; Thu.	Shahapur; 4·0	rv.	Fr (Bdp Sud 5); tl.
Local ..	Local .. Mon.	.. ..	..	..
Local ..	Local .. Mon.	Local ..	rv.; W.; w.; pl.	16 Sl (pr; 15 m); mun; 4 Cs; Shakharam Maharaj Fr (Vsk Sud 15); tl; 2 m; 2 dh; 8 gym; lib; 25 dp; cch.
Local ..	Local .. Mon.	Local ..	rv.; w; pl.	16 Sl.
Erandol Road; 23·0	Chopda; 3·0; Sun.	Chopda; 0·3	rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; dh.
Shendurni; 2·0	Shendurni; 2·4; Wed.	.. 1·0	w.	Piroba Ur (Mrg Sud 3); 2 tl; 2 dg.
Amalner; 6·0	Bahadarpur; 2·0; Sat.	Mahalpur; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; dh; lib.
Bhorstake; 3·0	Shirsale; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	..
Bhorstake; 3·0	Local; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	..	tl; ch.
Maheji; 4·0	Utran; 2·0; Fri.	Talai; 2·0	w.; n.	Cs (c); tl.
Jamner; 5·0	Garkhede; 2·4; Mon.	Jamner; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramdev Fr (Bdp Sud 5); dg.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	Amalner; 4·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Ct Sud 1); 2 tl; ch; 2 cch.
Chavalkhede; 9·0	Sonawad; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	w; rv.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); Hanuman Fr (Ct Sud 14); 2 tl; lib.
Jalgaon; 13·0	Mandre Bk.; 3·0; Thu.	Kanalde; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Savada; 8·0	Faizpur; 2·0; Wed.	Local ..	w.	2 Sl (pr; m); pyt; Cs (mp); Bhawani Fr (Ct Vad 4); Ur (Mg Vad 12); 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Savada; 14·0	Local; 10·0; Wed.	.. ..	..	DESERTED.
Amalner; .. 14·0	Velode; 2·0; Fri.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct Sud 5); 2 tl.
Amalner; 12·0	Chopda; 14·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dh.
Amalner; 9·0	Shirsale; 4·0; Thu.	Anore; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Mg Sud 5); 4 tl; gym.
Nimbhore; 2·0	Nimbhore; 2·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Rohini; 3·0	Hirapur; 5·0; Thu.	Rohini 3·0	w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); Shiv Fr (Kt Sud 15); d; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
49 Aṅgurṇe—Cpd;—अंगुर्णे ..	NE;	8·0	1·6;	19;	4;	19	Akulkhede;	5·0
50 Anjāle—Ywl;—अंजाले ..	SE;	6·0	4·7;	1266;	316;	1132	Yawal;	7·0
51 Anjanagāṅv—Eld;—अंजनगांव ..	..	..	3·2	..	..	..	..	..
52 Anjanasoṇḍe—Bsl;—अंजनसोंडे ..	E;	8·0	2·3;	421;	88;	275	Varangaon;	1·0
53 Anjanavihire—Edl;—अंजनविहिरे	NE;	14·0	1·3;	518;	73;	518	Paldhi;	7·0
54 Anjanavihire—Bdg;—अंजनविहिरे	NE;	9·0	1·8;	710;	134;	700	Girad;	2·0
55 Anore—Edl;—अनोरे ..	N;	8·0	2·8;	789;	189;	720	Dharangaon;	3·0
56 Anore—Aml;—अनोरे ..	W;	8·0	1·5;	209;	45;	185	Shirsale;	2·0
57 Anturlī—Aml;—अंतुर्ली ..	N;	3·0	0·7	379;	70;	341	Amalner;	3·0
58 Anturlī.—Eld;—अंतुर्ली ..	NE.	15·0	7·0;	2776;	713;	2511	Local	..
59 Anturlī Bk.—Bdg;—अंतुर्ली बु. ..	NE;	8·0	3·0;	679;	128;	653	Girad;	2·0
60 Anturlī Kh.—Edl;—अंतुर्ली खु. ..	SE;	8·0	2·7;	411;	84;	411	Kasode;	2·0
61 Antūrlī Kh., Pr. Pāchorā.—Pcr;—अंतुर्ली खु., प्र. पाचोरा.	N;	5·0	1·2;	586;	121;	497	Girad;	2·0
62 Anturlī Kh., Pr. Lohāre.—Pcr;—अंतुर्ली खु., प्र. लोहारे.	SW;	4·0	1·2;	360;	73;	333	Girad;	2·0
63 Anturlī Bk, Pr. Pāchorā.—Pcr;—अंतुर्ली बु., प्र. पाचोरा.	SW;	4·0	2·5;	712;	160;	556	Local	..
64 Ārḍī.—Aml;—आर्डी ..	W;	8·0	1·8;	576;	118;	561	Amalner;	8·0
65 Ārve.—Pcr;—आर्वे ..	SE;	5·0	2·5;	105;	23;	92	Pachora;	4·0
66 Asalavāḍī.—Cpd;—असलवाडी ..	..	..	0·6	..	..	..	..	
67 Āsanakheḍe Bk.—Pcr;—आसनखेडे बु.	NE;	13·0	2·2;	442;	84;	295	Nandra;	2·0
68 Āsanakheḍe Kh.—Pcr;—आसनखेडे खु.	NE;	13·0	1·7;	492	102;	413	Nandra;	2·0
69 Asode.—Jlg;—असोदे ..	NE;	3·0	11·6;	8697;	1982;	6753	Local	..
70 Aṭalagavhāṇ.—Pcr;—अटल गव्हाण	SE;	14·0	1·0;	240;	62;	236	Pimpalgaon;	3·0
71 Āṭāḷe.—Aml;—आटाळें ..	NW;	5·0	1·4;	286;	60;	265	Amalner;	5·0
72 Āṭavāḍe.—Rvr;—आटवाडे ..	W;	8·0	3·0;	904;	203;	820	Khanapur;	9·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Erandol Road; 26·0	Chopda; 2·0; Sun.	DESERTED		tl.
Bhusawal; 4·0	Bamnod; 4·0; Tue.	Local ..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Phg Vad 5); 6 tl; 2 dh; lib.
	DESERTED			
Varangaon; 1·0	Varangaon; 1·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Chaulkhede; 6·0	Dharangaon; 10 0; Thu.	Sonwad; 5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Pachora; 6·0	Pachora; 6·0; Sat.	Pachora; 6·0	w.	Sl (pr); cs (c); Khandoba; Fr (Phg Vad 5); 5 tl; lib.
Erandol Road; 3·0	Dharangaon; 3·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 2·0	w.	Pyt; Cs (mis) mp; Fr (Vsk Sud 3, 5); 3 tl; 3 dg.
Bhoratake; 5·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	w.	tl; ch.
Amalner; 3·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.; w.	Sl. (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Raver; 8·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 2·4	rv.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 7 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Pachora; 6·0	Varkhedi; 12·0; Thu.	Pachora; 4·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; m; lib.
Maheji; 8·0	Kasode; 2·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.	Pachora; 5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3 0; Sat.;	Anturli Bk. 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr (Mg. Vad 8); 2 tl; 2 dg.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.;	.. 1·0	w.	3 Sl (pr; 2 m); pyt; Cs (c); Vitthal Fr (Asd Sud 11); Pir Ur (Mg Vad; 8) 6 tl; 2 dg; gym; lib.
Bheratake; 5·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon	.. 8·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Varkhedi; 3·0	Varkhedi; 3·0; Thu.	Nandre; 0·4	W.; w.	5 tl; dg; ch.
..	..	DESERTED		
Maheji; 2·0	Nandra; 2·0; Thu.;	Nandre; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym; lib; cch.
Maheji; 2·0	Nandra; 2·0; Tue.	Nandre 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Jalgaon; 3·0	Local	Local ..	W.; w.	3 Sl (2 pr); (h); m; 3 Cs (ind, mp, fmg); 11 tl; mq; 6 dg; gym; ch; lib; 5 dp.
Pimpalgaon Bk; 3·0	Pimpalgaon Bk.; 3·0; Tue.	Pimpalgaon Bk; 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jaitpir; 4·0	Shirsale; 2·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Waghoda; 3·0	Raver; 7·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr Sankrant (Jan. 14); 3 tl; lib.

Serial No. ; Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
73 Aṭrāval—Ywl;—अट्रावल ..	E;	3·0	3·0;	2649;	570;	2315	Local	..
74 Āvār—Jlg;—आवार ..	N;	8·0	1·1;	503;	104;	379	Jalgaon;	8·4
75 Avhāṇē—Jlg;—अव्हाणें ..	NW:	4·0	6·4;	1804;	357;	1388	Jalgaon;	4·0
76 Āvhāṇī—Edl;—आव्हाणी ..	SE;	16·0	1·8;	403;	87;	369	Paldhi;	3·0
77 Bābhaḷe Bk.—Edl;—बाभळे बु. ..	N;	9·0	1·7;	212;	48;	209	Dharangaon;	2·0
78 Bābhaḷenāg—Prl;—बाभळेनाग ..	NE;	5·0	1·8;	347;	64;	284	Erandol;	8·0
79 Bābhūḷgaṅv—Edl;—बाभूळगांव ..	N;	16·0	3·5;	603;	115;	598	Nanded;	5·0
80 Bācchār—Bdg;—बाच्छार ..	SW;	4·0	1·3;	746;	134;	649	Girad;	1·0
81 Badarakhe Harado—Pcr;—बदरखे हरदो.	SW;	21·0	2·2;	874;	166;	797	Kajgaon;	6·0
82 Badhāī—Cpd;—बढाई ..	..	..	0·8;	..	..	..	..	
83 Bahādar Vāḍī—Aml;—बहादर-वाडी	S;	2·0	0·5;	287;	59;	218	Amalner;	2·0
84 Belakheḍē—Elḍ;—बेलखेडें ..	NE;	10·0	0·5;	78;	14;	78	Anturli;	2·0
85 Bahādarapūr—Eld;—बहादरपूर ..	..	..	2·3;	..	..	..	..	
86 Bahāl—Csg;—बहाल ..	N;	12·0	9·9;	3198;	609;	2752	Local	..
87 Bāhuḷeśvar—Pcr;—बाहुळेश्वर ..	NE,	7·0	0·4;	9;	2;	9	Utran;	1·0
88 Bāhuṭe—Prl,—बाहुटे ..	E;	5·0	1·5;	382;	86;	362	Erandol;	5·0
89 Bālad Kh.—Bdg;—बालद खुर्द. ..	SE;	4·0	2·9;	529;	101;	406	Wadgaon Kh.	1·0
90 Bālad Bk.—Pcr;—बालद बु. ..	SW;	7·0	3·5;	1550;	283;	1202	Utran;	1·0
91 Balavāḍī—Rvr;—बलवाडी ..	W;	10·0	1·8;	1002;	222;	904	Nimbhore;	2·0
92 Bāmaṇod—Ywl;—बामणोद ..	SE;	10·0	6·6;	4423;	912;	3471	Local;	..
93 Bāmbaruḍ, Pr. Bahāl—Bdg;—बांबरुड, प्र. बहाल.	S;	10·0	2·0;	1115;	209;	931	Kajgaon;	3·0
94 Bāmbaruḍ, Pr. Boranār—Pcr;—बांबरुड, प्र. बोरनार.	NE;	14·0	15·4;	2217;	458;	1953	Local	..

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)			Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Bhusawal;	12·0	Yawal;	3·0	Fri.	Chitoda;	1·0	W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs; Ram Fr (Ct Sud 9); 3 tl; m; ch.
Jalgaon	8·4	Jalgaon;	8·0	Sat.	..	0·2	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg.
Jalgaon;	4·0	Jalgaon;	4·0	Sat.	..	1·0	rv.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct Vad 9); 4 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Paldhi;	3·0	Paldhi;	3·0	Fri.	Paldhi;	3·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr (Ct Sud 1); 3 tl.
Dharangaon;	2·0	Dharangaon;	2·0	Thu.	..	2·0	W; w.	3 tl.
Erandol Road;	10·0	Parola;	6·0	Sun.	Sarve Bk.;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Chaulkhede;	7·0	Dharangaon;	10·0	Thu.	Dharangaon;	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr (Ct Sud 1); tl.
Pachora;	3·0	Pachora;	3·0	Sat.	Kolegaon;	2·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Kajgaon;	6·0	Nagaradevale;	4·0	Mon.	Nagara-devale;	5·0	W;n;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c) (gr); 2 tl; dg.
..		..		..	DESERTED		..	
Amalner;	3·0	Amalner;	2·0	Mon.	..	3·0	w.	Cs (c); Maruti Fr (Kt Sud 11); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Raver;	5·0	Anturli;	2·0	Tues.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..		..		..	DESERTED			
Jamadha;	5·0	Local;	..	Thu.	Mehunbare;	6·0	rv. w.	2 Sl (m, h.); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Pardhade;	3·0	Utran;	1·0	Fri.	Pardhade;	2·0	rv	tl ; mq.
Erandol Road;	10·0	Kasode;	5·0	Tue.	Pardhade;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nagaradevale;	2·0	Kolgaon;	2·4	Fri.	..	1·0	rv ;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Pardhade;	3·0	Utran;	1·0	Fri.	Local	..	rv.;w.	2 Sl (pr m); pyt; Cs (c); Pir Ur (Ps Vad 5); 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Nimbhore;	2·0	Nimbhore;	2·0	Thu.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	6·0	Local;	..	Tue.	Local	..	w.;W.	3 Sl (2 pr h); pyt; Cs (mp); Hanuman Fr (Ct. Sud 14); 10 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Kajgaon;	3·0	Kajgaon;	3·0	Sun.	Gondgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Maheji;	6·0	Nandre;	6·0	Tue.	Tasgaon;	1·4	w; W; n.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (each Fri. Sup.) 12 tl; 2 mq; dg; ch; 2 lib; dp. Palace of Queen Lilawati.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
95 Bāmbaruḍ, Pr. Pācorā—Pcr;— बांबरुड, प्र. पाचोरा.	NW;	5·0	2·5;	703;	131;	554	Lohotar;	2·0
96 Bāmbaruḍ, Pr. Utrāṇ—Bdg;— बांबरुड, प्र. उत्राण.	E;	6·0	3·8;	548;	93;	540	Lohotar	2·0
97 Bāmbhorī Kh.—Edl;—बांभोरी खुर्द	S;	6·0	2·4;	60;	17;	60	Kasode;	1·0
98 Bāmborī Bk.—Edl;—बांबोरी बु. ..	N;	5·0	4·2;	966;	203;	910	Dharangaon;	2·0
99 Bāmbhorī, Pr. Cāndsar—Edl;— बांभोरी, प्र. चांदसर	NE;	16·0	3·1;	779;	189;	648	Paldhi;	3·0
100 Bāmhaṇē—Aml;—बाम्हणें ..	W;	13·0	0·7;	505;	104;	454	Betavad;	1·0
101 Bāmhaṇē—Edl;—बाम्हणें ..	S;	10·0	1·0;	466;	94;	444	Utran;	2·0
102 Bāṇagāṅv Digar—Csg;—बाणगांव दिगर.	SE;	6·0	2·5;	664;	127;	558	Ranjangaon;	2·0
103 Bāṅdhaṇī—Aml;—बांधणी ..	..	..	DESERTED					
104 Bāpaḍī—Aml;—बापडी ..	..	..	DESERTED					
105 Belavhāl—Bsl;—बेलव्हाल ..	SW;	8·0	1·3;	634;	141;	589	Nashirabad;	2·0
106 Belasavāḍī—Edl;—बेलसवाडी ..	S;	9·0	1·6;	727;	182;	697	Anturli;	2·0
107 Belakhede Digar—Bsl;—बेलखेडे दिगर	SE;	15·0	1·1;	77;	18;	75	Varangaon;	7·0
108 Beḷī—Jlg;—बेळी ..	SE;	9·0	3·1;	608;	136;	491	Shirsoli;	3·0
109 Betāvad Bk.—Jmn;—बेटावद बु. ..	E;	15·0	6·2;	1892;	477;	1756	Local	..
110 Betāvad Kh.—Jmn;—बेटावद खुर्द	E;	13·0	2·9;	1585;	385;	1473	Jamathi;	1·0
111 Bhaḍagāṅv—Bdg;—भडगांव ..	E;	3·0	10·0;	9329;	1795;	5819	Local	..
112 Bhaḍāḷī—Pcr;—भडाळी ..	SW;	20·0	1·4;	132;	32;	118	Nagaradevale;	4·0
113 Bhādalī Kh.—Jlg;—भादली खुर्द ..	SE;	24·0	2·1;	578;	93;	529	Kanalde;	14·0
114 Bhādalī Bk.—Jlg;—भादली बु. ..	E;	5·0	4·5;	5439;	1119;	4657	Local	..
115 Bhāgadare—Jmn;—भागदरे ..	S;	6·0	2·6;	522;	125;	500	Jamner;	5·0
116 Bhāgapūr—Jlg;—भागपूर ..	N;	10·0	3·3;	104;	24;	76	Shirsoli;	6·0
117 Bhāḷagāṅv Kh.—Edl;—भाळगांव खुर्द	..	..	2·2;	7;	1;	7	Erandol;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Pachora; 4·0	Pachora; 4·0 Sat.	Bhadgaon; 0·4	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mis); 3 tl; ch.
Pachora; 5·0	Pachora; 5·0 Sat.	.. 0·4	W.; rv.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Erandol Road; 13·0	Kasode; 1·0 Tue.	Kasede; 1·0	W.	tl.
Dharangaon; 2·0	Dharangaon; 2·0 Thu.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; ch.
Paldhi; 3·0	Paldhi; 3·0 Fri.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr (Mg Vad 9); 2 tl; dg; gym.
Betavad; 1·0	Betavad; 1·0 Fri.	Betavad; 1·0	rv.; W.	2 Sl (pr, h); 2 Cs; Mariai Fr (Vsk Sud 4); 3 tl; ch.
Maheji; 4·0	Utran; 2·0 Fri.	Talai; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Chalisgaon; 6·0	Chalisgaon; 6·0 Sat.	Ranjangaon; 3·0	W.; w. rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Bhadli; 4·0	Nashirabad; 2·0 Fri.	Varadsim; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Raver; 5·0	Anturli; 2·0 Tue.	Karola; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; dh; lib.
Varangaon; 7·0	Varangaon; 7·0 Tue.	Bohardi Bk; 3·0	w.; n.	tl.
Bhadli; 5·0	Shirsoli; 3·0 Fri.	Nashirabad; 3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (2pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg; ch
Madgaon; 9·0	Jamathi; 2·0 Sat.	Jamathi; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Madgaon; 8·0	Jamathi; 2·0 Sat.	Jamathi; 0·6	W.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; 4 tl; ch.
Nagaradevale; 6·0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	6 Sl (pr; m; h); pyt; 4 Cs (2 c; 2 mis); Shiv Fr (Mg Vad 13.); 27 tl; M; 5 mq; dg; 2 gym; 5 dp.
Kajgaon; 4·0	Nagaradevale; 4·0 ..	Kajgaon; 3·0	W.; rv.	2 tl.
Chavalkhede; 11·0	Nandre Bk; 11·0 Thu.	Kanalde; 24·0 Indave;	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ramnath Maharaj Fr (Mg); 4 tl; dg; ch.
Local; 2·0	Local; .. Sun	Local; .	w.	4 Sl (4 pr.); pyt; 3 Cs (i; fmg; c); Khandoba, Mariai Fr (Ct Vad 8 and 9); 9 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Local; ..	Jamner; 5·0 Thu.	Shahapur; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Shirsoli; 4·0	Shirsoli; 6·0 Fri.	.. 4·0	W.	Fr (Phg Vad 1); 3 tl; dg.
Erandol Road; 11·0	Erandol; 4·0 Sun.	DESERTED		

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop. Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
118 Bhālagānv Bk.—Edl ;—भाळगांव बु.	W;	3·0	2·3;	442;	112;	414	Erandol;	3·0
119 Bhālasiv—Ywl ;—भालशिव	S;	5·0	1·9;	148;	34;	143	Yawal;	3·0
120 Bhāmalavāḍī—Rvr ;—भामलवाडी	SW;	7·0	1·7;	219;	41;	211	Khirdi Bk.;	2·0
121 Bhāmarḍi—Edl ;—भामर्डी	N;	16·0	1·6;	248;	48;	248	Nanded;	5.0
122 Bharāḍī—Jmn ;—भराडी	W;	11·0	2·0;	959;	262;	855	Lohare;	6·0
123 Bhānakheḍe—Bsl ;—भानखेडे	NE;	5·3	2·6;	116;	24;	85	Sakegaon;	4·0
124 Bhānakheḍe, Pr. Varaṇagānv—Bsl ;—भानखेडे, प्र. वरणगांव.	SE;	15·0	1·9;	308;	73;	288	Varangaon;	6·0
125 Bhānḍagure—Edl ;—भांडगुरे	SE;	9·0	1·0;	229;	51;	228	Edlabad;	7·0
126 Bhārḍū—Cpd ;—भार्डू	W;	9·0	0·5;	418;	83;	389	Hated Bk.;	1·0
127 Bharavas—Aml ;—भरवस	W;	10·0	3·1;	927;	160;	800	Wavde;	3·0
128 Bhāruḍakheḍe—Jmn ;—भारुडखेडे	S;	15·0	2·8;	503;	102;	481	Tondapur;	3·0
129 Bhātakhaṇḍe Bk—Bdg ;—भातखंडे बु.	NE;	12·0	3·0;	1147;	237;	994	Utran;	1·0
130 Bhātakhaṇḍe Kh.—Pcr;—भातखंडे खुर्द	N;	6·0	2·2;	690;	160;	532	Utran;	3·0
131 Bhātakheḍe—Edl ;—भातखेडे ..	SE;	10·0	5·2;	1271;	249;	1137	Utran.	4·0
132 Bhātakheḍe—Rvr ;—भातखेडे ..	SW;	3·0	1·4;	748;	145;	693	Raver;	2·0
133 Bhaṭṭagānv—Bdg ;—भट्टगांव	E;	8·0	1·2;	244;	47;	174	Girad;	3·0
134 Bhaūr—Csg ;—भऊर	N;	8·0	1·0;	865;	168;	624	Mehunbare;	2·0
135 Bhavāḷe—Cpd ;—भवाळे	NW;	13·0	0·7;	501;	70;	473	Hated Bk.;	3·0
136 Bhavāḷī—Csg ;—भवाळी	N;	12·0	1·1;	437;	88;	424	Jamadha;	2·0
137 Bhavarakheḍe Bk—Edl ;—भवरखेडे बु	E;	6·0	4·0;	810;	161;	810	Erandol;	6·0
138 Bhilālī—Prl ,—भिलाली ..	NW;	8·0	1·7;	1025;	80;	922	Bahadarpur;	5·0
139 Bhilālī, Pr. Dāṅgri—Aml ;—भिलाली, प्र. डांगरी	W;	14·0	1·7;	696;	119;	655	Betavad;	0·4
140 Bhilakheḍe —Jmn ;—भिलखेडे ..	W;	11·0	1·4;	202;	41;	200	Lohare;	6·0
141 Bhilāṇī—Ywl;—भिलाणी	..	..	1·8				DESERTED	

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.			Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Erandol;	3·0	Erandol;	3·0;	Sun.	Erandol;	0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr (Sm); 2 tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	8·0	Yawal;	3·0;	Fri.	Nimgaon;	3·0	rv.	tl.
Nimbhore;	2·0	Khurdi Bk.;	2·0;	Tue.	..	..	w.	tl.
Erandol Road;	7·0	Dharangaon;	7·0;	Thu.	Dharangaon;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Pahur;	6·0	Neri Bk.;	1·0;	Tue.	Neri Bk.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; tl.
Bhusawal;	6·0	Bhusawal;	5·0;	Sun.	..	..	rv.	
Varangaon;	6·0	Varangaon;	6·0;	Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Bdp Sud 5); 2 tl; ch.
Malkapur;	11·0	Edlabad;	7·0;	Sun.	..	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Amalner;	16·0	Chopda;	7·0;	Sun.	..	1·4	W.; w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2tl.
Padase;	2·0	Betavad;	5·0;	Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); Mariai Fr (Vsk Sud 3); tl; dg; dh; ch.
Pahur;	12·0	Tondapur;	3·0;	Fri.	Tondapur;	3·0	n.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Pardhade;	1·0	Utran;	1·0;	Fri.	Pachora;	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c) Mariai Fr (Mg Sud 5) 3 tl.
Pardhade;	1·0	Pachora;	5·0;	Sat.	Pachora;	5·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c; mis); Fr (Ps Vad 1); Bahiroba; 4 tl; ch; lib.
Maheji;	3·0	Maheji;	1·0;	Wed.	Erandol;	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mis); 2 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Raver;	4·0	Raver;	2·0;	Fri.	Vivare Bk.;	2·0	W. w	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg.); Fr (Ct Sud 5) 2 tl; dg; ch.
Pachora;	3·0	Pachora;	3·0;	Sat.	Pachora;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Ganesh Fr (Bdp Sud 5); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Jamadha;	1·0	Mehunbare;	2·0;	Fri.	Mehunbare;	2·0	w.	Sl (m); Cs (mis lift.); tl.
Amalner;	21·0	Velode:	2·0;	Fri.	..	2·0	W.; rv.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Jamadha;	2·0	Bahal;	2·0;	Fri	Mehunbare;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Erandol;	5·0	Dharangaon;	5·0;	Thu.	Parola;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Chindhyadeo Fr (14th Jan); dg; gym.
Amalner;	8·0	Amalner;	8·0;	Mon.	Ratnapimpri;	3·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); pyt; 5 tl; Sombagibuva tl.
Betavad;	2·0	Betavad;	0·4;	Fri.	Belavadi;	0·2	rv.	2 Sl (pr; h); 2 Cs; Astarishi Fr (Mrg Sud 6); 4 tl.; ch.
Pahur;	6·0	Neri Bk.;	6·0;	Tue.	Neri Bk.;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
		DESERTED						

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
142 Bhod—Eld;—भोद ..	..	..	2·8	..	..	..	..	..
143 Bhod Bk.—Edl;—भोद बु. ..	N;	7·0	1·4;	436;	86;	414	Dharangaon;	6·0
144 Bhod Kh.—Edl;—भोद खुर्द. ..	N;	7·0	1·2;	252;	62;	178	Dharangaon;	6·0
145 Bhojē—Pcr;—भोजे ..	SE;	8·0	1·0;	691;	133;	635	Pimpalgaon Bk.;	2·0
146 Bhokaṇī—Edl;—भोकणी ..	E;	15·0	0·7;	103;	24;	91	Paldhi;	3·0
147 Bhokar—Jlg;—भोकर ..	SE;	25·0	5·4;	1588;	375;	1377	Kanalde;	15·0
148 Bhokarabārī—Prl;—भोकरबारी ..	N;	3·4	5·0;	340;	73;	339	Parola;	4·0
149 Bhokarī—Cpd;—भोकरी ..	E;	8·0	1·1;	442;	85;	406	Adavad;	6·0
150 Bhokarī—Edl;—भोकरी ..	N;	12·0	0·9;	317;	69;	305	Edlabad;	12·0
151 Bhokarī—Pcr;—भोकरी ..	E;	6·0	1·0;	1121;	236;	693	Varkhedi Bk.;	3·0
152 Bhokarī—Rvr;—भोकरी ..	NE;	1·0	1·2;	392;	73;	380	Raver;	2·0
153 Bholāṇē—Jlg;—भोलाणें ..	NE;	9·0	5·2;	939;	196;	828	Jalgaon;	10·0
154 Bholāṇē—Prl;—भोलाणें ..	W;	11·0	3·9;	1378;	263;	1260	Bahadarpur;	6·0
155 Bhomare Bk.—Cag;—भोमरे बु. ..	NE;	11·0	1·5;	883;	168;	866	Vaghali;	1·0
156 Bhomare Kh.—Cag;—भोमरे खुर्द. ..	NE;	11·0	1·3;	185;	39;	178	Vaghali;	1·0
157 Bhoṇḍanadīgar—Prl;—भोंडनदीगर ..	SE;	8·0	1·0;	571;	132;	557	Bhadgaon;	6·0
158 Bhoṇē Bk.—Edl;—भोणें बु. ..	NW;	12·0	1·3	516;	127;	438	Dharangaon;	4·0
159 Bhoṇē Kh.—Edl;—भोणें खुर्द. ..	NW;	11·0	0·7;	14;	2;	14	Dharangaon;	4·0
160 Bhor—Rvr;—भोर ..	S;	2·0	0·2;	198;	36;	157	Raver;	3·0
161 Bhoras Bk.—Cag;—भोरस बु. ..	NW;	4·0	3·3;	1172;	223;	1052	Chalisgaon;	4·0
162 Bhoras Kh.—Cag;—भोरस खुर्द. ..	NW;	4·0	1·8;	290;	64;	286	Chalisgaon;	4·0
163 Bhoraṭek—Aml;—भोरटेक ..	NW;	6·0	2·2;	211;	45;	211	Marwad;	3·0
164 Bhoraṭek Bk.—Bdg;—भोरटेक बु. ..	S;	13·0	2·8;	498;	104;	471	Kajgaon;	1·0
165 Bhoraṭek Kh.—Pcr;—भोरटेक खु. ..	SW;	19·0	1·6;	390;	72;	385	Kajgaon;	1·0
166 Bhoraṭek—Ywl;—भोरटेक ..	SE;	11·0	1·4;	151;	34;	145	Padalse;	1·0
167 Bhoṭe—Eld;—भोटे ..	W;	22·0	3·0;	499;	127;	478	Kurhe;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
DESERTED				
Dharangaon; 1·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Local; ..	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Chaulkhede; 1·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv., w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Varkhedi; 3·0	Varkhed Bk.; 3·0; Thu.	Rajuri Bk.; 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; lib.
Paldhi; 3·0	Paldhi; 3·0; Fri.	Paldhi; 3·0	rv.	tl.
Chavalkhede; 11·0	Nandre Bk.; 13·0; Thu.	Kanalde; 14·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr; m); pyt; Cs; Mariai Fr (Vsk Sud 1); 10 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; ch; dp.
Amalner; 8·0	Parola; 48·0; Sun.	Ratnapimpri; 3·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Chavalkhede; 11·0	Adavad; 6·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Ramnath Fr (Mg); 4 tl; ch.
Raver; 5·0	Anturli; 2·0; Tue.	Karola Bardi; 5·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Varkhedi; 3·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dh.
Raver; 2·0	Raver; 2·0; Fri.	Raver; 2·0	rv.; W. w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Onkareshwar Fr (Mg Sud 13); 3 tl.
Bhadli; 6·0	Jalgaon, 10·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Pir Ur (Mrg Sud 5); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Amalner; 12·0	Mukati; 3·0; Mon.	Mukati; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Kaka Sat Fr (Ct Sud 1); 5 tl; m.; dg.; ch.; lib.
Vaghali; 1·0	Vaghali; 1·0; Wed.	Vaghali; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); tl; 3 dg; gym; ch; lib.
Vaghali; 1·0	Vaghali; 1·0; Wed.	Vaghali; 2·0	W.; n.	Pyt; tl; ch.
Nagaradevale; 12·0	Parola; 7·0; Sun.	Local; .	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Brandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr. (Ps Vad 15); 6 tl.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 4·0	W.	tl.
Raver; 3·0	Raver; 2·0; Fri.	Raver; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Chalisgaon; 4·0	Chalisgaon; 4·0; Sat.	Bhoras Kh.; 0·4	W.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; mq; 2 dg; gym; ch.; lib.
Chalisgaon; 4·0	Chalisgaon; 4·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
[illegible] 1·0	Marwad; 3·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W.; w; n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Kajgaon; 1·0	Kajgaon; 1·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 0·6	W.;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Kajgaon; 1·0	Kajgaon; 1·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kalbhairao Fr (Ps Vad 6); 6 tl; 2 dg.
[illegible] 4·0	Bamnod; 3·0; Tue.	Padalse; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
[illegible]-Bridge; 7·0	Kurhe; 2·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.; w.	Bhairao Fr (Mrg Sud 6); 3 tl; dg.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
168 Bhusāval—Bsl;—भुसावळ ..	..	..	4·7;	54346;	11965;	3729	Local;	..
169 Bhusāval Digar—Bsl;—भुसावळ दिगर.	DESERTED							
170 Bidagāṅv—Cpd;—बिडगांव ..	W;	..	2·3;	435;	98;	428	Dhanore;	2·0
171 Bilavāḍī—Jlg;—बिलवाडी ..	S;	12·0	1·2;	564;	99;	517	Mhasawad;	3·0
172 Bilākheḍ—Csg;—बिलाखेड ..	W;	3·0	4·0:	423;	90;	422	Chalisgaon;	3·0
173 Bilakheḍe—Aml;—बिलखेडे ..	N;	1·4	1·1;	160;	31;	160	Amalner;	3·0
174 Bilakheḍe—Edl;—बिलखेडे ..	NW;	13·0	2·2;	566;	113;	551	Dharangaon;	4·0
175 Bilakheḍe—Jlg;—बिलखेडे ..	S;	11·0	0·6;	27;	6;	19	Mhasawad;	3·0
176 Bilavāḍī—Jmn;—बिलवाडी ..	SW;	21·0	2·6;	367;	88;	340	Shendurni;	4·0
177 Bodarḍe—Bdg;—बोदर्डे ..	S;	5·0	0·9;	603;	100;	561	Gondgaon;	4·0
178 Bildī Bk—Pcr;—बिल्दी बु. ..	E;	4·0	1·1;	259;	61;	251	Pachora;	4·0
179 Bodarḍe—Aml;—बोदर्डे ..	W;	14·0	0·8;	652;	151:	590	Mudi;	3·0
180 Bodarḍe—Prl;—बोदर्डे ..	NW;	1·4	1·9;	215;	45;	191	Parola;	2·0
181 Bodavaḍ—Eld;—बोदवड .	E;	17·0	3·4;	482;	134;	464	Kurhe;	4·0
182 Bodavaḍ—Bsl;—बोदवड ..	SE;	24·0	14·2;	9179;	2008;	4752	Local;	..
183 Bodāvarṇī—Cpd;—बोदावर्णी ..	..	..	0·7	..	..	..	..	..
184 Boḍre—Csg;—बोढ्रे ..	S;	1·0	8·5;	426;	106;	413	Ranjangaon;	3·0
185 Boharḍī Bk.—Bsl;—बोहर्डी बु. ..	SE;	12·0	1·4;	269;	52;	268	Varangaon;	4·0
186 Boharḍī Kh.—Bsl;—बोहर्डी खुर्द	E;	12·0	1·9;	102;	26;	101	Varangaon;	4·0
187 Bohorḍe—Rvr;—बोहोर्डे .	N;	5·0	1·0;	180;	32;	180	Raver;	5·0
188 Bohore—Aml;—बोहोरे ..	N;	10·0	3·2;	748;	169;	621	Kalumasare;	2·0
189 Boḷe—Prl;—बोळे .	S;	8·4	5·5;	704;	158;	629	Tamaswadi;	3·0
190 Bor Anjatī (Forest)—Cpd;—बोर अंजती.		..	0·8;	150;	43;	146	Chopda;	6·0
191 Boragāṅv—Bsl;—बोरगांव ..	SE;	15·0	2·0;	15;	6;	15	Bodwad;	8·0
192 Boragāṅv—Jmn;—बोरगांव ..	NE;	8·0	1·8;	218;	57;	216	Jamner;	8·0
193 Boragāṅv—Aml;—बोरगांव ..	NW;	6·0	1·1;	314;	58;	309	Marwad;	0·4
194 Boragāṅv Bk.—Edl;—बोरगांव बु.	NS;	4·0	2·5;	775;	153;	649	Erandol;	4·0
195 Boragāṅv Kh.—Edl;—बोरगांव खुर्द.	NW;	4·0	2·2;	470;	102;	436	Erandol;	4·0
196 Borakheḍe Bk.—Ywl;—बोरखेडे बु.	NE;	11·0	2·8;	478;	91;	468	Nhavi;	1·4
197 Borakheḍe—Eld;—बोरखेडे ..	E;	18·0	2·9;	123;	45;	122	Kurhe;	4·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Local; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local .	w.; t.	20 Sl (15 Pr; 5 h); 8 Cs; Ganesh Fr (Bdp Sud 4); 29 tl; m; 5 mq; 5 dg; 7 dh; 3 gym; ch; 6 lib; 21 dp; 4 cch.
	DESERTED	.. ..		
Jalgaon; 20·0	Dhanore; 2·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Fr (Mrg Vad 15); tl; dg; ch.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Jalgaon; 15·0; Sat.	Wavadadhe; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Chalisgaon; 3·0	Chalisgaon; 3·0; Sat.	Local;	W.; n.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Amalner; 3·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	t.; O.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Erandol Road ; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Jambhore; 1·4	W ; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasawad; 3·0; Thu.	Wavadadhe; 0·4	n.	2 tl.
Pimpalgaon; 2·0	Shendurni; 2·0; Wed.	Shendurni; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Kajgaon; 4·0	Kajgaon; 4·0; Sun.	Bhadgaon; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 4 tl.
Pachora; 4·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Betavad; 3·0	Betavad; 3·0; Fri.	Betavad; 2·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Amalner; 10·0	Parola; 2·0; Sun.	Parola; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Local; ..	Kurhe; 4·0; Wed.	.. .	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib
Local; ..	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	w.; W.	4 Sl (pr; h); pyt; 3 Cs; Hanuman Fr (Ct Sud 15); 6 tl; m; 2 mq; 4 dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib; 5 dp.
DESERTED	Chalisgaon; 7·0; Sat.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr (Dec. 15); 2 tl; dh.
Chalisgaon; 7·0				
Varangaon; 4·0	Varangaon; 4·0, Tue.	Local; ..	W.; n	Sl (pr); tl.
Varangaon; 4·0	Varangaon; 4·0; Tue	Local;	w.; n.	tl.
Raver; 4·0	Raver; 5·0; Fri	. 5·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Bhoratake; 6·0	Marwad; 3·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c ; mis); 3 tl; ch.
Shirud; 10·0	Tamasvadi; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Ct Sud 14); 5 tl; ch.
Erandol Road ; 25·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	..	Forest Settlement.
Nadgaon; 10·0	Bodwad; 8·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	rv.	tl.
Jamner; 8·0	Maldabhadi; 2·0; Fri.	Maldabhadi; 3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhoratake; 2·0	Marwad; 0·4; Sat.	.. 0·4	rv.; w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Toli; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Toli; 2·0	W.	Fr (Mg Vad 13); 2 tl.
Savada; 8·0	Nhavi; 1·4; Mon.	Nhavi; Pr. Yawal; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Malkapur ; 13·0	Kurhe; 4·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
198 Borakhede—Edl;—बोरखेड	NE;	10·0	0·7;	1047;	218;	959	Paldhi;	5·0
199 Borakhede Bk.—Csg;—बोरखेडे बु.	N;	8·0	4·3;	1081;	239;	926	Bahal;	3·0
200 Borakhede—Rvr;—बोरखेडे ..	NE;	1·0	0·6;	127;	30;	125	Raver;	2·0
201 Borakhede Seem—Rvr;—बोरखेडे सीम.	W;	12·0	0·5;	243;	49;	229	Savada;	2·0
202 Borakhede Kh.—Csg;—बोरखेडे खुर्द	SE;	5·4	1·2;	701;	118;	619	Patonda;	1·0
203 Borakhede—Cpd;— बोरखेडे	E;	4·0	0·4;	238;	39;	238	Vardi;	2·0
204 Borakhede Kh.—Ywl;—बोरखेडे खुर्द	NE;	6·0	1·9;	798;	169;	761	Yawal;	5·0
205 Boramālī Forest—Cpd;—बोरमाळी फॉरेस्ट.		..	0·1;	43;	7;	43	Chopda;	12·0
206 Boranār—Bdg;— बोरनार ..	SW;	5·0	0·7;	77;	11;	67	Gondgaon;	3·0
207 Boranār—Jlg;— बोरनार ..	NE;	16·0	4·5;	1666;	351;	1409	Mhasavad;	2·0
208 Borāval Bk.—Ywl;— बोरावल बु.	S;	5·0	2·9;	122;	35;	122	Yawal;	5·0
209 Borāval Kh.—Ywl;—बोरावल खुर्द	S;	3·0	1·1;	370;	74;	364	Yawal;	3·0
210 Brahmaṇaśevage—Csg;—ब्राम्हण-शेवगे.	W;	11·0	4·6;	1167;	229;	1040	Hirapur;	6·0
211 Budhagāṅv—Cpd;— बुधगांव ..	SW;	14·0	2·5;	1046;	204;	933	Hated Bk.;	6·0
212 Budhakhede—Aml;— बुधखेडे ..	S;	5·0	..	..	..	..	DESERTED	..
213 Cahutre—Prl;—चहुत्रे ..	E;	7·0	1·1;	246;	54;	232	Kasode;	7·0
214 Cālīsgāṅv—Csg;— चाळीसगांव ..	HQ;	..	5·0;	30345;	5974;	4485	Local;	..
215 Cākave—Aml;—चाकवे ..	S;	5·0	1·3;	192;	39;	154	Amalner;	5·0
216 Camagāṅv—Edl;— चमगांव ..	N;	16·0	1·7;	439;	126;	437	Nanded;	7·0
217 Cāmbhārḍī Bk.—Csg;—चांभार्डी बु.	E;	9·0	2·0;	452;	86;	447	Vaghali;	2·0
218 Cāmbhārḍi Kh.—Csg;—चांभार्डी खुर्द.	E;	10·0	2·1;	412;	92;	401	Vaghali;	2.0
219 Cāndakhede—Bal;— चांदखेडे ..		..	0·9;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
220 Cāndaṇī—Aml;—चांदणी ..	E;	5·0	1·9;	3;	1;	3	Amalner;	7·0
221 Cāndasaṇī—Cpd;—चांदसणी ..	E;	14·0	1·0;	303;	68;	275	Adavad;	5·0
222 Cāndasar—Edl;—चांदसर ..	NE;	18·0	4.6;	1712;	34;	1418	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.			Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Chaulkhede;	2·0	Paldhi;	5·0;	Fri.	Musai;	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
Jamadha;	3·0	Chalisgaon;	6·0;	Sat.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr (Psh Vad 5); 2 tl; mq.
Raver;	2·0	Raver;	2·0;	Fri.	Raver;	1·0	rv.	Piroba Fr (Vsk.); 4 tl; dg.
Savada;	5·0	Savada;	2·0;	Sun.	..	2·0	W.;w.	tl.
Vaghali;	2·0	Vaghali;	2·0;	Wed.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Erandol Road;	23·0	Vardi;	2·0;	Mon.	..	1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Bhawani Fr (Tue. of Srn); 5 tl.
Bhusawal;	10·0	Yawal;	5·0;	Fri.	Sangwi Bk.;	1·0	w	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ur (Ps Sud 15); 2 tl; mq;2 dg.
Erandol Road;	31·0	Chopda;	11·0;	Sun.	..	..	..	Forest Settlement.
Kajgaon;	4·0	Kajgaon;	4·0;	Sun.	Kajgaon;	4·0	W.; w.	2 tl.
Mhasawad;	2·0	Mhasawad;	2·0;	Thu.	.	2·0	rv.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; 2 Cs (fmg; mp); 2 tl; mq; lib.
Bhusawal;	5·0	Yawal;	5·0;	Fri.	Nimgaon;	1·0	rv.	tl; dh.
Bhusawal;	7·0	Yawal;	3·0;	Do.	Nimgaon;	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr (Vsk Sud 4); 2 tl; ch.
Hirapur;	6·0	Hirapur;	6·0;	Thu.	Malsheoge;	2·0	W.; w. n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Shiva Fr (Mg Vad 13); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Amalner;	11·0	Amalgaon;	4·0;	Sun.	..	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Tue of Srn); 3 tl; lib.
Erandol Road;	18·0	Kasode;	7·0;	Tue.	Sarve Bk.;	5·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Local.	..	Local;	..	Sat.	Local;	..	W; w.	8 Sl (7 pr. h); 13 Cs (c; 11 mis; mp); Shani Fr (Feb. 11, 12); 30 tl; 2m; 4 mq; 3 dg; 5 dh; 14 gym; ch; lib; 15 dp; cch.
Amalner;	5·0	Amalner;	5·0;	Mon.	..	..	W	Cs (c); tl; dg.
Chaulkhede;	6·0	Dharangaon;	10·0;	Thu.	Dharangaon;	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Vaghali;	2·0	Chalisgaon.	6·0;	Sat.	Hatale;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Ambabai Fr (Ps Sud 15); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Vaghali;	2.0	Vaghali;	2.0;	Wed.	Hatale	3.0	W.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Takarkhede;	8·0	Patonda;	4·0;	Mon.	..	.	p;	tl; dg.
Paldhi;	20·0	Adavad;	3·0;	Mon.	..	4·0	W.	Cs (c)
Paldhi;	7·0	Paldhi;	7·0;	Fri.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c); (fmg); Fr (Ct Sud 9.) Bhawani Fr (Vsk Sud 5); 5 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
223 Cāṅgadev—Eld;—चांगदेव ..	W; 4·0	5·1; 2147; 502; 1777	Local; ..
224 Cāraṭhaṇe—Eld;—चारठाणें ..	E; 14·0	11·9; 95; 28; 89	Kurhe; 6·0
225 Caugāṅv—Cpd;—चौगांव ..	NW; 8·0	8·6; 751; 185; 706	Lasur; 1·0
226 Cāvalakheḍe—Edl;—चावलखेडे ..	N; 7·4	1·5; 250; 55; 188	Dharangaon; 6·0
227 Cikhalī—Eld;—चिखली ..	SE; 8·2	2·5; 643; 153; 561	Edlabad; 8·0
228 Cikhalī—Bsl;—चिखली ..	.. ..	0·4;	DESERTED
229 Cikhalī Bk.—Bsl;—चिखली बु. ..	NE; 23·0	2·1; 611; 121; 605	Bodawad; 4·0
230 Cikhalī Bk.—Ywl;—चिखली बु. ..	SE; 6·0	1·8; 834; 184; 792	Bhalod; 2·0
231 Cikhalī Kh.—Ywl;—चिखली खु. ..	SE, 6·0	1·0; 745; 148; 610	Bhalod; 2·0
232 Cikhalī Seem—Bsl;—चिखली सीम ..	. ..	0·5;	DESERTED
233 Cikhalod Bk.—Prl;—चिखलोद बु. ..	.. ..	1·7; 134; 34; 134	Amalner; 7·0
234 Cikhalod Kh.—Prl;—चिखलोद खु. ..	.. ..	1·6; 346; 84; 303	Amalner; 7·0
235 Cilagāṅv—Jmn,—चिलगांव ..	SW; 14·0	4·5; 839; 193; 762	Shendurni; 3·0
236 Cimaṇapurī—Aml, चिमणपुरी ..	W; 5·0	0·7; 152; 32; 145	Amalner; 5·0
237 Cināval—Rvr;—चिनावल ..	W; 9·0	5·3; 4720; 977; 3866	Local; ..
238 Ciñcagavhāṇ—Csg,—चिंचगव्हाण ..	NW; 15·0	3·2; 801; 166; 7'7	Dahiwad; 2·0
239 Ciñcāṭī—Rvr;—चिंचाटी ..	W; 7·0	0·9; 161; 37; 100	Khirode; 5·0
240 Ciñcakheḍe—Csg.—चिंचखेडे ..	NW; 6·0	2·4; 536; 97; 518	Mehunbare; 5·0
241 Ciñcakheḍe Bk.—Jmn;—चिंचखेडे बु.	SW; 6·2	5·5; 962; 203; 863	Shendurni; 3·0
242 Ciñcakheḍe Bk.—Eld;—चिंचखेडे बु.	E; 11·0	2·3; 520; 123; 474	Kurhe; 10·0
243 Ciñcakheḍe Bk.—Pcr;—चिंचखेडे बु.	SW; 9·0	1·4; 88; 26; 87	Tarkhede Kh.; 2·0
244 Ciñcakheḍe D—Jmn;—चिंचखेडे दिगर	SW; 19·0	DESERTED	..
245 Ciñcakheḍe Kh.—Eld,—चिंचखेडे खु	E; 24·0	0·9; 237; 55; 230	Wadhode; 1·0
246 Ciñcakheḍe Kh.—Pcr,—चिंचखेडे खु.	S; 2·0	0·9; 206; 45; 173	Pachora; 4·0
247 Ciñcakheḍe, Pr. D.—Bsl;—चिंचखेडे, प्र. दो.	NE; 27·0	1·0; 300; 61; 290	Bodwad; 5·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Savada; 6·0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 4·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Changoba Fr (Ct Sud 14); 12 tl; dg; 3 dh; ch; lib; dp; famous for Changoba tl; Cs (c).
Malkapur; 13·0	Kurhe; 6·0; Wed.	.. 1·4	W.; w.	4 tl; dg; ch; well-known for sculpture.
Erandol Road; 24·0	Lasur; 1·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; ch.
Chaulkhede; 0·1	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Pimpri; 1·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh.
Malkapur; 10·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Mg Sud 15); 2 tl. ch; lib.
Bodwad; 6·0	Bodwad; 4·0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Bhusawal; 6·0	Bhalod; 2·0; Thu.	Nimgaon; 2·½	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Shiv Fr (Mg Sud 15); 2 tl; lib.
Bhusawal; 6·0	Bhalod; 2·0; Thu.	Nimgaon; 2·½	Str.; W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Takarkhede; 4·0	Parola;	Ratnapimpri; 3·0	..	Cs (mp).
Takarkhede; 4·0	Parola;	Nimgaon; 3·0	..	Cs (mp).
Shendurni; 3·0	Shendurni; 3·0; Wed.	Shendurni; 3·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Bdp Sud 5); 3 tl; gym.
Amalner; 5·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Nimbhore; 4·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 2·0	w.	4 Sl (3 pr; m); pyt; Ram Fr (Ct Sud 9); 5 tl; 2 mg; 5 dg; ch; lib; dp.
Rajmane; 4·0	Mehunbare; 5·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Savada; 11·0	Savada; 8·0; Sun.	Faizpur; 8·0	w.	Mariai Fr (Ps Sud 11); tl; dg.
Chalisgaon; 7·0	Umbarkhede; 2·0; Tue.	Deoli; 1·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Shendurni; 3·0	Shendurni; 3·0; Wed.	Neri Bk; 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Aai Fr (Bdp Sud 5); 4 tl; dg.
Malkapur; 12·0	Kurhe; 10·0; Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); *Khanderao Fr (Phg Vad 9)*; 3 tl; ch; lib.
Galan; 3·0	Pachora; 4·0; Sat.	Tarkhede; 3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
..	..		W.	2 tl.
Biswa-Bridge; 11·0	Wadhode; 1·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Pachora; 4·0	Pachora; 4·0; Sat.	Pachora; 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Bodwad; 7·0	Jamathi; 5·0; Sat.	.. 8·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	
248 Ciñcakheḍe Seem.—Bsl;—चिचखेडे सीम	E;	23·0	1·9; 640; 159; 623	Bodwad;	7·0
249 Ciñcakheḍe T. Vākaḍī—Jmn;—चिचखेडे त. वाकडी.	S;	12·0	0·6; 727; 137; 611	Phatepur;	7·0
250 Ciñcapure—Pcr;—चिचपुरे ..	SE;	10·0	1·5; 841; 167; 674	Pimpalgaon Bk.;	3·0
251 Ciñcapure Bk.—Edl;—चिचपुरे बु. ..	N;	6·4	4·0; 240; 48; 227	Dharangaon;	6·0
252 Ciñcol—Eld;—चिचोल .	W;	6·0	1·2; 989; 215; 907	Changadev;	2·0
253 Ciñcolī—Ywl;—चिचोली ..	W;	10·0	3·0; 1406; 298; 1235	Kingaon;	3·0
254 Ciñcolī—Jlg;—चिचोली ..	S;	7·0	3·3; 1019; 235; 855	Shirsoli;	4·0
255 Ciñcolī Pimprī—Jmn;—चिचोली पिंपरी.	W;	12·0	2·9; 539; 131; 539	Phatepur;	4·0
256 Citegāṅv—Csg;—चितेगांव ..	SW;	7·0	3·1; 623; 135; 589	Hirapur;	3·0
257 Citoḍe—Ywl;—चितोडे ..	NE;	2·0	0·8; 873; 200; 780	Yawal;	3·0
258 Coṇḍhī—Aml;—चोंढी ..	W;	14·0	0·6; 24; 6; 24	Mudi;	1·0
259 Copaḍāī—Aml;—चोपडाई ..	N;	11·0	1·9; 120; 47; 98	Navari;	2·0
260 Copaḍe—Cpd;—चोपडें ..	H.Q.;		23·6; 22832; 4701; 9793	Local;	..
261 Coragāṅv—Edl,—चोरगांव ..	N;	18·0	2·7; 710; 145; 649	Paldhi;	8·0
262 Corakurhe—Bsl;—चोरकुऱ्हे ..	..	.	3·1;	DESERTED	
263 Coraṭakī—Edl;—चोरटकी ..	E;	5·0	1·9; 146; 35; 140	Erandol;	4·0
264 Coravaḍ—Rvr;—चोरवड ..	E;	7·0	1·2; 296; 68; 217	Khanapur;	2·0
265 Coravaḍ—Prl;—चोरवड ..	SE;	8·0	8·6; 816; 182; 762	Bhadgaon;	7·0
266 Coravaḍ—Bsl,—चोरवड ..	S;	3·0	0·6; 487; 109; 407	Kurhe, Pr. N;	3·0
267 Caubārī—Aml;—चौबारी ..	NW;	7·0	1·4; 980; 207; 898;	Amalner;	7·0
268 Cunavāḍe—Rvr;—चुनवाडें ..	W;	15·0	0·6; 219; 53; 198	Thorgavhan;	1·0
269 Cuñcāle—Ywl;—चुंचाले ..	NW;	6·0	4·2; 786; 180; 743	Kingaon;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand; Distance. (7)		Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Bodwad;	5·0	Bodwad;	5·0; Wed.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Bhagde;	6·0	Wakadi;	3·0; Wed.	Wakadi;	4·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Pimpalgaon Bk.	4·0	Pimpalgaon Bk;	3·0; Tue.	Rajuri Bk.;	2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Hanuman Fr. (Ct. Sud. 1); Bdp Sud 1; 4 tl.; lib.
Chaulkhede;	2·0	Dharangaon;	6·0; Thu.	Pimpri;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Savada;	4·0	Changadev;	2·0; Fri.	Changadev;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).; tl.; ch.; lib.
Jalgaon;	13·0	Kingaon;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Srn. Fri); tl; ch; lib.
Jalgaon;	7·0	Jalgaon;	7·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; fmg); Bhawani Fr. (Ct. Sud. 12); 5 tl; gym; ch.;lib.
Jamner;	12·0	Phatepur;	4·0; Mon.	Phatepur;	4·0	W.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Hirapur;	3·0	Hirapur;	3·0; Thu.	Pimparkhede;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	10·0	Yawal;	3·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Betavad;	2·0	Betavad;	2·0; Fri.	Betavad;	2·0	rv.	tl.
Amalner;	11·0	Amalner;	11·0; Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).; Khandoba Fr (Ct. Sud. 14); 3 tl; dg; dh.
Erandol Road;	19·0	Local;	. Sun.	Local;	..	W; Pl.	8 Sl (7 pr, h).; Cs (c); Harishwar Fr (Mon. Tue of Srn.); 29 tl;5 dg;2 dh.; 4 gym; ch; 3 lib; 12 dp; cch.
Pakdhi;	8·0	Nanded;	4·0, Fri.	Chandsar;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr. (Ct Sud. 1); 3 tl; lib.
Chaulkhede;	6·0	Erandol;	4·0; Sun.	Erandol;	3·0	W.	2 tl; ch.
Waghoda;	2·0	Khanapur;	2·0; Mon.	..	.	w.	3 Sl (pr; m; h); tl.
Nagaradevale;	11·0	Parola;	8·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.;w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Dattajayanti Fr. (Mrg. Sud.; 15); 4 tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	4·0	Bhusawal;	4·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
[illegible];	1·0	Amalner;	7·0 Mon.	..	2·4	W.,w.; n.	2 Sl (2 pr); 2 Cs (c; mis); 3 tl; dh; ch; lib.
[illegible];	2·0	Savada;	3·0; Sun.	..	4·0	W.	tl.
Jalgaon;	15·0	Sakali;	1·4; Sun.	Vaghode;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Bahiroba Fr (Mrg. Sud. 14); 3 tl; dg; ch.

Serial No; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
270 Cuñcāle—Per;—चुंचाळे ..	SW;	10·0	1·6;	295;	52;	291	Nagaradevale Bk.;	1·0
271 Cuñcāle—Cpd;—चुंचाळे ..	NW;	6·0	2·9;	1894;	395;	1564	Local;	..
272 Dabāpimprī—Prl;—दबापिंप्री ..	..	..	2·0;	493;	103;	442	Amalner;	7·0
273 Dagaḍī Bk.—Cpd;—दगडी बु. ..	SW;	18·0	0·6;	174;	29;	164	Ghodgaon;	2·0
274 Dagaḍī, Pr. Amalner—Prl;—दगडी, प्र. अमळनेर.	N;	8·0	1·0;	40;	11;	40	Erandol;	10·0
275 Dagaḍī—Ywl;—दगडी ..	W;	6·0	2·0;	100;	20;	100	Sakali;	2·0
276 Dahidule—Edl;—दहिदुले ..	N;	18·0	1·7;	187;	70;	187	Paldhi;	8·0
277 Dahīgānv—Prl;—दहीगांव ..	N;	5·4	1·7;	47;	47;	47	Parola;	5·0
278 Dahīgānv—Per;—दहीगांव ..	NE;	14·0	2·3;	1000;	196;	932	Mhasawad;	4·0
279 Dahīgānv—Ywl;—दहीगांव ..	NW;	5·0	4·5;	2201;	468;	1925	Local;	..
280 Dahīvaḍ—Aml;—दहीवड ..	W;	10·0	8·0;	2495;	545;	2259	Local;	..
281 Dahīvaḍ—Csg;—दहीवड ..	NW;	15·0	7·5;	1758;	320;	1651	Local;	..
282 Dalavaḍe—Bdg;—दलवडे ..	S;	8·0	0·5;	50;	10;	47	Gondgaon;	2·0
283 Daḷavel—Prl;—दळवेल ..	W;	8·2	7·1;	260;	58;	256	Bahadarpur;	5·0
284 Daḷegānv—Ywl;—दळेगांव ..	..	..	0·9;	..	..	..	.. ..	..
285 Ḍāmaruṇ—Csg;—डामरुण ..	NE;	7·0	2·1;	466;	94;	339	Chalisgaon;	7·0
286 Ḍāmbhurṇī—Per;—डांभूर्णी ..	E;	12·0	2·1;	378;	78;	306	Pimpalgaon Bk.;	3·0
287 Ḍāmbhurṇī—Ywl;—डांभूर्णी ..	NW;	12·0	8·4;	1909;	209;	1678	Local;	..
288 Ḍāṅgar Bk.—Aml;—डांगर बु.	SW;	9·0	5·9;	614;	119;	591	Amalner;	9·0
289 Ḍāṅgarī—Aml;—डांगरी ..	N;	7·0	3·8;	1304;	249;	1074	Marwad;	2·0
290 Ḍāṅgarī Kh.—Aml;—डांगरी खु.	..	..	DESERTED					
291 Ḍāṅgarī Khālī—Aml;—डांगरी खाली.	..	..	DESERTED					
292 Dāpore—Jlg;—दापोरे ..	SW;	7·0	4·5;	1012;	215;	766	Shirsoli;	2·0
293 Dāporī—Edl;—दापोरी	E;	11·0	2·0;	294;	64;	288	Ringangaon;	4·0
294 Dāporī Bk.—Aml;—दापोरी बु.	NE;	15·0	1·2;	196;	38;	187	Patonda;	1·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nagaradevale; 1·0	Nagaradevale; 1·0; Mon.	Nagara-devale Bk.; 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Erandol Road; 25·0	Chopda; 5·0; Sun.	Chopda; 6·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Vitthal Fr (Ct. Sud. 1); 4 tl; ch.
Amalner; .. 7·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; w.	Cs (mp).
Amalner; 14·0	Velode; 3·0; Fri.	.. 6·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Erandol Road; 6·0	Dharangaon; 7·0; Thu.	Shelavi Bk.; 2·0	W.	Cs (gr. mp).
Bhusawal; 2·0	Sakali; 2·0; Sun.	Sakali; 3·0	W.;w.	..
Chaulkhede; 6·0	Dharangaon; 16·0; Thu.	Sonwad; 4·0	rv	Cs (c); tl.
Erandol Road; 5·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Cs (gr. mp); tl.
Mhasawad; 4·0	Mhasawad; 4·0; Thu.	Mhasawad; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c). 4 tl; ch.; lib.; cch.
Bhusawal; 17·0	Yawal; 6·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (fmg; c); Fr (Mrg. Sud. 10); 5 tl; M; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Takarkhede; 3·4	Patonda; 2·0; Mon.	.. 1·4	W.	Sl (pr) 3 Cs; Khandoba Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); ch.
Rajamane; 2·0	Mukunbare; 6·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.;	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl.; dg; ch; lib.
Kajgaon; 5·0	Kolgaon; 4·0; Wed.	Local; 0·1	rv.;w.	2 tl; dh.
Amalner; 12·0	Parola; 8·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr. c.); 3 tl.
DESERTED				
Waghali; 1·0	Waghali; 2·0; Wed.	Waghali, 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; lib.
Pimpalgaon Bk.; 2·0	Pimpalgaon Bk.; 2·0; Tue.	Pimpalgaon Bk.; 2·0	W.; rv	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr. (Mrg. Sud. 5); 2 tl; 2 gym;
Jalgaon; 14·0	Kingaon; 2·0; Tue.	Kingaon; 3·0	w.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; 2 Cs; (lift, c).; Khandoba Fr. (Mrg. Sud. 12); 4 tl; ch;lib.
Amalner; 9·0	Amalner; 9·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Sm); 2 tl; gym.
Bhoratake; 4·4	Marwad; 2·0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; lib.
Shirsoli; 1·0	Shirsoli; 2·0; Wed.	.. ..	W; rv.	4 Sl (2 pr; 2 m); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl.
Shirsoli; 1·4	Ringangaon; 2·0; Tue.	Khadaki Bk; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 8·0	Patonda; 1·0; Mon.	Saukheda; 1·0	rv.	tl.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
295 Dāporī Kh.—Aml;—दापोरी खु. ..	NE;	12·0	0·7; 109; 23; 81	Patonda;	4·0
296 Daregāṅv—Aml;—दरेगांव ..	N;	6·0	0·7; 217; 28; 217	Amalner;	5·0
297 Daregāṅv—Csg;—दरेगांव ..	..	..	9·5; 964; 196; 941	Mehunbare;	10·0
298 Daryāpūr—Bsl;—दर्यापूर ..	E;	10·0	1·2; 264; 36; 263	Varangaon;	1·0
299 Deśmukhavāḍī—Csg;—देशमुखवाडी ..	W;	12·0	1·8; 439; 73; 431	Saygaon;	2·0
300 Dasanūr—Rvr;—दसनूर .	SW;	10·0	1·6; 1188; 237; 1079	Nimbhore Bk.;	2·0
301 Dasegāṅv Pr. Bahāl——Csg;—दसेगांव, प्र. बहाल.	N;	8·0	2·2; 404; 77; 349	Mehunbare;	2·0
302 Dasegāṅv. Pr. Dehare;—Csg;—दसेगांव, प्र. देहरे.	DESERTED				
303 Daskebarḍī—Csg;—दस्केबर्डी ..	N;	11·0	2·3; 742; 123; 733	Bahal;	3·0
304 Daulatapūr—Eld;—दौलतपूर ..	..	..	1·0;	DESERTED	
305 Deuḷagāṅv—Jmn;—देऊळगांव ..	SE;	22·0	4·0; 1131; 251; 1055	Phatepur;	7·0
306 Deūḷavaḍe—Jlg;—देऊळवडे ..	N;	9·0	2·1; 651; 134; 610	Jalgaon;	10·0
307 Devagāṅv—Aml;—देवगांव ..	E;	3·0	2·2; 761; 172; 703	Amalner,	4·0
308 Devagāṅv—Cpd;—देवगांव ..	W;	16·0	2·3; 671; 159; 627	Dhanore;	2·0
309 Devagāṅv—Prl;—देवगांव ..	W;	6·0	2·4; 1631; 300; ..	Parola;	6·0
310 Devagāṅv—Jlg;—देवगांव ..	NW;	16·0	1·2; 261; 51; 237	Sonawad;	15·0
311 Devaḷasagāṅv—Jmn;—देवळसगांव ..	E;	11·0	5·3; 282; 75; 279	Betavad Bk.;	2·0
312 Devaḷī—Aml;—देवळी ..	E;	3·0	1·3; 63; 11; 59	Amalner;	4·0
313 Devaḷī—Csg;—देवळी ..	NW;	6·0	3·1; 1682; 362; 1486	Chalisgaon;	6·0
314 Devapimprī—Jmn;—देवपिंप्री ..	E;	10·0	4·7; 946; 221; 891	Phatepur;	7·0
315 Devarī Forest—Cpd;—देवरी (फॉरेस्ट).	..	..	0·3; 98; 18; 98	Chopda;	14·0
316 Devazarī f.—Cpd;—देवझरी ..	..	..	0·7; 276; 42; 276	Adavad;	10·0
317 Devhārī—Bdg;—देव्हारी ..	SW;	6·0	1·5; 140; 16; 80	Kajgaon;	3·0
318 Devhārī—Jlg;—देव्हारी ..	..	..	2·7; 57; 11; 57	Shirsoli;	8·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Takarkhede; 8·0	Patonda; 4·0; Mon.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Amalner; 5·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	Sandhali; Makhad; } 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Rajamane; 8·0	Mehunbare; 10·0; Fri.	Chinchgavan; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Varangaon; 1·0	Varangaon; 1·0; Tue.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr).
Chalisgaon; 2·0	Saygaon; 2·0; Fri.	Pilkhod; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nimbhore; 2·0	Nimbhore; 2·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr.); pyt; Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Bdp.Sud. 1). tl; dg.
Jamadha; 4·0	Mehunbare; 1·0; Fri.	Mehunbare; 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Jamadha; 3·0	Khedgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Mehunbare; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mis); Shri Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); 2 tl; ch.
Jamner; 22·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (o); Panch Linga Fr (Mg. Vad. 13); 4 tl; dg.
Bhadli; 7·0	Jalgaon; 10·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Munjoba Fr (Mg. Sud. 1); 2 tl; ch.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl.
Jalgaon; 12·0	Dhanore; 2·0; Thu.	.. 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Shankar Maharaj Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 3 tl; dg.
Kajgaon; 16·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Hanamant-khede; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (m), pyt; Cs; 2 tl; M; mq; lib.
Chaulkhede; 10·0	Sonawad; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jamner; 10·0	Jamathi; 4·0; Sat.	Waghori; 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl.
Chalisgaon; 6·0	Chalisgaon; 6·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bhairoba Fr (Mrg. Sud. 6) & Vithoba Fr (Asd. Sud. 13) 5 tl; 2 dg; ch; lib;
Jamner; 22·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mis); Vyankatesh Fr; (An. Sud. 13); 2 tl; lib.
Erandol Road; 33·0	Chopda; 14·0; Sun.	.. ..	..	Forest.
Jalgaon; 30·0	Adavad; 10·0; Mon.	.. ..	..	Forest.
Kajgaon; 3·0	Kajgaon 3·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 3·0	W.	3 tl. dg.
Shirsoli; 9·0	Neri; 4·0; Tue.	.. ..	..	..

Serial No., Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
319 Dhābe—Eld;—धाबे ..	NE;	7·0	1·0;	66;	17;	66	Edlabad;	8·0
320 Dhābe—Prl;—धाबे ..	NE;	5·0	1·5;	35;	10;	35	Parola;	4·0
321 Ḍhālagāṅv—Jmn;—ढालगांव ..	S;	15·0	2·8;	278;	62;	248	Phatepur;	6·0
322 Ḍhaḷasingī—Jmn;—ढाळसिंगी ..	S;	15·0	2·9;	337;	84;	292	Phatepur;	6·0
323 Dhāmaṇade—Eld;—धामणदे ..	S;	10·4	0·6;	245;	54;	243	Edlabad;	12·0
324 Dhāmaṇagāṅv—Cag;—धामणगांव .	NW;	12·0	4·7;	1220;	215;	1111	Mehunbare;	2·0
325 Dhāmaṇagāṅv—Eld;—धामणगांव ..	SE;	16·0	1·9;	214;	59;	212	Kurhe;	3·0
326 Dhāmaṇagāṅv—Jlg;—धामणगांव ..	N;	7·0	2·0;	882;	189:	821	Jalgaon;	8·0
327 Dhāmoḍī—Rvr-धामोडी .	SW;	8·0	1·0;	683;	143;	665	Nimbhore Bk;	4·0
328 Dhānavaḍ—Jlg;— धानवड ..	S;	10·0	10·1;	1443;	318;	1347	Shirsoli;	7·0
329 Dhānore—Aml;—धानोरे ..	NW;	6·0	0·9;	323;	61;	320	Marwad;	2·0
330 Dhānore—Edl;—धानोरे ..	N;	8·0	1·6;	653;	142;	589	Dharangaon;	4·0
331 Dhānore Bk.—Jlg;—धानोरे बु. ..	SW;	7·4	1·3;	349;	84;	254	Shirsoli;	1·0
332 Dhānore Kh—Jlg; धानोरे खु. .	N;	14·0	0·7:	102;	24;	97	Kanalde;	6·0
333 Dhānore Pr. Adāvad—Cpd;— धानोरे, प्र. अडावद.	W;	15·0	3·3;	2141;	488;	1804	Local;	.
334 Dhānore Pr. Copaḍe—Cpd;— धानोरे, प्र. चोपडे.	W;	13·0	1·6;	80;	19;	80	Ghodgaon;	1·0
335 Dhānorī—Bsl;—धानोरी ..	SE;	16·0	4·4;	80;	18;	80	Vadagaon;	5·0
336 Dhār—Aml;—धार ..	N;	3·0	2·5;	943;	175;	726	Amalner;	3·0
337 Dhār—Edl;—धार ..	NE;	14·0	3·7;	510;	106;	452	Paldhi;	6·0
338 Dhārāgir—Edl;—धारागिर ..	SW;	3·0	2·1;	419;	80;	403	Erandol,	3·0
339 Dharaṇagāṅv—Edl;— धरणगांव ..	N;	7·0	12·9,	26212;	4280;	7361	Local;	..
340 Dhāvaḍe—Aml;—धावडे ..	NE;	15·0	2·0;	289;	46;	269	Nanded;	1·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Raver; 9·0	Edlabad; 8·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	w.	tl.
Erandol Road; 10·0	Parola; 4·0; Sun.	Shelawe Bk; 1·0	W.	2 tl.
Pahur; 14·0	Tondapur; 2·0; Fri.	Wakadi; 5·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pahur; 14·0	Tondapur; 3·0; Fri.	Wakadi; 5·0	w.; n.;	Sl (pr); tl.
Raver; 6·0	Anturli; 2·0; Tue.	.. 3·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Jamadha; 3·0	Mehunbare; 2·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Malkapur; 13·0	Kurhe; 3·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Jalgaon; 8·0	Jalgaon; 8·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Aai Fr. (Phg. Sud. 7); 4 tl; ch.
Nimbhore; 3·0	Khirdi Bk.; 2·0; Tue.	Khirdi; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl.
Jalgaon; 10·0	Jalgaon; 10·0; Sat.	Chincholi; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Marai Fr (Srn. Sud. 1); 3 tl; 2 gym; ch; lib.
Bhoratake; 1·0	Marwad; 2·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	rv; w.	Mariai Fr each Fri. of Srn; 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road.; 4·0	Dharangaon 4·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Shirsoli; 1·0	Jalgaon; 6·0; Sat.	Shirsoli; Pr. 3·0 Borner.	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Jalgaon; 13·0	Nandre Bk.; 5·0; Thu.	Kanalde; 5·0 Widgaon; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalgaon; 20·0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 0·1	W.; rv.	Sl (m); pyt; 3 tl; 3 M; mq; 4 dg; 2 dh; ch; cch.
Amalner; 19·0	Velode; 1·0; Fri.	.. 0·4	W.; rv	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. (An Sud. 9); tl.
Vadagaon; 5·0	Vadagaon; 5·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W.	..
Amalner; 3 0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	.. .	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mohuram Fr 5th Aug.; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Paldhi; 6·0	Paldhi; 6·0; Fri.	Sonwad; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; ch; lib.
Erandol Road.; 10·0	Erandol; 3·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 1·0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.; t.	8 Sl (7 pr h·); Mun; 7 Cs. Fr each Tue. of Srn, Fr. Ct Sud. 15 (Maruti), Fr (An. Sud. 1 to 15); 26 tl; n; 14 mq; 5 dg; 6 dh; 9 gym; ch; lib; 11 dp; cch.
Erandol Road; 15·0	Nanded; 1·0; Tue.	.. 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.

Serial No; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
341 Ḍhekū Bk.—Aml ;—ढेकू बु. ..	E;	8·0	1·1;	206;	39;	203	Dheku Kh.;	0·1
342 Ḍhekū Cārm. Pr. Ḍoṅgrī—ढेकू चा., प्र. डोंगरी.	W;	4·0	0·7;	54;	12;	54	Amalner;	3·0
343 Ḍhekū Kh.—Aml;—ढेकू खु. ..	E;	8·4	3·0;	835;	170;	794	Local;	..
344 Ḍhekū Seem—Aml;—ढेकू सीम ..	W;	4·0	0·8;	383;	72;	363	Shirsale;	2·0
345 Dholī—Prl;—धोली ..	S;	11·0	3·9;	401;	79;	382	Tamaswadi;	4·0
346 Ḍhomaṇe—Csg;—ढोमणें ..	NE;	9·0	1·6;	191;	31;	190	Patonda;	6·0
347 Dhoṇḍakheḍe—Bsl;—धोंडखेडे ..	S;	21·0	3·5;	603;	114;	600	Bodwad;	7·0
348 Dhormal—Eld;—धोरमळ ..	S;	4·0	1·4;	128;	37;	121	Edlabad;	7·0
349 Dhotre—Bdg;—धोत्रे ..	N;	8·0	3·3;	114;	30;	113	Amadade;	2·0
350 Dhuḍe—Ywl;—धुडें ..	..	..	1·5;	..	..	..	..	..
351 Dhuḷapimprī—Prl;—धुळपिंप्री ..	E;	8·0	3·0;	543;	112;	514	Kasode;	6·0
352 Dhupe—Aml.;—धुपे ..	..	..	DESERTED					
353 Dhule—Eld.;—धुले ..	E;	24·0	4·6;	35;	9;	35	Wadhode;	2·0
354 Dhupe Bk.—Cpd;—धुपे बु. ..	NW;	10·0	1·8;	192;	31;	188	Hated Bk.;	3·0
355 Dhupe Kh.—Cpd;—धुपे खु. ..	S;	11·0	1·0;	390;	81;	358	Hated Bk.;	3·0
356 Dhūpī—Aml;—धुपी ..	E;	5·0	0·4;	211;	42;	209	Amalner;	7·0
357 Dhūrakheḍe—Rvr;—धूरखेडे ..	N;	7·0	0·8;	256;	55;	256	Raver;	7·0
358 Dighī—Pcr;—दिघी ..	SW;	23·0	2·2;	243;	85;	322	Nagaradevale	6·0
359 Ḍikasāī—Jlg;—डिकसाई ..	N;	10·0	2·1;	374;	80;	262	Kanalde,	3·0
360 Dodhaved—Aml;—दोधवद ..	N;	12·0	1·5;	612;	113;	516	Patonda;	6·0
361 Dodhe—Rvr;—दोधे ..	W;	8·0	0·8;	350;	74;	337	Raver:	8·0
362 Ḍoharī—Jmn;—डोहरी ..	N:	5·0	2·7;	714;	156;	648	Jamner;	7·0
363 Ḍokalakheḍe—Pcr;—डोकलखेडे ..	NE;	13·0	0·8;	289;	58:	265	Mhasawad;	5·0
364 Dolahārakheḍe—Eld;—दोलहारखेडे ..	..	..	0·6;	196;	39;	196	Kurhe;	12·0
365 Ḍomagāṅv—Jlg;—डोमगांव ..	S;	17·0	1·3;	510;	101;	476	Mhasawad;	3·0
366 Ḍoṇa Digar—Csg;—डोण दिगर ..	W.	4·0	5·0;	1062;	210;	1012	Chalisgaon;	4·0
367 Donagāṅv—Ywl;—दोनगांव ..	W;	10·0	2·1;	452;	102;	428	Kingaon;	2·0
368 Donagāṅv Bk.—Edl;—दोनगांव बु. ..	NE;	16·0	4·6;	424;	99;	414	Paldhi;	3·0
369 Donagāṅv Kh.—Ekl;—दोनगांव खु. ..	NE;	16·0	2·5;	234;	54;	222	Paldhi;	3·0
370 Doṇḍavāḍe—Cpd;—दोंडवाडे ..	S;	9·0	1·7;	416;	76;	411	Chopda;	11·0
371 Doṇḍavāḍe—Jmn;—दोंडवाडे ..	W;	14·0	1·1;	518;	119;	461	Shendurni;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Takarkhede; 3·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon.	Rajawad; 2·4	W; n.	3 tl; dg.
Bhortake; 3·0	Shirsale; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv; w.	tl.
Takarkhede; 3·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon.	Rajawad; 2·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr)); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Bhoratake; 2·0	Shirsale; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Shirud; 8·0	Parola; 10·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Vaghali; 4·0	Vaghali; 5·0; Wed.	Vaghali; 4·0	w.	tl; ch.
Bodwad; 9·0	Jamathi; 4·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Bodwad; 8·0	Edlabad; 7·0; Sun.	Nimkhed Kh.; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Pachora; 8·0	Bhadgaon; 10·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 7·0	W.	tl.
DESERTED				
Erandol Road.; 18·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	Sarve Bk.; 5·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Birwa-Bridge; 12·0	Wadhode; 2·0; Thur.	.. 5·0	W.	2 tl; M.
Amalner; 12·0	Chopda; 14·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	W.	..
Amalner; 12·0	Chopda; 14·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W; rv.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Amalner; 7·0	Amalgaon; 1·0; Sun.	Gadkhamb; 0·4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Raver; 7·0	Raver; 7·0; Fri.	.. 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Kajgaon; 6·0	Vaghali; 5·0; Wed.	Neri; 3·0	w. rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c. gr.); 3 tl.
Jalgaon; 10·0	Jalgaon; 10·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
Amalner; 10·0	Amalgaon; 10·0; Sun.	Amalgaon; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Waghode; 5·0	Anturli; 5·0; Tue.	.. 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jamner; 7·0	Garkhede; 3·0; Mon.	Garkhede; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bahat Buwa Ur (Bdp. Sud. 5) tl.
Maheji; 4·0	Maheji; 2·0; Wed.	Mhasawad; 4·0	w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; 2 M; ch; cch.
Bodwad; 18·0	Edlabad; 8·0; Sun.	.. ..	..	..
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasawad; 3·0; Thu.	Wadali; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Chalisgaon; 4·0	Chalisgaon; 4·0; Sat.	Deoli; 1·0	W; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Vanardev Fr (Mg. Vad. 13); 2 tl; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Jalgaon; 14·0	Kingaon; 2·0; Tue.	Chincholi; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
Paldhi; 3·0	Paldhi; 3·0; Fri.	Paldhi; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct. Sud. 1); 3 tl.
Paldhi; 3·0	Paldhi; 3·0; Fri.	Paldhi; 4·0	W.	Hanuman Fr (Ct. Sud. 14); 3 tl.
Erandol Road.; 15·0	Chopda; 11·0; Sun.	Nimgawan; 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Shendurni; 4·0	Shendurni; 4·0; Wed.	Shendurni; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.

Serial No; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
372 Ḍongaragāṅv—Pcr ;—डोंगरगांव ..	SW; 6·0	2·2; 458; 102; 369	Tarkhede Bk; 3·0
373 Dubākī—Aml ;—दुबाकी ..	.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED
374 Dudhāḷe—Eld ;—दुधाळे ..	.. ..	1·3;	DESERTED
375 Duī—Eld ;—दुई ..	NE; 4·2	3·8; 332; 73; 326	Edlabad; 5·0
376 Dujakheḍe—Edl ;—दुजखेडे ..	NE; 12·2	1·2; 12; 3; 12	Dharangaon 9·0
377 Dusakheḍe—Pcr ;—दुसखेडे ..	NE; 5·0	2·0; 603; 146; 552	Utran; 1·0
378 Dusakheḍe—Ywl ;—दुसखेडे ..	SE; 12·0	1·6; 361; 92; 214	Padalse; 3·0
379 Edalābād—Eld ;—एदलाबाद ..	HQ; ..	8·5; 4363; 975; 2476	Local; ..
380 Ekalagnē Bk.—Edl ;—एकलग्नें बु. ..	NE; 11·0	2·6; 190; 45; 190	Paldhi; 3·0
381 Ekalagnē Kh.—Edl ,—एकलग्नें खु. ..	NE; 11·0	1·1; 5; 2; 5	Paldhi; 3·0
382 Ekalaharē—Aml;—एकलहरे ..	W; 13·0	3·1; 472; 87; 399	Betawad; 1·4
383 Ekalaharē—Csg;—एकलहरे ..	NE; 11·0	1·3; 208; 42; 208	Vaghali; 2·0
384 Ekarukhī—Aml;—एकरुखी ..	E; 7·0	2·2 167; 39; 149	Dheku Kh; 2·0
385 Ekatās—Aml;—एकतास ..	W; 13·0	1·0; 425; 116; 424	Betawad; 2·0
386 Ekulatī Bk.—Jmn;—एकुलती बु. ..	W; 14·0	4·0; 513; 114; 486	Pahur; 4·0
387 Ekulatī Kh.—Jmn;—एकुलती खु. ..	W; 14·0	1·4; 151; 38; 143	Pahur; 4·0
388 Eranḍol—Edl;—एरंडोल ..	Local; ..	18·1; 15092; 2818; 7472	Local; ..
389 Gaḍagāṅv—Prl;—गडगांव ..	S; 8·0	1·3; 86; 21; 76	Parola; 9·0
390 Gaḍakhāmb—Aml;—गडखांब ..	N; 7·0	2·0; 911; 187; 843	Patonda; 4·0
391 Gāḍegāṅv, Pr. N.—Jmn;—गाडेगांव प्र. न.	N; 10·0	4·7; 901; 246; 776	Neri Bk.; 1·4
392 Gāḍhoḍe—Jlg;—गाढोडे ..	NW; 19·0	2·2; 852; 155; 807	Kanalde; 12·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Pachora;	5·0	Pachora;	5·0; Sat.	Tarkhede;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Ct. Sud. 2); 4 tl; dg; dh; lib.
Bodwad;	17·0	Edlabad;	5·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Chaulkhede;	4·4	Dharangaon;	9·0; Thu.	Paldhi, Erandol.	6·0;	rv.;	tl.
Pardhade;	1·0	Pachora;	6·0; Sat.	Pardhade;	1·0	rv. w.	Sl (pr); Cs. (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Local;	..	Bhusawal;	5·0, Sun.	Padalse;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr (Phg. Vad. 15); 2 tl.
Varangaon;	11·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (2 pr; h); pyt; 2 Cs (c; sp); Jagdamba Devi Fr (Ct. Sud. 15); 19 tl; M; 2 mq;. 21 dg; ch; lib; 3 dip.
Paldhi;	3·0	Paldhi;	3·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.
Paldhi;	3·0	Paldhi;	3·0; Fri.	Lacal;	..	W.	tl.
Padase;	1·0	Betawad;	1·4; Fri.	Betawad;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Vaghali;	2·0	Vaghali;	2·0; Wed.	Vaghali;	2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Takarkhede;	3·4	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	Sadavan;	5·0	rv.; W.	Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.
Padase; ..	1·4	Betawad;	1·4; Fri.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Pahur;	4·0	Pahur;	4·0; Sun;	Shendurni;	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Mari Devi Fr (Bdp. Sud. 5); 3tl; ch.
Pahur; ..	4·0	Pahur;	4·0; Sun.	Shendurni;	6·0	w.	2 tl.
Erandol Road ;	8·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W. w; rv.	8 Sl (7 pr, h); mun; 8 Cs; Bhawani Fr in Navratra, Nathumiya Fr on 26th Nov., Fr each Tue. of Srn.; 15 tl; 3 M; 2 dg; 4 dh; 5 gym; ch; 2 lib; 7 dp.
Kajgaon;	13·0	Parola;	9·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Cs.
Takarkhede;	5·0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	Local;	..	W.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Jamner;	9·0	Neri Bk.;	1·4; Tue.	Local;	..	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs. (c); 3 tl; ch.
Chavalkhede;	8·0	Nandre Bk.;	8·0; Thu.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ekviradevi Fr (Ct. Sud. 14); 2 tl.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
393 Gaḍryā—Ywl;— गढ्र्या ..	SE;	..	0·4; 89; 12; 89	Padalse;	3·0
394 Gahūkheḍe—Rvr;—गहूखेडे ..	SW;	17·0	1·2; 539; 118; 502	Thorgavhan;	3·0
395 Gahule—Pcr;—गहुले ..	S;	14·0	1·0; 67; 17; 67	Shindad;	2·0
396 Gāḷaṇ Bk.—Pcr;—गाळण बु. ..	SW;	7·0	5·0; 1474; 272; 1253	Vadgaon Kh.;	4·0
397 Gāḷaṇ, Pr. Utrāṇ—Pcr;—गाळण, प्र. उट्राण.	SE;	7·0	3·0; 1116; 205; 960	Vadgaon;	4·0
398 Galaṅgī—Cpd;—गलंगी ..	W;	13·0	1·8; 323; 63; 323	Ghodgaon;	1·0
399 Gālāpūr—Edl; —गालापूर ..	S;	5·0	5·0; 218; 51; 218	Kasode;	5·0
400 Gaḷavāḍe Bk. —Aml;—गळवाडे बु. ..	NW;	3·0	3·0; 914; 191; 637	Amalner;	3·0
401 Gaḷavāḍe Digar—Cpd;— गळवाडे दिगर	W;	8·0	0·8; 333; 74; 333	Hated Bk.;	0·4
402 Gaḷavāḍe Kh.—Aml;—गळवाडे खु. ..	NW;	3·0	0·7; 348; 64; 297	Amalner;	3·0
403 Gaṇapūr—Csg;—गणपूर ..	S;	5·0	1·3; 155; 23; 155	Chalisgaon;	5·0
404 Gaṇpūr—Cpd;—गणपूर ..	NW;	13·0	4·0; 2023; 365; 1964	Hated Bk.;	4·0
405 Gāndhalī—Aml;—गांधली ..	N;	5·0	3·1; 1616; 330; 1455	Pilode;	0·3
406 Gaṇeśpūr—Csg;—गणेशपूर ..	SW;	8 0	1·8; 1142; 213; 938	Hirapur;	3·0
407 Gaṅgāpurī—Aml;—गंगापुरी ..	N;	15·0	0·9; 405; 82; 372	Patonda;	5·0
408 Gaṅgāpurī—Jmn;—गंगापुरी ..	N;	7·0	2·0; 105; 24; 94	Jamner;	8·0
409 Gaṅgāpurī Bk.—Edl;—गंगापुरी ..	SE;	10·0	1·6; 391; 91; 377	Dharangaon;	3·0
410 Gārakheḍe—Edl; —गारखेडे ..	NW;	9·0	1·2; 481; 94; 450	Dharangaon;	3·0
411 Gārakheḍe—Jmn;—गारखेडे ..	N;	5·4	4·4; 719; 160; 647	Jamner;	6·0
412 Gārakheḍe Kh.—Jmn;—गारखेडे खु...	N;	6·4	6·8; 702; 184; 636	Jamner;	6·0
413 Gārbarḍī—Rvr;—गारबर्डी ..	NW;	12·0	.. 56; 8; 51	Raver;	11·0
414 Gāte—Rvr;—गाते ..	W;	20·0	1·0; 652; 141; 456	Savada;	30·0
415 Gāūlakheḍe—Rvr;—गाऊलखेडे ..	W;	6·0	0·9; 259; 56; 231	Chinawal;	3·0
416 Ghāḍavel—Cpd;—घाडवेल ..	S;	11·0	2·0; 747; 152; 731	Hated Bk.;	4·0
417 Ghāṇakheḍe—Bsl;—घाणखेडे ..	SE;	27·0	1·8; 623; 138; 576	Bodwad;	8·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Savada; 17·0	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Dhurkhede; 3·0	Savada; 6·0; Sun.	Savada; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Hanuman Fr (Phg. Sud. 5); tl; dg.
Varkhedi; 5·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 5·0; Thu.	Shindad; 2·0	W.	tl; dg.
Galan; .. 1·0	Nagaradevale; 4·0; Mon.	Galan Kh.; 0·3	W.; w.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); Aimi (Bdp. Sud. 5); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Galan Kh.; 1·0	Nagaradevale; 4·0; Mon.	Galan Kh.; 1·0	W.; n.	Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 4 tl; dg; ch; lib; Ur Pir (Bdp. Sud. 1).
Amalner; 18·0	Velode; 0·4; Fri.	.. 0·2	W.; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ash. Sud. 9); 2 tl; dh.
Mhasawad; 8·0	Erandol; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl; ch.
Bhoratake; 2·0	Shirsale; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Srn. 6); tl; dh; ch.
Amalner; 22·0	Lasur; 6·0; Wed.	.. 0·2	W.	2 tl.
Bhoratake; 2·0	Shirsale; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Pyt; ch; Fr (Mg); 5 tl; ch.
Chalisgaon; 5·0	Chalisgaon; 5·0; Sat.	Pimparkhede; 2·0	rv.	3 tl.
Amalner; 22 0	Velode; 0·4; Fri.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; dh; 2 lib.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 2·0; Mon.	Gandhali; ..	W.; w.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mis); 2 tl; m; ch; lib.
Hirapur; 3·0	Hirapur; 3·0; Thu.	Talegaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (m); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Takarkhede; 8·0	Patonda; 4·0; Mon.	Patonda; 3·0	.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jamner; 8·0	Garkhede Kh.; 2·0; Mon.	Garkhede; 2·0	W.	tl.
Erandol Road; 3·0	Dharangaon; 3·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 3·0	Dharangaon; 3·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl.
Jamner; 6·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. .	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dh.
Jamner; 6·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	w.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Deenanath Fr (Mrg. Vad. 7); 4 tl; ch.
Raver; 12·0	Raver; 11·0; Fri.	.. ..	..	..
Local; ..	Savada; 3·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr (Ct. Sud. 4); tl; dh; ch.
Nimbhore; 5·0	Raver; 6·0; Fri.	Waghode; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; dp.
[illegible]; 5·0	Chopda; 10·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Srn.); tl; ch.
[illegible]; 2·0	Haramkhede; 2·0; Thu.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
418 Ghāragāṅv—Bsl;—घारगांव ..	C; ..	0·9	.. ..
419 Ghārḍī—Jlg;—घारडी ..	N; 12·0	1·3; 292; 156; 290	Kanalde; 6·0
420 Ghoḍāḍe—Bdg;—घोडाडे ..	.. ..	0·2	.. ..
421 Ghoḍagāṅv—Cpd;—घोडगांव ..	W; 14·0	5·2; 1941; 381; 1367	Local; ..
422 Ghoḍasagāṅv—Eld;—घोडसगांव ..	E; 6·0	8·7; 1495; 338; 1243	Edlabad; 6·0
423 Ghoḍavāḍ—Ywl;—घोडवाड ..	.. ..	0·8;	.. ..
424 Ghoḍegāṅv—Csg;—घोडेगांव ..	SW; 13·0	2·3; 858; 164; 779	Talegaon; 4·0
425 Ghumāvel Bk.—Cpd;—घुमावेळ बु. ..	E; 4·0	1·4; 368; 76; 356	Chopda; 5·0
426 Ghumāvel Kh.—Cpd;—घमावेळ खु...	SE; 4·0	1·1; 146; 24; 136	Chopda; 5·0
427 Ghūrkheḍe—Aml;— घुर्खेडे ..	E; 20·0	1·4; 95; 16; 95	Nanded; 2·0
428 Ghusarḍī—Bdg;—घुसर्डी ..	SW; 6·0	1·2; 396; 64; 391	Gondgaon; 2·0
429 Ghusarḍī Bk.—Pcr;—घुसर्डी बु. ..	SW; 16·0	1·4; 698; 137; 549	Kajgaon; 6·0
430 Giraḍ—Bdg;—गिरड ..	SW; 8·0	5·4; 2684; 553; 2333	Local; ..
431 Giraḍagāṅv—Ywl;—गिरडगांव ..	NW; 7·0	1·9; 237; 55; 223	Kingaon; 1·0
432 Godrī—Jmn;—गोद्री ..	SW; 17·0	16·3; 879; 192; 836	Phatepur; 3·0
433 Gojorē—Bsl;—गोजोरें ..	S; 5·0	3·9; 1282; 300; 1214	Kurhe, Pr. N; 2·0
434 Goḷavāḍe—Rvr;—गोळवाडे ..	SW; 8·0	1·2; 418; 92; 389	Tandulwadi; 1·0
435 Goḷegāṅv Bk.—Bsl;—गोळेगांव बु. ..	E; 14·0	0·1; 169; 36; 168	Varangaon; 5·0
436 Goḷegāṅv Kh.—Bsl;—गोळेगांव खु. ..	E; 14·0	0·6; 511; 108; 432	Varangaon; 5·0
437 Gombhī—Bsl;—गोंभी ..	SW; 7·0	0·9; 150; 81; 150	Nashirabad; 2·0
438 Gonḍagāṅv—Bdg;—गोंडगांव ..	S.; 8·0	3·8; 2055; 376; 1643	Local; 4·0
439 Gonḍakhel—Jmn;—गोंडखेल ..	W; 4·0	9·2; 537; 117; 523	Jamner; 4·0
440 Gondegāṅv—Jmn;—गोंदेगांव ..	W; 15·0	6·3; 909; 178; 802	Shendurni; 2·0
441 Gondegāṅv—Edl;—गोंदेगांव ..	NW; 13·0	0·8; 59; 12; 59	Salve; 2·0
442 Gorāḍakheḍe—Jmn;—गोराडखेडे ..	SE; 13·0	1·1; 87; 20; 87	Shelgaon; 10·0
443 Gorāḍakheḍe Bk.—Pcr;—गोराडखेडे बु.	E; 2·0	2·7; 406; 94; 263	Pachora; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
DESERTED				
Jalgaon; 13·0	Nandre Bk. 3·0; Thu.	Kanalde; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
DESERTED				
Amalner; 12·0	Velode; .. Fri.	.. ..	W·; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt·; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Khamkhede; 12·0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 0·4	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt·; Cs. (c); Mariai Fr (Ct. Vad. 1); tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
DESERTED				
Rohini; 2·0	Hirapur; 6·0; Thu.	Rohini; 3·0	W·; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3tl.
Erandol Road; 20·0	Chopda; 5·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W·; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2tl.
Erandol Road; 20·0	Chopda; 5·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W·; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Erandol Road; 12·0	Nanded; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	tl.
Kajgaon; 4·0	Kolgaon; 2·0; Wed.	Gondgaon; 2·0	W·; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; 2 gym.
Kajgaon; 6·0	Kajgaon; 6·0; Sun.	Pachora; 0·4	W·; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Pachora; 4·0	Pachora; 4·0; Sat.	Pachora; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (mis; mp); Bhawani Fr. (Cyt. Sud. 15); 6 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Jalgaon; 14·0	Kingaon; 1·0; Tue.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg.
Bhagdare; 14·0	Phatepur; 3·0; Mon.	Phatepur; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; ch.
Bhusawal; 6·0	Bhusawal; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Phg. Vad. 5); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Nimbhora; 5·0	Tandulwadi; 1·0; Thu.	.. .	rv.	Sl (pr); ch.
Varangaon; 5·0	Varangaon; 5·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr c.); Fr. (Bhd. Sud. 5); 2 tl; mq; ch·
Varangaon; 5·0	Varangaon; 5·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Cs (c); Fr (Bhd. Sud. 5); 3 tl.
Bhadli; 2·0	Nashirabad; 2·0; Fri.	.. 2·0	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Kajgaon; 3·0	Kajgaon; 3·0; Sun.	Pachora; 0·2	W.	Sl (pr).; pyt.; Cs (c).; 3 tl.; gym.; ch.
Jamner; 4·0	Jamner; 4·0; Thu.	Kekatnimbhore. 2·0	n.; W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; gym; ch.
Shendurni; 2·0	Shendurni; 2·0; Wed.	Shendurni; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); 3 tl.
Erandol Road 5·0	Dharangaon; 5·0; Thu.	Salve; 0·3	W.	tl.
Jamner; 15·0	Jamathi; 5·0; Sat.	Tondapur; 5·0	W.	tl.
Pachora; 2·0	Pachora; 2·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ur. Jalalshahababapir; Fr. (Mrg. Vad. 15); tl.; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
444 Gorādakheḍe Kh.—Pcr;—गोराडखेडे खु.	E;	1·0	0·9;	508;	98;	443	Pachora;	2·0
445 Goragāvale Bk.—Cpd;—गोरगावले बु.	E;	5·4	2·6;	1526;	342;	1324	Chopda;	6·0
446 Goragāvale Kh.—Cpd;—गोरगावले खु.	E;	6·0	1·8;	477;	105;	439	Adavad;	6·0
447 Goratalē—Jmn;—गोरतळें ..	W;	14·0	..	..	..	..	DESERTED	
448 Goratalē—Jmn;—गोरतळें ..	E;	16·0	2·3;	340;	813;	17	Shelgaon;	10·0
449 Govardhan—Aml;—गोवर्धन ..	N;	6·0	0·9;	495;	98;	445	Marwad;	0·2
450 Guḍhe—Bdg;—गुढे ..	SW;	12·0	7·3;	2529;	505;	2228	Local;	..
451 Gujaradarī—Csg;—गुजरदरी ..	SW;	16·0	1·1;	116;	21;	107	Hirapur;	6·0
452 Haḍasan—Pcr;—हडसन ..	NE;	6·0	1·9;	179;	43;	140	Nandra;	3·0
453 Hamburḍī—Ywl;—हुंबर्डी ..	E;	8·0	1·5;	1605;	312;	1461	Local;	..
454 Haṇamantakheḍe—Prl;—हणमंतखेडे ..	S;	5·0	1·8;	217;	44;	196	Parola;	5·0
455 Haṇamantakheḍe Bk.—Edl;—हणमंतखेडे बु.	S;	4·0	1·8;	516;	81;	501	Kasode;	4·0
456 Haṇamantakheḍe Kh.—Edl;—हणमंतखेडे खु.	N;	12·0	0·8;	425;	81;	417	Dharangaon;	5·0
457 Haṇamantakheḍe Mājre—Edl;—हणमंतखेडे माजरे.	S;	4·0	6·5;	80;	22;	75	Kasode;	4·0
458 Haṇamantakheḍe Seem.—Edl;—हणमंतखेडे सीम.	SE;	10·0	1·4;	416;	85;	416	Utran;	2·0
459 Haraṇkheḍe—Bsl;—हरणखेडे ..	E;	25·0	2·3;	1023;	200;	888	Vadaji;	2·0
460 Haraśaṅkar—Aml;—हरशंकर ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DESERTED	
461 Haratāḷe—Edl;—हरताळे ..	S;	4·4	13·8;	1488;	362;	1375	Local;	..
462 Haripurā—Ywl;—हरिपुरा ..	..	..	0·7;	54;	13;	51	Dahigaon;	4·0
463 Hāṭagāṅv.—Csg;—हाटगांव ..	SW;	12·0	4·8;	1006;	189;	920	Hirapur;	6·0
464 Hātale—Csg;—हातले ..	E;	7·0	3·6;	965;	171;	866	Ranjangaon;	4·0
465 Hātanūr—Bsl;—हातनूर ..	..	..	2·9;	435;	106;	410	Varangaon;	4·0
466 Hāteḍ Bk.—Cpd;—हातेड बु. ..	W;	8·0	4·8;	2033;	369;	1735	Local;	..
467 Hāteḍ Kh.—Cpd;—हातेड खु. ..	W;	9·0	4·4;	1708;	804;	1603	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Pachora; 2·0	Pachora; 2·0; Sat.	Pachora; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; gym.
Chavalkhede; 14·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun.	Chopda; 5·4	W., w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dh; 2 lib.
Chavalkhede; 12·0	Chopda; 8·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr.); 4 tl; ch.
		DESERTED	W.	tl.
Jamner; 15·0	Jamathi; 5·0; Sat.	Jamathi; 8·0	w.	tl.
Bhoratake; 2·4	Marwad; 0·2; Sat.	.. 0·4	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); tl; M; ch.
Kajgaon; 7·0	Kolgaon; 3·0; Wed.	Delwade; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; M; mq; 2 dg; ch; dp.
Rohini; 5·0	Chalisgaon; 18·0; Sat.	Rohini; 6·0	W; n.	2 tl.
Maheji; 3·0	Nandre; 3·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.; n.	Pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Savda; 8·0	Faizpur; 3·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c). Vithoba Fr (Ct. Sud. 1); 3 tl; lib.
Kajgaon; 17·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 12·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	.. 1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Chavalkhede; 2·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Erandol; 3·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.; ch.
Erandol Road 12·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	Vankothe; 1·0	W.	tl.
Maheji; 2·0	Maheji; 2·0; Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym; ch; lib.
Khamkhed; 4·0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.; lib.
Varangaon; 8·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; 0·4	W.	Sl (pr), 2 Cs. (c; mp); 7 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Bhusawal; 18·0	Yawal; 7·0; Fri.	.. ..	..	..
Rohini; 2·0	Naydongari; 4·0; Sun.	Rohini; 2·0	W.	Sl (m.); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib; dp.
Chalisgaon; 7·0	Chalisgaon; 7·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); tl; M.
Varangaon; 4·0	Varangaon; 4·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 5·0	W.	pyt.
Amalner; 18·0	Chopda; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.; w.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Navami Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; dp; cch.
Amalner; [illegible]	Chopda; 9·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W.; w.	pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.

Serial No. ; Village Name. (1)	Directon; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
468 Heḍāve—Aml;—हेडावे .	E; 3·0	2·2; 488; 98; 458	Amalner; 3·0
469 Hiṅgaṇe—Bsl;—हिंगणे ..	E; 22·0	1·9; 345; 75; 315	Bodwad; 5·0
470 Hiṅgaṇe Bk.—Jmn;—हिंगणे ..	NW; 7·0	2·2; 580; 130; 455	Phatepur; 6·0
471 Hiṅgaṇe N. Kasabā—Jmn; हिंगणे न. कसबा.	SE; 3·0	0·9; 94; 14; 94	Jamner; 7·0
472 Hiṅgaṇe-Tarf. Pimpri—Jmn;—हिंगणे तर्फ पिंप्री.	SE; 19·0	1·1; 72; 19; 72;	Jamner; 3·0
473 Hiṅgoṇe—Cpd;—हिंगोणे ..	W; 6·0	0·8; 713; 142; 635	Akulkhede; 2·0
474 Hiṅgoṇe—Ywl;—हिंगोणे ..	WE; 6·0	10·3 3974; 825; 3592	Local; ..
475 Hiṅgoṇe Bk.—Aml;—हिंगोणे बु. ..	N; 6·0	1·1; 346; 59; 340	Amalner; 5·4
476 Hiṅgoṇe Bk.—Edl.—हिंगोणे बु. ..	NE; 4·4	1·1; 701; 139; 651	Erandol; 6·0
477 Hiṅgoṇe Kh.—Aml;—हिंगोणे खु. ..	N; 1·4	0·3; 117; 28; 117	Amalner; 2·0
478 Hiṅgoṇe Kh.—Csg;—हिंगोणे खु. ..	NE; 11·0	0·8; 846; 148; 661	Chalisgaon; 10·0
479 Hiṅgoṇe Kh.—Edl;—हिंगोणे खु. ..	N; 4·4	1·1; 384; 97; 313	Erandol; 6·0
480 Hiṅgoṇe Kh. Jalod.—Aml;—हिंगोणे खु. जलोद.	N; 12·0	1·7; 254; 48; 248	Patonda; 6·0
481 Hiṅgoṇe Seem—Csg;—हिंगोणे सीम ..	NE; 11·0	0·7; 774; 136; 724	Chalisgaon; 10·0
482 Hiṅgoṇe Seem, Pr. Jalod—Aml, हिंगोणे सीम, प्र. जलोद.	NE; 12·0	0·9; 125; 26; 125	Patonda; 6·0
483 Hirāpūr—Csg.—हिरापूर ..	SW; 5·4	6·1; 2264; 453; 2043	Local; ..
484 Hirāpūr;—Prl;—हिरापूर ..	NE. 6·4	2·0; 274; 56; 274	Parola; 4·0
485 Hivarakheḍe Bk.—Jmn;—हिवरखेडे बु.	NW; 4·0	7·6; 1633; 616; 1415	Pahur; 1·0
486 Hivarakheḍe Bk.—Prl;—हिवरखेडे बु.	NW 6·5	0·9; 38; 7; 37	Bahadarpur; 3·0
487 Hivarakheḍe Kh.—Prl;—हिवरखेडे खु.	S; 7·0	2·2; 272; 53; 272	Parola; 6·0
488 Hivarakheḍe Digar—Jmn;—हिवरखेडे दिगर.	SW; 10·0	1·0; 186; 40; 172	Kekatnimbhore; 1·4
489 Hivarakheḍe-Tarf - Vākaḍī — Jmn; — हिवरखेडे तर्फे वाकडी.	SE; 12·0	2·7; 238; 54; 237	Pahur; 1·0
490 Hivare—Eld;—हिवरे ..	E; 23·0	1·3; 149; 43; 148	Kurhe; 4·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Amalner; 3·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Bodwad; 3·0	Bodwad; 5·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr.); Cs (c); tl.
Bhagdare; 7·0	Wakadi; 1·0; Wed.	Neri Bk.; 4·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; gym.
Jamner; 7·0	Neri Bk. 6·0; Tue.	Jamner; 3·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner 3·0; Thu.	Phatepur; 4·0	w.	Sl (m); tl.
Erandol Road 25·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun..	.. 3·0	W.	Bhavani Fr. (Sm); 3 tl; ch.
Savda; 10·0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.; w.	3 Sl (3 pr); pyt; 2 ch; Khandoba Fr. (Mg); 10 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Amalner; 5·4	Amalgaon; 3·0; Sun.	Gandhali Makhad. 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; 2 cch.
Erandol Road 6·0	Erandol; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Amalner; 2·0	Amalner; 2·0; Mon.	Amalner; 1·4	rv.	tl.
Kajgaon; 3·0	Vaghali; 2·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Erandol Road 5·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; ch.
Amalner 10·0	Amalgaon; 2·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	rv.	tl.
Kajgaon; 3·0	Vaghali; 2·0; Wed.	Hingone Kh. 1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr.) Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Amalner; 10·0	Amalgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Jalod; 1·1	rv.	tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W, n.	Sl (pr.); pyt; 2 Cs (2c); 5 tl; M; 2 gym; ch; lib; Mahadev Temple.
Erandol Road 11·0	Parola; 4·0; Sun.	.. 1·4	W.	Sl.(m); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Pahur; 1·0	Pahur; 1·0 Sun.	Kekatnim-bhore. 2·0	rv.	Sl.(pr); pyt; Cs (c); Datta Fr. (Mrg. Sud. 5); 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Amalner; 10·0	Parola; 4·0; Sun.	Mahalpur; 2·0	rv.	..
Amalner; 18·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Mundane; 3·0 Pr. Amalner.	w.	Cs (c).
Jamner; 5·0	Jamner; 5·0; Thu.	Pahur; 2·0	w.; W	Sl. (pr); 2 tl.
Pahur; 1·0	Pahur; 1·0; Sun.	Wakadi; 4·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Malkapur; [illegible]	Kurhe; Wed. 4·0;	.. 4·0	W.	tl.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
491 Hivarī Digar—Jmn;—हिवरी दिगर ..	SW;	10·0	0·9; 150; 35; 143	Pahur;	1·0
492 Hoḷ—Rvr;—होळ ..	S;	1·0	0·6; 98; 6; 90	Raver;	2·0
493 Hoḷ—Per;—होळ ..	W;	14·4	1·0; 211; 41; 183	Vadgaon;	2·0
494 Hoḷapimprī—Prl;—होळ पिंप्री ..	..	..	1·0; 452; 119; 429	Amalner;	7·0
495 Hoḷ, Pr. Bahāl—Bdg;—होळ, प्र. बहाल	..	..	1·2; DESERTED		
496 Hoḷ, Pr. Dāṅgarī—Aml;—होळ, प्र. डांगरी.	..	..	DESERTED		
497 Hoḷ Havelī—Jmn;—होळ हवेली ..	N;	3·0	2·8; 135; 28; 135	Phatepur;	6·0
498 Hoḷ Majare—Cpd;—होळ मजरे ..	S;	4·0	0·3; 235; 47; 225	Chopda;	4·0
499 Icchāpūr—Eld;—इच्छापूर ..	SE;	14·0	1·8; 513; 126; 468	Kurhe;	7·0
500 Icchāpūr, Pr. Aḍāvad—Cpd;—इच्छापूर, प्र. अडावद.	..	..	1·6; DESERTED		
501 Icakhede—Ywl;—इचखेडे ..	W;	10·0	0·6; 25; 70; 25	Kingaon;	2·4
502 Induve—Prl;—इंदवे ..	NE;	9·0	3·4; 326; 61; 314	Bahadarpur;	5·0
503 Indrāpimparī—Aml;—इन्द्रापिंप्री ..	SE,	6·4	2·4; 440; 86; 430	Shirud;	1·0
504 Iṭaner—Prl;—इटनेर ..	E;	8·0	1·2; 399; 94; 363	Erandol;	10·0
505 Iṭave—Prl;—इटवे ..	E;	8·0	1·2; 201; 40; 188	Erandol;	7·0
506 Jāḍagāṅv—Bsl;—जाडगांव ..	E;	7·0	1·4; 402; 85; 391	Varangaon;	1·0
507 Jaitāpīr—Aml;—जैतापीर ..	W;	6·0	4·1; 1016; 220; 880	Marwad;	2·0
508 Jaḷacakra—Bsl;—जळचक्र ..	SE;	23·0	1·8; 533; 123; 517	Bodwad;	3·0
509 Jaḷacakra Kh.—Bsl;—जळचक्र खु. ..	SE;	24·0	2·0; 271; 61; 260	Bodwad;	3·0
510 Jaḷagāṅv (Including N. M. Area)—Jlg;—जळगांव.	..	..	6·8; 68494; 14102; 6815	Local;	..
511 Jaḷgāṅv Kh.—Jlg;—जळगांव खु. ..	E;	9·0	2·5; 1295; 290; 1123	Shirsoli;	2·0
512 Jaḷake—Jlg;—जळके ..	S;	13·0	2·8; 823; 189; 733	Mhaswad;	5·0
513 Jaḷod—Aml;—जळोद ..	N;	10·7	9·6; 1657; 351; 1300	Amalgaon;	3·0
514 Jaḷū—Edl;—जळू ..	S;	6·0	2·9; 581; 126; 578	Kasoda;	3·0
515 Jāmadā—Csg;—जामदा ..	N;	9·0	3·8; 800; 162; 693	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand; Distance. (7)		Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Pahur;	1·0	Pahur;	1·0; Sun.	Kasabe Pahur;	2·0	rv; w.	2 tl.
Raver;	2·0	Raver;	2·0; Fri.	..	1·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Nagaradevale;	1·0	Nagaradevale;	2·0; Mon.	Nagaradevale;	1·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Amalner;	7·0	Parola;	5·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Cs (mp); tl
Bhagdare;	8·0	Wakadi;	2·0; Wed.	Jamner;	2·0	W.	tl.
Malkapur;	10·0	Kurhe;	7·0; Wed.	..	0·4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Erandol Road	14·0	Chopda;	4·0; Sun.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Jalgaon;	16·0	Kingaon;	2·4; Tue.	Kingaon;	3·0	W.	2 tl; dg.
Amalner;	8·0	Amalner;	8·0; Mon.	Mahalpur;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Amalnar;	3 0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	Mangalur;	3·0	w; W.	Cs (c); 3 tl; M.
Dharangaon;	7·0	Dharangaon;	7·0; Thu.	Sarve Bk.;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr.); Cs (c) tl.
Erandol Road	8·0	Erandol;	7·0; Sun.	Sarve Bk.;	1·0	w.	Cs; tl.
Varangaon;	1·0	Varangaon;	1·0; Tue.	Varangaon;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Local;	..	Marwad;	2·0; Sun.	..	3·0	rv; w.; W.; n.;	2 Sl (2 pr); Cs (c); Mariai. Fr (Sm); 3 tl; cch; ch; lib.
Bodwad;	5·0	Bodwad;	3·0; Wed.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr.); pyt.; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Bodwad;	5·0	Bodwad;	3·0; Wed.	..	..	w.	tl; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	12 Sl (10 pr, 2 h,); mun; 25 Cs (15 c, 9 mp, sp); Bhavani Fr (13th Oct.); 12 tl; 8 mq; 2 dh; gym; ch; 5 lib; (Hos); dp; cch.
Bhadli;	2·0	Shirsoli;	2·0; Fri.	Nasbirabad;	3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (m); Cs; 6 tl; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Mhasawad;	5·0	Mhasawad;	5·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W; rv.	Cs; Mariai Fr (Phg. Vad. 7); 7 tl; ch.
Amalner;	11·0	Amalgaon;	3·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mariai Fr. (Vsk. Vad. 3); 5 tl; 2 dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Erandol Road	10·0	Kasoda;	3·0; Tue.	Bhalgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr. (Phg. Vad. 5); 2 tl; ch.
Local;	..	Mahumbare;	3·0; Fri.	Mahumbare;	4·0	w; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Shiv Fr. (Ps. Sud. 15); 3 tl; mq; ch.

Serial No. ; Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
516 Jāmade—Prl;—जामदे ..	W;	10·6	1·8;	49;	14;	49	Bahadarpur;	6·0
517 Jāmadī Bk.—Csg;—जामदी बु. ..	E;	12·0	3·1;	428;	91;	398	Vaghali;	6·0
518 Jāmamyā—Ywl;—जाममया ..	..	..	0·4;	80;	11;	80	Nhavi;	10·0
519 Jāmaṇe—Pcr;—जामणें ..	E;	6·0	1·5;	112;	23;	110	Varkhedi;	1·0
520 Jāmner—Jmn;—जामनेर ..	..	..	15·7;	10554;	2283;	5528	Local;	..
521 Jāmaṭhī—Bsl;—जामठी ..	E;	25·0	1·3;	1035;	224;	906	Local;	..
522 Jāmbhoḷ—Jmn;—जांभोळ ..	NW;	12·0	6·2;	435;	91;	302	Phatepur;	4·0
523 Jāmbhore—Edl;—जांभोरे ..	NW;	7·0	5·1;	576;	129;	507	Dharangaon	3·0
524 Jāmod—Jlg;—जामोद ..	NW;	20·0	2·4;	249;	48;	237	Kanalde;	15·0
525 Jānaphaḷ—Edl;—जानफळ ..	S;	9·0	2·3;	35;	6;	35	Kasode;	1·0
526 Jānave—Aml;—जानवे ..	SW;	7·0	5·9;	1897;	346;	1636	Shirud;	7·0
527 Jañjāḷaṇī Bk.—Jmn;—जंजाळणी बु. ..	W.	10·0	1·9;	444;	95;	392	Nachankhede;	1·0
528 Jañjāḷaṇi Kh.—Jmn;—जंजाळणी खु.	W.	10·0	0·9;	139;	27;	120	Phatepur;	4·0
529 Jānorī—Rvr;—जानोरी ..	NW;	16·0	1·7;	283;	55;	168	Faizpur;	6·0
530 Janunē—Aml;—जनुने ..	E;	15·0	2·7;	394;	86;	383	Dheku Kh.;	2·0
531 Jāragāṅv—Pcr;—जारगांव ..	S;	1·0	1·4;	398;	73;	317	Pachora;	2·0
532 Javakheḍe—Jlg;—जवखेडे ..	S;	16·0	2·2;	279;	63;	259	Mhasawad;	5·0
533 Javakheḍē, Pr. Amaḷner—Aml;—जवखेडे, प्र. अमळनेर.	W;	10·0	6·4;	1371;	294;	1294	Wavde;	2·0
534 Javakheḍe Bk.—Edl;—जवखेडे बु. ..	N;	4·0	1·4;	534;	95;	489	Erandol;	5·0
535 Javakheḍe Kh.—Edl;—जवखेडे खु. ..	N;	4·0	1·3;	686;	155;	613	Erandol;	5·0
536 Javakheḍe Seem—Edl;—जवखेडे सीम.	SE;	7·0	3·3;	724;	157;	661	Kasode;	5·0
537 Javakheḍī Digar—Pcr;—जवखेडी दिगर.	SE;	12·0	0·8;	DESERTED				
538 Jāvaḷe—Csg;—जावळे ..	E;	8·0	1·2;	191;	40;	190	Ranjangaon;	4·0
539 Jinasī—Rvr;—जिनसी ..	N;	8·0	11·0;	307;	77;	306	Rasalpur;	5·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Amalner; 14·0	Parola; 14·0; Sun.	Mukati; 11·0	W.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Vaghali; 6·0	Vaghali; 6·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Ram Fr (Ps. Sud. 1); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Savada; 15·0	Faizpur; 12·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Varkhedi; 1·0	Varkhedi Bk. 1·0; Thu.	Varkhedi; 2·0	w.	2 tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	rv.;W.	7 Sl (6 pr; m); 2 Cs (c; mis); Pahadi Buva Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 7 tl; M; 3 mq; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; 2 lib; 5 dp.
Local; ..	Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; lib.
Jamner; 10·0	Phatepur; 4·0; Mon.	Wakad; 3·0	w.; W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Erandol Road.; 3·0	Dharangaon 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr (Mg. Vad. 13); 4 tl
Chavalkhede 10·0	Sonawad; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Erandol Road; 14·0	Kasode; 1·0; Thu.	Kasode; 1.4	n.; w.	
Amalner; 7·0	Amalner; 7·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bahiroba Fr (Mg. Sud. 5); 4 tl; M; dg; ch; lib.
Pahur; 5·0	Pahur; 5·0; Sun.	Phatepur; 4·0	W.;rv.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Bhagdare; 8·0	Phatepur; 4·0; Mon.	Phatepur; 4·0	rv.;W.	2 tl.
Savada; 10·0	Faizpur; 6·0; Wed.	Faizpur; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhawanidevi Fr (Ps. Sud. 15).
Takarkhede; 2·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Fri.	Dharangaon; 5·0	W.;w.	Cs (c); 3 tl.
Pachora; 2·0	Pachora; 2·0; Sat.	Pachora; 1·0	W.;rv.	Pyt; Cs (c); Village God Fr (Ct. Sud. 5); 3 tl; m.
Mhasawad; 5·0	Mhasawad; 5·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	W.	3 tl.
Padase; 6·4	Amalner; 10·0; Mon.	Amalner; 10·0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mis); Mariai Fr (Srn); 3 tl; M; ch; lib.
Erandol Road.; 6·0	Erandol; 5·0; Sun.	Javkhede Kh.; 1·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 6·0	Erandol; 5·0; Sun.	Anturli Bk.; 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr.); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Mohadi; 8·0	Kasode; 3·0; Tue.	Kasode; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
		.. 2·0	W.	2 tl.
Chalisgaon; 7·0	Chalisgaon; 7·0; Sat.	Hatale; 1·0	W.;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Raver; 6·0	Raver; 5·0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.

Serial No; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
540 Jirāḷī—Prl;—जिराळी	W; 10·0	2·6; 430; 89; 404	Bahadarpur; 2·0
541 Jogalakheḍe—Bdg;—जोगलखेडे	.. ..	0·3;	.. ..
542 Jogalakheḍe—Bsl;—जोगलखेडे	NW; 4·4	1·7; 196; 45; 181	Sakegaon; 4·0
543 Jogalakheḍe—Jmg;—जोगलखेडे	SW; 17·0	1·4; 122; 30; 102	Jamner; 3·4
544 Jogalakheḍe—Prl;—जोगलखेडे	S; 4·0	0·8; 246; 55; 224	Parola; 5·0
545 Jogala Khorī—Bsl;—जोगल खोरी	N; 9·0	6·8; 68; 17; 68	Varad Seem; 1·0
546 Jondhanakheḍe—Eld;—जोंधनखेडे	E; 24·0	1·9; 163; 32; 163	Kurhe; 5·0
547 Jumpāṇī—Csg;—जुंपाणी	.. ..	0·5; 167; 34; 167	Rohini; 5·0
548 Junonē—Csg;—जुनोनें	S; 16·0	4·5; 275; 57; 267	Kannad; 8·0
549 Junonē—Jmn;—जुनोनें	.. ..	3·5;	
550 Junonē Digar—Bsl;—जुनोनें दिगर	SE; 15·0	3·1; 281; 81; 263	Varangaon; 7·0
551 Juvārḍī—Bdg;—जुवार्डी	SW; 14·0	7·4; 1335; 144; 946	Gude; 2·0
552 Kacare—Aml;—कचरे	N; 7·0	0·5; 327; 51; 276	Patonda; 4·0
553 Kaḍagānv—Jlg;—कडगांव	E; 9·4	8·7; 2533; 536; 2045	Local;
554 Kaḍhāre—Csg;—कढारे	NW; 13·0	2·3; 59; 14; 59	Mehunbare; 4·0
555 Kadhoḷī—Edl;—कधोळी	E; 13·0	3·9; 1375; 312; 1029	Ringangaon; 3·0
556 Kāhurakheḍe—Bsl;—काहुरखेडे	E; 14·0	1·8; 439; 90; 439	Bhusawal; 2·0
557 Kajagānv—Bdg;—कजगाव	S; 12·0	4·6; 2928; 526; 2020	Local; ..
558 Kākaḍaṇē—Csg;—काकडणे	W; 15·0	2·1; 208; 37; 206	Saygaon; 4·0
559 Kākoḍe—Eld;—काकोडे	E; 18·0	4·3; 586; 161; 555	Kurhe; 1·0
560 Kāḷajakheḍe Digar—Eld;—काळजखेडे दिगर.	.. ..	2·3;	
561 Kāḷakheḍe—Jmn;—काळखेडे	E; 8·0	2·4; 555; 117; 533	Shelgaon; 5·0
562 Kalālī—Aml;—कलाली	NW; 12·0	4·1; 498; 85; 477	Pasonda; 9·0
563 Kalamaḍū—Csg;—कलमडू	N; 15·0	6·4; 1915; 401; 1779	Local; ..
564 Kaḷamasarē—Aml;—कळमसरे	N; 10·0	4·2; 2132; 394; 1842	Local; ..
565 Kaḷamasarē—Pcr;—कळमसरें	E; 15·0	10·1; 3160; 630; 2670	Local; ..
566 Kaḷambē—Aml;—कळंबे	W; 14·0	1·6; 168; 32; 168	Betawad; 9·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Amalner; 6·0	Bahadarpur; 4·0; Sat.	Mhalpur; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; ch.
DESERTED				
Bhusawal; 5·0	Bhusawal; 5·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr.); 2 tl; m.
Jamner; 3·4	Jamner; 3·4; Thu.	Pahur; 3·0	W.	2 tl.
Kajgaon; 17·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Bhusawal; 8·0	Varad Seem, 1·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	W.	tl.
Malkapur; 15·0	Kurhe; 5·0; Wed.	.. 5·0	W.	tl.
Rohini; 5·0	Naydongaon; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Chalisgaon; 14·0	Chalisgaon; 14·0; Sat.	Local; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh.
DESERTED				
Varangaon; 7·0	Varangaon; 7·0; Wed.	Bohardi Kh.; 4·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Rajamane; 8·0	Khedgaon Bk. 5·0; Sun.	Kolegaon; 5·0	W., w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; lib.
Takarkhede; 5·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	Local; ..	w.; n.	tl; ch.
Bhadli; 3·0	Shirsoli; 5·0; Fri.	.. 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Vithoba Fr (Ct. Sud 13 Sm. Sud. 15); 6 tl; ch; 2 lib.
Jamadha; 6·0	Mehunbare; 4·0; Fri.	Khadki seem; 1·0	W.	tl.
Shirsoli; 2·0	Local; .. Mon.	Paldhi; 4·0	rv.; W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c, fmg); Fr (Vsk. Sud. 4); 3 tl; ch.
Bhusawal; 2·0	Bhusawal; 2·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Local; ..	Local; . ..	Local; ..	rv.; w.	3 Sl (3 pr); pyt; 2 Cs Ganesh Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 5 tl; mq; 2 dg; dh; ch; dp.
Hirapur; 8·0	Saygaon; 4·0; Fri.	Malshevage; 4·0	rv.	tl.
Malkapur; 11·0	Kurhe; 1·0; Wed.	Kurhe; 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; ch; lib.
DESERTED				
Jamner; 7·0	Jamathi; 5·0; Sat.	Wadi Killa; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Marial Fr (Bdp. Sud. 9); 2 tl; ch.
Bhoratake; 6·0	Amalgaon; 3·0; Sun.	Marwad; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Rajamane; 1·0	Khedgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Dahiwad; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 7 M; 2 mq; ch; lib.
Bhoramake; 5·4	Marwad; 3·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl: mq; ch; lib.
Shendurni; 4·0	Lohare; 2·0; Sat.	Lohare; 2·0	W.; rv.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Tuljabai Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 7 tl; M; mq; 4 dg; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Betawad; 3·0	Betawad; 3·0; Fri.	Betawad; 3·0	W.; rv.	2 Cs; 2 tl.

Serial No., Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
567 Kaḷamode—Rvr;—कळमोदे ..	W;	15·0	2·1; 1112; 236; 1070	Faizpur;	2·0
568 Kalāpūr—Aml;—कलापूर ..	..	..	DESERTED		
569 Kalyāṇe Bk.—Edl;—कल्याणें बु. ..	N;	5·0	1·2; 188; 34; 178	Erandol;	6·0
570 Kalyāṇe Hol.—Edl;—कल्याणें होळ ..	N;	5·0	1·0; 456; 84; 427	Erandol;	6·0
571 Kalyāṇe Kh.—Edl;—कल्याणें खुर्द ..	N;	5·0	0·8; 598; 128; 544	Erandol;	6·0
572 Kamaḷagāṁv—Cpd;—कमळगांव ..	E;	14·0	3·4; 404; 109; 380	Adavad;	3·0
573 Kāmatavāḍī—Prl;—कामतवाडी ..	SE;	2·0	1·4; 31; 9; 27	Parola;	3·0
574 Kāmatavāḍī Bk.—Aml;—कामतवाडी बु.	E;	21·0	0·7; 77; 13; 77	Nanded;	3·0
575 Kāmatavāḍī Kh.—Aml;—कामतवाडी खुर्द.	E;	21·0	0·4; 230; 41; 223	Nanded;	3·0
576 Kanārakheḍe—Edl;—कनारखेडें ..	..	..	3·0;	..	..
577 Kānaḷade—Jlg;—कानळदे ..	NW;	7·0	8·0; 3917; 493; 3191	Local;	..
578 Kānasavāḍe—Jlg;—कानसवाडे ..	NE;	9·0	2·4; 228; 52; 223	Julgaon;	9·0
579 Kānaśī—Bdg;—कानशी ..	SW;	5·0	2·0; 567; 119; 541	Kajgaon;	3·0
580 Kānaśī—Edl;—कानशी ..	SW;	9·0	2·2; 22; 5; 22	Kasode;	2·0
581 Kaṇḍārī—Aml;—कंडारी ..	E;	10·0	1·5; 446; 84; 415	Patonda;	6·0
582 Kaṇḍārī—Bsl;—कंडारी ..	E;	2·0	4·4; 4867; 1172; 469	Local;	..
583 Kaṇḍārī—Jlg;—कंडारी ..	N;	12·0	8·7; 1132; 266; 954	Shirsoli;	8·0
584 Kaṇḍārī Bk.—Edl;—कंडारी बु. ..	NW;	12·0	0·9; 200; 42, 193	Salve;	3·0
585 Kāṇḍavel—Rvr—कांडवेल ..	S;	8·0	3·6; 863; 183; 846	Nimbhore;	5·0
586 Kanhāḷe Bk.—Bsl;—कन्हाळे बु. ..	S;	4·0	1·4; 682; 159; 433	Kurhe, Pr. N;	3·0
587 Kanhāḷe Kh.—Bsl;—कन्हाळे खुर्द ..	S;	4·0	1·3; 295; 57; 229	Kurhe;	3·0
588 Kanhere—Aml;—कन्हेरे ..	N;	3·0	0·8; 706; 132; 698	Amalner;	4·0
589 Kanherī—Prl;—कन्हेरी ..	E;	9·0	3·1; 595; 126; 507	Erandol;	6·0
590 Kaṅkarāj—Prl;—कंकराज ..	NW;	5·0	2·6; 448; 98; 420	Bahadarpur;	3·0
591 Kāpūsavāḍī—Jmn;—कापूसवाडी ..	E;	16·0	5·5; 1074; 276; 974	Shelgaon;	10·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Savada; 8·0	Faizpur; 2·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Ur; tl; dg; ch; lib.
Chaulkhede; 2·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Bhod; 1·0	rv.	tl; ch.
Erandol; 6·0	Dharangaon; 5·0; Do.	Bhod; 1·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Erandol; 6·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Do.	Bhod; 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Srn); tl.
Paldhi; 20·0	Dhanore; 2·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	W	Sl (pr); ch.
Erandol Road; 17·0	Parola; 3·0; Sun.	Parola; 1·0	n	tl.
Erandol Road; 10·0	Nanded; 3·0; Tue.	.. 7·0	rv.	Si (pr); tl;
Erandol Road; 10·0	Nanded; 3·0; Tue.	.. 7·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
DESERTED				
Paldhi; 5·0	Local; .. Wed	Local; ..	W.; rv.	2 Sl (pr., m); pyt; 3 Cs (c, 2 mis); Hanuman Mahadeo and Khanderao Frs (Ct. Sud. 15) (Phg. Vad. 9); 5 tl; M; 2 mq; dh; lib; dp.
Bhadli; 6·0	Jalgaon; 9·0; Sat.	. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kajgaon; 1·0	Kajgaon; 3 0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 3·0	W;. w.	Sl (pr); Bhawani Fr (Ct. Sud 15); 3 tl; 3 M; dh; ch; lib.
Erandol; 16·0	Kasode; 2·0; Tue.	Kasode; 2·0	W.	tl.
Takarkhede; 4·0	Dharangaon; 5·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.; n	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg, ch
Bhusawal 2·0	Bhusawal; 2·0; Sun.	Bhusawal; 3·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 4 tl; 2 dg; gym; lib.
Jalgaon; 12·0	Jalgaon; 12·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	W ; w.	Sl (m); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mis); 4 tl; dg; ch.
Erandol Road; 3·0	Dharangaon, 3·0; Thu.	Pimpale; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Nimbhore; 4·0	Khirdi Bk.; 4·0; Tue	.. ..	w.; rv.	Sl. (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Bhusawal; 4·0	Bhusawal; 4·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; gr; Cs (c); 2 tl; M; lib.
Bhusawal; 4·0	Bhusawal; 4·0; Sun.	.. ..	w.; W.	Sl (pr); gr; 2 tl.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	Amalner; 3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg.
Erandol Road; 8·0	Erandol; 6·0; Sun.	Savkhede; 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Amalner; 4·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	Ratne Pimpri. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo (Mg. Vad. 13); 2 tl; ch.
Jamner; 14·0	Jamathi; 6·0; Sat.	Jamathi, Tal. Bhusawal. 8·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists.	Post Office ; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
592 Karāb—Bdg;—कराब ..	NE; 1·0	1·4; 37; 7; 22	Bhadgaon; 1·0
593 Karāḍī—Prl;—कराडी ..	S; 11·0	3·4; 250; 51; 225	Shirud; 7·0
594 Karagāṅv—Csg;—करगांव ..	N; 4·0	6·3; 1491; 187; 1451	Chalisgaon; 3·0
595 Karajagāṅv—Csg;—करजगांव ..	SW; 11·0	3·2; 942; 189; 847	Talegaon; 2·0
596 Karakī—Eld;—करकी ..	NE; 9·0	6·6; 752; 177; 687	Anturli; 4·0
597 Karamāḍ—Jmn;—करमाड ..	N; 11·0	3·9; 690; 115; 575	Palaskhede Nashirabad. 1·0
598 Karamāḍ Bk.—Prl;—करमाड बु. ..	S; 12·0	1·8; 377; 73; 366	Shirud; 7·0
599 Karamāḍ Kh.—Prl;—करमाड खुर्द ..	S; 6·0	2·6; 1136; 802; 1028	Tamaswadi; 4·0
600 Karaṇakhede;—Aml;—करणखेडे ..	N: 7·0	1·2; 520; 109; 461	Amalner; 6·0
601 Karañj—Jlg;—करंज ..	NW; 16·0	2·1; 356; 77; 355	Kanalde; 7·0
602 Karañjī—Bal:—करजी ..	SE; 15·0	1·2; 362; 81; 355	Varangaon; 6·0
603 Karañjī—Ywl:—करंजी ..	E; 14·0	1·4; 163; 34; 158	Savada; 3·0
604 Karañjī Bk.—Prl;—करंजी बु. .	W: 5·0	1·3; 141; 38; 141	Bahadarpur; 4·0
605 Karjāṇe;—Cpd;—कर्जाणे ..	NE; 8·0	3·3; 15; 6; 15	Chunchale; 3·0
606 Karjāṇe Forest—Cpd;—कर्जाणें फॉरेस्ट	.. ..	0·1; 185; 32; 185	Chunchale; 3·0
607 Karjod—Rvr;—कर्जोद ..	E; 3·0	3·2; 1181; 236; 1146	Waghode; 2·0
608 Karṇa Phāṭe—Jmn;—कर्ण फाटे ..	S; 9·0	2·0; 155; 30; 97	Phatepur; 6·0
609 Kāsaḷī—Jmn;—कासळी .	S; 9·0	2·3; 498; 106; 484	Shelgaon; 2·0
610 Kāsārakhede—Ywl;—कासारखेडे ..	W: 11·0	1·6; 364; 83; 158	Kingaon; 2·0
611 Kāsārakhede Digar—Eld;—कासारखेडे दिगर.	.. ..	0·7;	DESERTED
612 Kāsave—Ywl—कासवे ..	SE; 14·0	2·7; 515; 125; 424	Padalse; 2·0
613 Kāsode—Edl;—कासोदे ..	S; 7·0	5·1; 6974; 1377; 3799	Local; ..
614 Kaṭhore—Cpd;—कठोरे ..	S; 9·0	2·7; 765; 146; 669	Chopda; 9·0
615 Kaṭhore—Jlg;—कठोरे ..	W; 20·0	1·1; 561; 116; 537	Kanalde; 10·0
616 Kaṭhore Bk.—Bal;—कठोरे बु. .	SE: 8·0	0·9; 372; 77; 359	Varangaon; 2·0
617 Kaṭhore Kh.—Bal;—कठोरे खुर्द ..	SE; 8·0	0·5; 396; 76; 359	Varangaon; 2·0
618 Kaṭhore, Pr. Sāvade—Ywl;—कठोरे, प्र. सावदे.	SE; 12·0	1·4; 136; 38; 136	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nagaradevale; 6·0	Bhadgaon; 1·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 0·4	rv.	tl.
Shirud; 7·0	Tamaswadi; 5·0; Fri.	Bole; 3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; gym; ch; lib.
Chalisgaon; 3·0	Chalisgaon; 3·0; Sat.	Bhores Kh.; 2·0	w.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Kajagir Fr (As. Sud. 15); 3 tl.
Rohini; 2·0	Hirapur; 3·0; Thu.	Talegaon; 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M; ch; l b.
Raver; 8·0	Anturli; 4·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; lib.
Jamner; 11·0	Neri Bk.; 3·0; Tue.	Neri; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c, mis); tl; ch.
Rajmane; 8·0	Tamaswadi; 5·0, Fri.	Dholi; 2·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Rajmane; 8·0	Tamaswadi; 4·0; Fri.	Dholi; 2·4	rv.; w	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; ch; lib.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	w.; rv	2 Sl (pr; m); Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9), 2 tl.
Jalgaon; 13·0	Nandre Bk.; 5·0, Thu.	Kanalde; 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct); 3 tl.
Varangaon; 6·0	Varangaon; 6·0; Tue.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Pch. Sud. 15); 2 tl; ch.
Duskhede; 3·0	Savada; 3·0; Sun.	Padalse; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Amalner; 12·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 28·0	Chopda; 8·0. Sun.	. 8·0	cl.	tl.
Erandol Road 28·0	Chopda; 8·0; Sun.	.. ..	..	Forest.
Waghode; 2·0	Raver; 3·0; Fri.	Raver; 3·0	w	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); 6 tl; mq; 4 dg; dh; ch.
Bhagdare; 4·0	Wakadi; 1·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	3 tl.
Bhagdare; 6·0	Wakadi 2·0; Wed.	Wakadi; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Bhusawal; 22·0	Kingaon; 3·0; Tue.	Chincholi; 1·4	W	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.
Duskhede; 1·0	Bamnod; 4·0; Tue.	Padalse; 1·0	rv.	Bhairav Fr (Mrg. Sud. 13); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 14·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.; t.	2 Sl (pr); 3 Cs (mis, con 1); Fr (Bdp. 10) tl; 3 mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Chavalkhede; 10·0	Chopda; 8·0; Sun.	.. 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Chavalkhede; 15·0	Adawad; 5·0; Mon.	Vindagaon; 9·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
Varangaon; 2·0	Varangaon; 2·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Varangaon; 2·0	Varangaon; 2·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl
Bhusawal; 14·0	Yawal; 6·0; Fri.	Padalse; 1·0	rv.	pyt; tl.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
619 Kathore, Pr. Yāval—Ywl;- कठोरे, प्र. यावल.	W;	4·0	10·5; 3340; 760; 3104	Local	.
620 Kāvapimpri—Aml;—कावपिंप्री ..	SE;	6·4	1·1; 656; 126; 609	Shirud;	1·0
621 Karathal—Eol;—करठळ ..	N;	18·0	1·5; 498; 138; 470	Paldhi;	8·0
622 Kajīpure Majare—Cpd;—काजीपुरे मजरे	W;	5·0	2·8; 450; 69; 442	Chahardi;	2·0
623 Kekaranimbhore—Jmn;—केकरीनिंभोरे	W;	4·0	3·5; 1133; 269; 1045	Local;	..
624 Kerhāle Bk.—Rvr:—केऱ्हाळे बु. ..	NE;	2·0	3·0; 2515; 538; 2247	Local;	..
625 Kerhāle Kh.—Rvr;—केऱ्हाळे खुर्द ..	N;	2·0	5·7; 442; 97; 422	Local;	..
626 Khācaṇē—Cpd;—खाचणे ..	S;	8·0	2·4; 1006; 188; 976	Chopda;	10·0
627 Khadagānv—Cpd;—खडगांव ..	E;	6·0	1·0; 608; 94; 453	Chopda;	5·0
628 Khadagānv—Jmn;—खादगांव ..	NW;	7·0	4·7; 1085; 261; 948	Jamner;	6·0
629 Khadakadēvale Bk.—Pcr.—खडकदेवळ बु.	S;	5·0	2·6; 633; 135; 587	Tarkhede Kh;	2·0
630 Khadakadēvale Kh.—Pcr;—खडकदेवळे खु.	S;	5·0	2·6; 1017; 192; 976	Tarkhede Kh;	2·0
631 Khadake—Aml;—खडके ..	W;	7·0	1·4; 357; 37; 327	Amalner;	7·0
632 Khadake—Bsl;—खडके ..	SW;	4·0	3·1; 1576; 311; 359	Bhusawal;	2·0
633 Khadake Bk.—Edl;—खडके बु. ..	E;	6·4	4·5; 1384; 269; 1274	Erandol;	8·0
634 Khadake Kh.—Edl;—खडके खुर्द ..	S;	4·0	1·7; 423; 91; 420	Kasode;	3·0
635 Khadake Seem—Edl;—खडके सीम ..	S;	4·0	2·3; 333; 83; 293	Kasode;	3·0
636 Khadakī—Jmn;—खडकी ..	NE;	6·0	1·6; 577; 127; 562	Jamner;	6·0
637 Khadakī Bk.—Csg;—खडकी बु. ..	W,	4·0	5·3; 851; 175; 712	Chalisgaon;	3·0
638 Khadakī Seem—Csg;—खडकी सीम ..	NW;	..	3·4; 1334; 290; 1201	Mehunbare;	2·0
639 Khadākutār—Aml;—खडाकुटार ..	..	..	DESERTED		
640 Khājole—Pcr;—खाजोळे ..	SW;	18·0	1·7; 616; 88; 510	Kajgaon;	2·0
641 Khalād Bk.—Jmn;—खलाड बु. ..	..	..	DESERTED		
642 Khālakot—Ywl;—खालकोट ..	..	..	1·7;	DESERTED	
643 Khāmakhede—Edl;—खामखेडे ..	N;	15·0	1·3; 200; 74; 200	Paldhi;	8·0
644 Khāmakhede—Eld;—खामखेडे ..	N;	1·4	3·1; 437; 97; 437	Edlabad;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Bhusawal;	13·0	Sangvi Bk.;	2·0; Mon.	Local;	..	W; w	2 Sl (pr. m); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Phg. Sud. 15); 8 tl; ch; lib.
Amalner;	6·0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	Mangalur;	4·0	w; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; M.
Paldhi;	8·0	Paldhi;	8·0; Fri.	Chandsar;	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Ct. Sud. 5); 4 tl.
Erandol Road;	19·0	Chahardi;	2·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W.	Sl (pr); 1 tl.
Jamner;	4·0	Jamner;	4·0; Thu.	Local;	..	n.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c); 4 tl; ch; lib; dp.
Raver;	4·0	Raver;	2·0; Fri.	Raver;	2·0	w.; W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); Datta Jayanti Fr (Mrg. Vad. 4); 6 tl; M; dg; dh; lib.
Raver;	4·0	Raver;	2·0; Fri.	..	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Erandol Road;	12·0	Chopda;	10·0; Sun.	..	1·4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 4 tl; M.
Erandol Road;	25·0	Chopda;	5·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W.; rv	Cs (c); 4 tl.
Jamner;	6·0	Neri Bk.;	6·0; Tue.	Jamner;	8·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; dg; lib; dp.
Galan;	5·0	Tarkhede Kh;	2·0; Tue.	Pachora;	5·0	W.; w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Mg. Vad. 14); 5 tl; lib; famous for Mahadeo temple.
Galan;	5·0	Tarkhede;	2·0; Tue	Galan Kh;	5·0	W; rv	2 Sl (pr. m); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Amalner;	7·0	Amalner;	7·0; Mon.	..	3·0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Bhusawal;	2·0	Bhusawal;	2·0; Sun.	Bhusawal;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct. Sud. 5); 2 tl; lib.
Mhasawad;	4·0	Erandol Road;	8·0; Sun.	Dhargir;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 2 tl; dg.
Erandol Road;	10·0	Erandol;	3·0; Sun.	Dhargir;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road;	10·0	Erandol;	3·0; Sun;	Dhargir;	1·0	W.	pyt ; 2 tl; ch.
Jamner;	6·0	Jamner;	6·0; Thu.	Jamner;	7·0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl.
Hirapur;	2·0	Chalisgaon;	2·0; Sat.	Local;	.	W ; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; ch.
Jamadha;	5·0	Mehunbare;	2·0; Fri.	Local;	0·6	W.; r.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; mq.; ch; lib.
Kajgaon;	2·0	Kajgaon;	2·0; Sun.	Kajgaon;	2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Chandkhede;	6·0	Paldhi;	6·0; Fri.	Chandadeo;	3·0	W; rv.	3 tl.
Varangaon;	13·0	Edlabad;	2·0; Sun.	Edlabad;	1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg; dh.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
645 Khāmaṇī—Eld;—खामणी ..	..	..	2·1;	DESERTED	
646 Khānāpūr—Rvr;—खानापूर ..	E;	6·0	3·0; 1954; 435; 1568	Local;	..
647 Khaṅḍāḷe—Bsl;—खंडाळे ..	S;	7·0	2·8; 1061; 194; 1034	Kurhe, Pr. N;	3·0
648 Khāṅḍave—Jmn;—खांडवे ..	S;	15·0	0·4; 91; 19; 86	Phatepur;	6·0
649 Khāṇḍaṇe—Cpd;—खांडणे ..	..	..	2·3;	DESERTED	
650 Khāparākheḍe—Bdg;—खापराखेडे ..	..	..	1·5;	DESERTED	
651 Khāparākheḍe—Jlg;—खापराखेडे ..	N;	7·0	0·8; 83; 16; 83	Jalgaon;	8·0
652 Khāparakheḍe Daṅgrī—Aml;—खापरखेडे डांगरी.	N;	4·0	1·3; 192; 37; 174	Amalner;	5·0
653 Khāparkhede, Pr. Jalod—Aml;—खापरखेडे, प्र. जळोद.	N;	16·0	0·8; 148; 27; 148	Patonda;	5·0
654 Khāpare Bk.—Aml;—खापरे बु. ..	..	..	DESERTED		
655 Khapāṭ—Edl;—खपाट ..	N;	1·0	0·7; 43; 10; 38	Paldhi;	5·0
656 Kharāḍī—Csg;—खराडी ..	SW;	12·0	2·0; 17; 7; 17	Talegaon;	3·0
657 Kharāg—Bsl;—खराग ..	..	..	DESERTED		
658 Kharāg—Cpd;—खराग ..	E;	3·0	0·5; 181; 32; 181	Chopda;	3·0
659 Kharajāī—Csg;—खरजाई ..	N;	2·0	2·2; 1119; 202; 687	Chalisgaon;	3·0
660 Kharasāne—Jmn;—खरसाने ..	SW;	13·0	0·6; 185; 46; 176	Pahur;	3·0
661 Kharcī Bk.—Edl;—खर्ची बु. ..	E;	8·0	3·3; 860; 122; 782	Erandol;	8·0
662 Kharcī Kh;—Edl.—खर्ची खु. ..	E;	8·0	2·6; 243; 52; 225	Erandol;	8·0
663 Kharde—Aml;—खर्दे ..	NW;	10·0	1·3; 212; 44; 210	Kalumsare;	1·4
664 Kharde Bk.—Edl;—खर्दे बु. ..	N;	14·0	3·1; 624; 49; 523	Nanded;	5·0
665 Khārḍī—Cpd;—खार्डी ..	E;	12·0	3·2; 768; 166; 732	Adavad;	3·0
666 Kharyā Pāḍāv Forest—Cpd;—खऱ्या पाडाव फॉरेस्ट.	..	..	0·5; 216; 34; 216	Chopda;	17·0
667 Khauśī Bk.—Aml;—खौशी बु. ..	NE;	9·0	1·8; 843; 172; 813	Patonda;	1·0
668 Khauśī Kh.—Aml;—खौशी खु. ..	..	..	DESERTED		
669 Kheḍagāṅv—Pcr;—खेडगांव ..	NE,	4·0	2·5; 1205; 244; 978	Local;	..
670 Kheḍagāṅv Bk.—Csg;—खेडगांव बु. ..	N;	13·0	3·1; 2923; 533; 2391	Local;	..
671 Khedegāṅv Kh.—Bdg;—खेडगांव खुर्द	SW;	6·0	1·7; 1088; 214; 1003	Bhadgaon;	8·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Waghode;	2·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	6·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Ps. Vad. 15); 5 tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Bhusawal;	7·0	Bhusawal;	7·0; Sun.	Kurhe;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Fr (Ct. Vad. 5); 4 tl.
Pahur;	18·0	Tondapur;	3·0; Fri.	Wakadi;	5·0	rv.	tl.
Jalgaon;	8·0	Jalgaon;	8·0; Sat.	..	1·4	rv.	tl.
Amalner;	5·0	Amalner;	5·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Takarkhede;	10·0	Patonda;	5·0; Mon.	Patonda;	3·0	rv.	tl
Chaulkhede;	3·0	Paldhi;	5·0; Fri.	Musali;	2·0	w.	dg.
Rohini;	4·0	Hirapur;	6·0; Thu.	Talegaon;	4·0	W.	2 tl.
Erandol Road;	23·0	Chopda;	3·0; Sun.	..	0·2	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Chalisgaon;	4·0	Chalisgaon ;	4·0; Sat.	Ozar;	1 0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Mariai Fr (last Tue. or Fri. of Asd. Vad.); 2 tl; gym.
Pahur;	3·4	Pahur;	3·0; Sun.	Paldhi;	3·0	rv.; w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Mhasawad;	5·0	Erandol;	8·0; Sun.	Khadake;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Ps. Vad. 14); 2 tl; lib.
Mhasawad;	5·0	Erandol;	8·0; Sun.	Khadake;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Padase;	2·0	Betavad;	4·0; Fri.	..	..	w.; W	Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Erandol Road;	8·0	Dharangaon;	8·0; Thu.	Nanded;	5·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 2 tl; ch.
Jalgaon;	15·0	Adavad;	3·0; Mon.	..	1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Erandol Road;	37·0	Chopda;	17·0; Sun.	..	..	..	Forest.
Takarkhede;	7·0	Patonda;	2·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Pachora;	5·0	Pachora;	5·0; Sat.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Aimari Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 4 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Jamadha;	4·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Dahiwad;	5·0	w.	3 Sl (3 pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Shiv Fr (Mrg. Sud. 11); 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Kalgaon;	8·0	Kolgaon;	2·0; Wed.	Kolgaon;	2 0	W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; 4 tl; ch.; lib.

Serial No.: Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
672 Khedī Bk.—Cpd;—खेडी बु. ..	E; 6·0	1·6; 360; 78; 332	Adavad; 6·0
673 Khedī Bk.—Bsl;—खेडी बु. ..	S; 3·0	0·8; 206; 48; 125	Kurhe, Pr. N; 3·0
674 Khedī Bk.—Jlg;—खेडी बु. ..	E; 1·4	1·0; 431; 83; 369	Jalgaon; 1·0
675 Khedī Bk.—Rvr;—खेडी बु. ..	.. ..	0·7;	DESERTED
676 Khedī Bk. Dangari—Aml;—खेडी बु. डांगरी.	NW; 9·0	1·3; 135; 21; 134	Kalumsare; 1·4
677 Khedī Kh.—Bsl;—खेडी खुर्द. ..	.. ..	DESERTED	
678 Khedī Kh.—Csg;—खेडी खुर्द. ..	N; 13·0	3·2; 739; 138; 665	Khedgaon; 0·2
679 Khedī Kh.—Edl;—खेडी खु. ..	E; 12·0	2·5; 594; 138; 515	Ringangaon; 3·0
680 Khedī Kh.—Jlg;—खेडी खु. ..	NW; 5·0	1·2; 768; 157; 593	Jalgaon; 4·0
681 Khedī Kh.—Aml;—खेडी खु. ..	SE; 5·0	1·0; 454; 81; 420	Amalner; 6·0
682 Khedī Kh., Pr. Jalod—Aml;—खेडी खु., प्र. जलोद.		1·1;	DESERTED
683 Khedīdhok—Prl;—खेडीढोक ..	N; 9·0	2·5; 486; 116; 480	Amalner; 2·0
684 Kherde—Csg;—खेर्डे ..	SE; 7·0	2·2; 667; 130; 614	Ranjangaon; 4·0
685 Khiravad—Rvr;—खिरवड ..	NW; 6·0	3·6; 1174; 243; 1080	Raver; 6·0
686 Khirdī—Jlg;—खिर्डी ..	E; 10·0	1·4; 127; 31; 95	Shirsoli; 3·0
687 Khirdī Bk.—Rvr;—खिर्डी बु. ..	SW; 6·0	1·2; 2121; 445; 1695	Local; ..
688 Khirdī Kh.—Rvr;—खिर्डी खु. ..	SW; 6·0	1·0; 2173; 448; 1953	Local; ..
689 Khirode, Pr. Raver—Rvr;—खिरोदे, प्र. रावेर.	NW; 2·0	3·5; 688; 137; 671	Local; ..
690 Khirode, Pr. Yawal—Rvr;—खिरोदे, प्र. यावल.	W; 14·0	4·5; 3057; 647; 2704	Local; ..
691 Khokarpāṭ—Aml;—खोकरपाट ..	S; 3·0	1·1; 227; 36; 208	Amalner; 3·0
692 Kholsar—Prl;—खोलसर ..	SE; 4·0	2·9; 225; 49; 212	.. ..
693 Kingāov Bk.—Ywl;—किनगांव बु. ..	W; 8·0	1·7; 2690; 547; 2197	Kingaon Kh.; 4·0
694 Kingāov Kh.—Ywl;—किनगांव खु.	W; 4·0	1·8; 805; 169; 675	Local; ..
695 Kinhī—Bsl;—किन्ही ..	S; 5·0	3·3; 1706; 372; 1388	Kurhe; Pr. N; 4·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Chavalkhede;	11·0	Adavad;	6·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Ramnath Fr (mg); 3 tl; dh.
Bhusawal;	3·0	Bhusawal;	3·0; Sun.	Bhusawal;	3·0	w.	tl.
Jalgaon;	1·0	Jalgaon;	1·0; Sat.	..	0·3	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Bhoratake;	4·0	Marwad;	2·4; Sat.	..	..	W.	Cs (c); tl
Jamadha;	3·0	Khedgaon;	0·2; Sun.	Dahiwad;	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Shiv Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15); tl; ch.
Shirsoli;	2·0	Kadholi;	1·0; Mon.	Paldhi;	4·0	rw; W	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Jalgaon;	4·0	Jalgaon;	4·0; Sat.	..	1·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Rama Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); 5 tl; dg; ch.
Takarkhede;	1·0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Amalner;	6·0	Amalner;	8·0; Mon.	Rajwad;	1·0	W.	Cs (mp); 3 tl; ch.
Chalisgaon;	9·0	Chalisgaon;	8·0; Sat.	Ranjangaon;	2·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Raver;	6·0	Raver;	6·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Bhadli;	3·0	Shirsoli;	3·0; Fri.	Nashirabad;	4·0	rv.	tl.
Nimbhore;	1·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Vivare;	3·0	W; w.	2 Sl (pr., h.); pyt; Cs (c); Datta Fr (Ct. Vad. 5); 4 tl; mq; ch.
Nimbhore;	1·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Vivare;	3·0	W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Savada;	7·0	Faizpur;	3·0; Wed.	..	..	W; w.	pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Savada;	7·0	Faizpur;	2·0; Wed.	Local;	..	W; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); tr. dg; pyt; Cs; 7 tl; ch; 2 lib.; dp; Sarvodaya Centre.
Amalner;	3·0	Amalner;	3·0; Mon.	..	1·4	W.	Cs; 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Bhusawal;	19·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); (Shri Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Bhusawal;	19·0	Kingaon Bk.	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W.	pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	6·0	Bhusawal;	6·0; Sun.	Varangaon;	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)		Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
696 Kinhī—Jmn;—किन्ही	..	SW;	17·0	1·8; 513; 124; 501	Phatepur;	2·0
697 Kinod—Jlg;—किनोद	..	W;	18·0	2·0; 535; 113; 521	Kanalde;	9·0
698 Kocūr Kh.—Rvr;—कोचूर खुर्द	..	W;	12·0	0·8; 345; 64; 339	Savada;	2·0
699 Kodolī—Jmn;— कोदोली	..	S;	3·0	1·0; 391; 86; 353	Jamner;	3·0
700 Kohī—Aml;—कोही	..	..	..	DESERTED		
701 Kokaḍī—Pcr;—कोकडी	..	E;	13·0	4·0; 159; 35; 159	Kalamsare;	5·0
702 Koḷambe—Cpd;—कोळंबे	..	SE;	6·0	2·1; 805; 155; 742	Chopda;	7·0
703 Koḷagāṅv—Bdg;—कोळगांव	..	S;	7·0	2·1; 1071; 211; 873	Chalisgaon;	6·0
704 Koḷapīmprī—Prl;—कोळपिंप्री	..	NW;	9·3	1·9; 1009; 178; 933	Bahadarpur;	4·0
705 Koḷavaḍ—Ywl;—कोळवड	..	N;	3·0	3·4; 1548; 323; 1394	Local;	..
706 Kolhāḍī—Bsl;—कोल्हाडी	..	E;	22·0	3·6; 1285; 275; 1073	Bodwad;	3·0
707 Kolhe—Pcr;—कोल्हे	..	SE;	13·0	2·0; 255; 59; 230	Pimpalgaon Bk.;	2·0
708 Kolode—Rvr;—कोलोदे	..	S;	7·0	1·4; 260; 57; 249	Nimbhore Bk.;	6·0
709 Koṇḍhaval—Aml;— कोंढावल	..	W;	11·0	2·0; 273; 60; 243	Navari;	2·0
710 Korapāvalī—Ywl;—कोरपावली	..	N;	3·0	3·2; 1478; 311; 1396	Yawal;	3·0
711 Korhāḷe—Eld;—कोऱ्हाळे	..	SE;	24·0	2·1; 402; 90; 392	Kurhe;	4·0
712 Kosagāṅv—Ywl;—कोसगांव	..	E;	10·0	1·6; 697; 149; 617	Padalse;	1·0
713 Kotgāṅv—Csg;—कोतगांव	..	SW;	2·0	1·1; 345; 55; 318	Chalisgaon;	2·0
714 Koṭalī—Bdg;—कोटली	..	S;	3·0	2·5; 720; 124; 688	Bhadgaon;	3·0
715 Kothalī—Eld;—कोथली	..	W;	0·4	2·7; 1068; 229; 964	Edlabad;	1·0
716 Koṭhe—Eld;—कोटे	..	NE;	10·0	0·7; 117; 31; 117	Anturli;	4·0
717 Kocūr Bk.—Rvr;—कोचूर बु.	..	W;	12·0	1·8; 1331; 253; 1238	Savada;	2·0
718 Kriṣṇāpurī (Non-Mun.)—Pcr;—कृष्णापुरी.		E;	1·0	3·1; 820; 191; *	Pachora;	1·0
719 Kriṣṇāpūr (Forest)—Cpd;— कृष्णपूर (फॉरेस्ट).		..	..	0·8; 67; 19; 67	Chunchale;	3·0

*Displaced

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bhagdare; 10·0	Phatepur; 2·0; Mon.	Phatepur; 2·0	w; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; M.
Chavalkhede; 9·0	Adavad; 4·0; Mon.	Widgaon; 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Piroba Ur (Phg. Vad. 12); 5 tl; dg.
Savada; 5·0	Savada; 7·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W; w.	tl.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0; Thu.	Jamner; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Pimpalgaon Bk.; 3·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 5·0; Thu.	Pimpalgaon; 3·0	W; n.	Fr (Mrg. Sud. 6); 3 tl; 2 gym.
Chavalkhede; 12·0	Chopda; 7·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (last Tue of Srn.); 3 tl.
Kajgaon; 6·0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shiv Fr (Mg.Vad. 13); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Amalner; 5·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	Sadavan; 2·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; ch; lib.
Bhusawal; 14·0	Yawal; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Bodwad; 5·0	Bodwad; 5·0; Wed.	Bodwad; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; M; ch; lib.
Pimpalgaon Bk.; 1·0	Pimpalgaon Bk.; 9·0; Tue.	Pimpalgaon 2·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 2 tl.
Nimbhore; 6·0	Ainpur; 3·0; Sat.	Ainpur; 3·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl, ch.
Amalner; 11·0	Amalner; 11·0; Mon.	.. 0·1	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Bhusawal; 14·0	Yawal; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; M; mq; dg; lib.
Chandur; 7·0	Kurhe; 4·0; Wed.	Kurhe; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; lib.
Dushkhede; 2·0	Bamnod; 2·0; Tue.	Padalse; 1·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; dg.
Chalisgaon; 2·0	Chalisgaon; 2·0; Sat.	Chalisgaon; 2·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nagaradevale; 3·0	Bhadgaon; 3·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 3·0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Varangaon; 11·0	Edlabad; 1·0; Sun.	.. 0·3	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Muktabai Fr (Mg. Vad. 12); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Raver; 8·0	Asturli; 4·0; Tue.	.. 2·0;	W.	2 tl; dg.
Savada; 5·0	Savada; 2·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c), 2 tl; M; ch; lib.
Pachora; 1·0	Pachora; 1·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Mahadev Fr (Mg. Vad. 14); 5 tl; M; dg; dh; gym.
Erandol Road; 28·0	Chopda; 8·0; Sun.	.. ..	..	Forest.

[illegible] Camp.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
720 Kuī Kh.—Cpd;—कुई खु. ..			1·3;	DESERTED	
721 Kumbhārakhede—Rvr;—कुंभारखेडे ..	W;	6·0	1·3; 1665; 349; 1473	Chinawal;	2·0
722 Kumbhāre—Aml;—कुंभारे ..			DESERTED		
723 Kumbhārī Bk.—Jmn;—कुंभारी बु. ..	S;	16·0	2·8; 124; 28; 115	Tondapur;	4·0
724 Kumbhārī Kh.—Jmn;—कुंभारी खु. ..	S;	17·0	1·3; 359; 24; 355	Tondapur;	4·0
725 Kumbhārī Seem—Jmn;—कुंभारी सीम	W;	10·0	1·3; 139; 31; 133	Neri Bk.;	2·0
726 Kuṅḍ—Eld;—कुंड ..	E;	3·0	0·6; 127; 39; 96	Edlabad;	4·0
727 Kuṅḍyā Pāṇī (Forest)—Cpd;—कुंड्या पाणी (फॉरेस्ट).	..	..	0·2; 52; 11; 52	Dhanore;	8·0
728 Kuñzor—Csg;—कुंझोर ..	N;	18·0	11·2; 1418; 302; 1319	Shirud;	5·0
729 Kuraṅgī—Pcı;—कुरंगी ..	NE;	10·0	4·2; 1483; 326; 912	Nandra;	2·0
730 Kuraṅgī—Aml;—कुरंगी ..			DESERTED		
731 Kurvel—Cpd;—कुरवेल ..	S;	8·0	3·8; 1271; 277; 1139	Chopda;	7·0
732 Kurhāḍ Bk.—Pcr;—कुऱ्हाड बु. ..	E;	8·1	2·7; 596; 124; 567	Kurhad Kh.	4·0
733 Kurhāḍ Kh.—Pcr;—कुऱ्हाड खु. ..	E;	6·0	1·5; 1663; 315; 1547	Local;	..
734 Kurhāḍade—Jlg;—कुऱ्हाडदे ..	S;	7·0	1·4; 138; 33; 126	Mhasawad;	3·0
735 Kurhe—Eld;—कुऱ्हे ..	E;	20·0	1·9; 1768; 392; 1566	Local;	..
736 Kurhe Bk.—Aml;—कुऱ्हे बु. ..	E;	4·0	1·2; 354; 68; 324	Amalner;	5·0
737 Kurhe Kh.—Aml;—कुऱ्हे खु. ..	E;	4·0	1·2; 838; 172; 735	Amalner;	5·0
738 Kurhe Seem—Aml;—कुऱ्हे सीम ..	SE;	5·0	0·3; 55; 10; 55	Amalner;	6·0
739 Kurhe, Pr. Nasīrābād—Bsl;—कुऱ्हे, प्र. नशीराबाद.	S;	6·0	15·9; 3539; 769; 3373	Local;	..
740 Kurhe Harado—Bsl;—कुऱ्हे हरदो ..	S;	27·0	3·4; 880; 218; 809	Bodwad;	0·6
741 Kusumbe Bk.—Rvr;—कुसुंबे बु. ..	W;	4·0	2·0; 941; 210; 903	Raver;	4·0
742 Kusumbe Kh.—Jlg;—कुसुंबे खु. ..	S;	4·0	6·5; 532; 125; 492	Shirsoli;	4·0
743 Kusumbe Kh.—Rvr;—कुसुंबे खु. ..	W;	4·0	1·5; 452; 103; 444	Raver;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nimbhore; 5·0	Chinawal; 2·0; Fri.	Waghode; 4·0	W; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); tl; dg; ch.
Pahur; 12·0	Tondapur; 4·0; Fri.	Wakadi; 6·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pahur; 10·0	Tondapur; 4·0; Fri.	Wakadi; 7·0	w.; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pahur; 9·0	Neri Bk.; 2·0; Tue.	Neri Bk.; 3·0	W.	tl.
Varangaon; 15·0	Edlabad; 4·0; Sun.	Edlabad; 3·0	rv.	2 tl; dg.
Jalgaon; 28·0	Dhanore; 8·0; Thu.	.. ..	..	Forest.
Rajmane; 6·0	Shirud; 5·0; Fri.	Dahiwad; 8·0	W.; w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; dg; gym.
Maheji; 2·0	Local; .. Sun.	Nandra; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; M; ch; lib.
Erandol Road; 11·0	Chopda; 7·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	rv.; w.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; M; mq; dp.
Varkhedi Bk.; ..	Varkhedi Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	Kurhad Kh; 0·1	W.; w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Vak. Sud. 5); 3 tl.
Varkhedi; 4·0	Verkhedi Bk.; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr.); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. (Ct. Sud 15); 8 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasawad; 3·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W.	tl.
Malkapur; 10·0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs. (c); 2 tl. mq; dg; dh; lib; 3 dp.
Takarkhede; 2·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Takarkhede; 2·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; M; ch.
Takarkhede; 1·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon	.. ..	W.	
Bhusawal; 6·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; Fr (Ct. Vad. 2); 4 tl; mq; ch; 2 lib.
Bodwad; 8·0	Jamthi; 3·0; Mon.	.. 7·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Raver; 6·0	Raver; 4·0; Fri.	Raver; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 2 tl.
Jalgaon; 5·0	Jalgaon; 5·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Pithori Amavasya Fr (Srn. Vad. 15); 4 tl; dg; dh; gym; ch; dp.
Raver; 6·0	Raver; 4·0; Fri.	Raver; 4·0	W.; w	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); tl.

Serial No ; Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
744 Kuvârakheḍe—Jlg;—कुवारखेडे ..	NW; 10·0	0·8; 473; 86; 473	Nandre Bk.; 0·4
745 Lâḍugânv—Aml;—लाडगांव ..	N; 3·0	0·9; 189; 33; 115	Amalner; 3·0
746 Lâḍalī—Edl;—लाडली ..	NE; 18·0	1·8; 496; 103; 483	Paldhi; 6·0
747 Lâhasar—Jmn;—लाहसर ..	E; 2·0	5·0; 604; 135; 588	Jamner; 3·0
748 Lâkh—Pcr;—लाख ..	E; 9·0	3·7; 61; 14; 61	Jalgaon; 3·0
749 Lâkholī—Jmn;—लाखोली ..	W; 14·0	1·7; 518; 144; 467	Nachankhede; ..
750 Lâlmâtī—Rvr;—लालमाती ..	.. ..	.. 51; 12; 49	Raver; 6·0
751 Lamânjan, Pr. Boranâr—Jlg;—लमांजन, प्र. बोरनार.	NE; 19·0	2·2; 236; 61; 228	Mhasawad; 3·0
752 Lañgaḍâ Ambâ—Ywl;—लंगडा अंबा ..		DESERTED	
753 Lâsgânv—Pcr;—लासगांव ..	NE; 12·0	3·0; 1104; 213; 1025	Nandra; 2·0
754 Lâsūr—Cpd;—लासूर ..	NW; 9·0	8·8; 3756; 745; 3341	Local; ..
755 Lâsūre—Pcr;—लासूरे ..	E; 6·0	0·8, 485; 98; 294	Varkhedi Bk.; 1·0
756 Lehe—Jmn;—लेहे ..	SW; 14·0	2·9; 1037; 212; 1021	Shendurni; 4·0
757 Lohâre—Rvr;—लोहारे ..	W; 6·0	7·2; 1234; 251; 1175	Raver; 6·0
758 Lohârakheḍe—Eld;—लोहारखेडे ..	NE: 10·0	1·3; 350; 74; 335	Anturli; 3·0
759 Lohârī Bk.—Pcr;—लोहारी बु. ..	E; 4·0	2·1; 1263; 274; 701	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0
760 Lohârī Kh.—Pcr;—लोहारी खु ..	E; 5·0	1·1; 252; 57; 188	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0
761 Lohaṭâr—Pcr;—लोहटार ..	E; 6·0	6·5; 1474; 326, 1320	Vadgaon Kh., Pr. Bhadgaon. 5·0
762 Loṇ, Pr. Bhaḍgânv—Bdg;—लोण, प्र. भडगांव.	SW; 6·0	1·9; 625; 123; 608	Gondgaon; 2·0
763 Loṇ—Aml;—लोण ..	E; 11·0	0·5; 167; 33; 166	Dharangaon; 4·0
764 Loṇ Bk.—Aml,—लोण बु. ..	W; 12·0	1·6; 526; 101; 516	Wavde; 1·0
765 Loṇ Cāram—Aml;—लोण चारम ..	W; 12·0	1·1; 276; 59; 254	Wavde; 1·0
766 Loṇ, Pr. Utrâṇ—Bdg;—लोण, प्र. उत्राण.	SW; 6·0	3·2; 100; 24; 99	Girad; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Paldhi; 6·0	Nandre Bk, 0·4; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Amalner; 3·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	Amalner; 3·0	w.; rv.	2 tl.
Paldhi; 6·0	Nandre; 1·4; Fri.	Paldhi; 8·0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0; Thu.	Jamner; 3·0	w.; n.	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Varkhedi; 4·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	Mhasas; 3·0	W.; n	tl; ch.
Pahur; 5·0	Pahur; 5·0; Sun.	Paldhi; 4·0	w.	Cs (c); tl; mq.
Raver; 7·0	Raver; 6·0; Fri.	.. ..	..	Forest Settlement.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasawad; 3·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Maheji; 2·0	Nandra; 2·0; Tue.	Local; ..	w.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Manai Fr (Srn. Vad. 13); 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; lib.
Erandol Road; 24·0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 4·0	W.; w.	2 SI (2 pr); pyt; Cs; 6 tl; mq; dh; lib; dp.
Varkhedi; 1·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	Varkhedi; 0·4	w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Ai Fr (Mrg. Vad. 5); 3 tl; 2 ch.
Shendurni; 4·0	Shendurni; 4·0; Wed.	Shendurni; 3·0	W.; n.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl
Raver; 7·0	Raver; 6·0; Fri.	Faizpur; 9·0	rv.; w	3 SI (3 pr); pyt; Ram Fr (Ps. Vad. 3); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Raver; 8·0	Anturli; 3·0; Tue.	.. 1·4	W.; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg; dh; lib.
Varkhedi; 2·0	Varkhedi; 2·0; Thu.	Pachora; 0·4	w.; rv.	2 SI (2pr), pyt; Cs (c); Balaji Fr (As. Sud. 11); 8 tl; M; 2 mq; 7 dg; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp; Tapeshwar Mandir.
Varkhedi; 2·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	Varkhedi, 0·5	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs (pr); Pir Ur (Ps. Sud 5); 4 tl, dg; ch.
Pachora; 6·0	Pachora; 6·0; Sat.	Kurhad Kh. 0·6	w.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Rameshwar Fr every Tue. (of Srn); 11 tl, mq; dg; ch.
Kajgaon; 4·0	Kajgaon; 4·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 4·0	W.; w.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Shiv Fr (Mg. Vad. 5); 3 tl; 2 dg; gym; lib.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.; w n.	tl.
[illegible]; 3·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon.	.. 12·0	W	SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
[illegible]; 3·0	Amalner; 7·0; Mon.	.. 12·0	W.	tl; ch.
Pachora; 6·0	Pachora; 6·0; Sat.	Bhadgaon; 6·0	w.	tl; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
767 Loṇ Kh., Pr. Doṅgrī—Aml;—लोण खु., प्र. डोंगरी.	W;	12·0	1·0; 299; 53; 274	Wavde;	1·0
768 Loṇ Pañcam—Aml;—लोण पंचम ..	W;	10·0	2·5; 206; 46; 196	Wavde;	3·0
769 Loṇ, Pr. Amalner—Aml;—लोण, प्र. अंमलनेर.	..	..	DESERTED		
770 Loṇ Seem—Aml;—लोण सीम ..	W;	12·0	1·1; 258; 44; 197	Wavde;	1·0
771 Loṇaje—Csg;—लोणजे ..	SE;	8·0	6·2; 1029; 252; 951	Ranjangaon;	4·0
772 Loṇavāḍī Bk.—Jlg;—लोणवाडी बु. ..	S;	16·0	1·5; 133; 28; 132	Mhasawad;	6·0
773 Loṇavāḍī Kh.—Jlg;—लोणवाडी खु. .	S;	16·0	2·4; 153; 28; 153	Mhasawad;	6·0
774 Loṇavāḍī, Pr. Bodavaḍ—Bsl;—लोणवाडी प्र. बोदवड.	SE;	28·0	3·0; 1307; 283; 1255	Jamathi;	1·0
775 Loṇavāḍī, Pr. Bodavaḍ—Bsl;—लोणवाडी. प्र. बोदवड.				DESERTED	
776 Loṇḍhe—Csg;—लोंढे ..	NW;	15·0	6·9, 1461; 292; 1314	Mehunbare;	6·0
777 Loṇḍhārī Bk.—Jmn;—लोंढारी बु. ..	S;	8·0	6·0; 907; 246; 890	Pahur;	3·0
778 Loṇḍhārī Kh.—Jmn;—लोंढारी खु. ..	S;	8·0	2·2; 295; 61; 285	Pahur;	3·0
779 Loṇḍhave—Aml,—लोंढवे ..	W;	5·0	2·6; 786; 163; 749	Amalner;	5·0
780 Loṇī—Cpd;—लोणी ..	E;	12·0	1·9; 440; 96; 417	Adavad;	2·0
781 Loṇī—Jmn;—लोणी ..	SE;	13·0	2·7; 874; 174; 550	Phatepur;	2·0
782 Loṇī Bk.—Prl;—लोणी बु. ..	E;	8·0	3·0; 289; 64; 276	Kasode;	4·0
783 Loṇī Kh.—Prl,—लोणी खु. ..	E;	8·0	1·0; 301; 58; 301	Kasode;	4·0
784 Loṇī Seem—Prl;—लोणी सीम ..	E;	8·0	1·2; 221; 36; 215	Kasode;	4·0
785 Lumākheḍe—Rvr,—लुमाखेडे ..	NE;	22·0	1·3; 95; 26; 95	Tandulwadi;	3·0
786 Mācale—Cpd;—माचले ..	E;	3·0	1·4; 525; 101; 505	Chopda;	5·0
787 Maḍagavāṅ—Aml;—मडगवान ..	N;	15·0	0·8; 846; 63; 763	Patonda;	4·0
788 Madānī—Bsl;—मदानी ..				DESERTED	
789 Mādāpurī—Eld;—मादापुरी ..	..	..	0·7;	DESERTED	
790 Mahālakheḍe—Eld;—महालखेडे ..	E;	12·0	3·4; 339; 74; 331	Kurhe;	10·0
791 Mahālapūr—Csg;—महालपूर ..	..	..	0·7;	DESERTED	
792 Mahāṅkāḷe—Edl;—महंकाळे ..	NW;	12·0	1·2; 52 12; 52	Salve;	3·0
793 Māhejī—Per;—माहेजी ..	..	..	5·4; 1292; 228; 1123	Nandra;	3·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Padase; 3·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon.	.. 12·0	w.	
Padase; 2·0	Betavad; 5·0; Fri.	.. ..	W.; w.	Cs (c); tl.
	DESERTED			
Padase; 3·0	Amalner; 8·0; Mon.	.. 12·0	W.	tl.
Chalisgaon; 8·0	Chalisgaon; 8·0; Sat.	Sangavi; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Shiv Fr (Phg. Vad. 5); 3 tl; dg; dh.
Mhasawad; 6·0	Mhasawad; 6·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Fr (Bdp. Sud. 14); 4 tl.
Mhasawad; 6·0	Mhasawad; 6·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	n	Fr (Bdp. Sud. 14); 2tl.
Bodwad; 9·0	Jamathi; 1·0; Sat.	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; 2 dh; ch.
		DESERTED		
Rajmane; 6·0	Mehunbare; 6·0; Fri.	Chalisgaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Gajanan Fr (Bdp. Sud. 14); 3 tl; ch.
Bhagdare; 1·4	Pahur; 3·0; Sun.	Kasabe Pahur; 4·0	w.	Pyt; Peer Ur (Bdp. Sud. 2); 4 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Bhagdare; 1·4	Pahur; 3·0; Sun.	Kasabe Pahur; 4·0	W, w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3tl; dg; ch.
Amalner; 5·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	.. 0·4	W.;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Makar Sankrant Fr (14th January); tl; ch; lib.
Jalgaon; 14·0	Adavad; 2·0; Mon.	.. 0·1	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Bhagdare; 10·0	Phatepur; 2·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; T.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Erandol Road.; 14·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	Savkhede; Turk; 2·4	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road.; 14·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	Do.; 2·4	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road.; 14·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	Do.; 2·4	w.	2 tl.
Savada; 3·0	Savada; 6 0; Sun.	.. 6·0	rv.	tl.
Erandol Road.; 20·0	Chopda; 5·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Pakarkhede; 8·0	Patonda; 4·0; Mon.	Patonda; 2·0	rv; W	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); ch.
Malkapur; 12·0	Kurhe; 10·0; Wed.	. 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Pimpale; 2·0	W.	Cs (c); 3 tl.
Maheji; 3·0	Maheji; 3·0; Wed.	Nandra; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Devi Fr (Ps. Sud.); 7 tl; mq; dg; dh; lib; dp.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
794 Mahelakhedī—Ywl;—महेलखेडी	NW; 3·0	0·5; 441; 122; 415	Yawal; 3·0
795 Mahindale—Bdg;—महिंदले	W; 6·0	6·8; 1420; 294; 1330	Bhadgaon; 6·0
796 Mahūkhede—Jmn;—महूखेडे	N; 3·0	3·0; 135; 36; 120	Jamner; 4·0
797 Mahūmaṇḍal—Rvr;—महूमंडळ	W; 12·0	0·2;	DESERTED
798 Mahūmaṇḍalī—Rvr;—महूमंडळी	NW; 12·0	.. 61; 16; 59	Faizpur; 12·0
799 Majare Hiṅgoṇe—Cpd;—मजरे हिंगोणे	.. ..	.. 642; 146; 576	Akulkhede; 3·0
800 Māladābhāḍī—Jmn;—मालदाभाडी	E; 8·0	1·2; 900; 194; 859	Shelwad; 3·0
801 Maḷgāṅv—Bdg;—मळगांव	SW; 14·0	3·0; 368; 90; 364	Kajgaon; 4·0
802 Mālakhede—Jmn;—मालखेडे	W; 20·0	2·9; 972; 245; 954	Shendurni; 3·0
803 Mālakhede—Aml;—मालखेडे	N; 0·4	1·5; 193; 39; 193	Amalner; 1·4
804 Mālakhede—Cpd;—मालखेडे	SW; 15·0	1·2; 332; 59; 312	Hated Bk.; 6·0
805 Mālkhede—Edl;—मालखेडे	S; 11·0	1·4; 147; 33; 147	Kasode; 2·0
806 Mālapimprī—Jmn;—मालपिंप्री	W; 6·0	4·3; 629; 144; 614	Neri Bk.; 3·0
807 Mālapūr—Aml;—मालपूर	N; 3·0	0·5; 223; 41; 212	Amalner; 3·0
808 Mālapūr Forest—Cpd;—मालपूर फॉरेस्ट	.. ..	0·7; 173; 38; 173	Chopda; 12·0
809 Maleगāṅv—Edl;—माळेगाव	S; 7·2	5·3; 242; 64; 242	Edlabad; 7·0
810 Mālevāḍī—Ywl;—माळेवाडी	.. ..	1·6	DESERTED
811 Mālod—Ywl;—मालोद	W; 9·0	2·4; 546; 112; 536	Local; ..
812 Māmulde—Cpd;—मामुलदे	NW; 5·0	3·5; 1312; 269; 1120	Chopda; ..
813 Mamurābād—Jlg;—ममुराबाद	N; 3·0	10·5; 3507; 510; 2929	Local; ..
814 Māṇakī—Bdg;—माणकी	E; 8·0	1·2; 292; 65; 218	Bhadgaon; 2·0
815 Mānamoḍī—Bsl;—मानमोडी	W; 9·0	4·0; 403; 88; 393	Bodwad; 9·0
816 Mānapūr—Bsl;—मानपूर	E; 14·0	1·5; 44; 10; 44	Varangaon; 6·0
817 Mānapurī—Ywl;—मानपुरी	.. ..	0·6	DESERTED
818 Mānavel—Ywl;—मानवेल	SW; 7·0	1·6; 881; 189; 805	Sakali; 2·0
819 Māṇḍakī—Pcr;—मांडकी	NW; 3·0	0·8; 46; 8; 46	Girad; 3·0
820 Maṇḍaḷ—Aml;—मंडळ	W; 14·0	7·4; 3111; 672; 2538	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bhusawal; 14·0	Yawal; 3·0; Fri.	Dahigaon; 3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nagaradevale, 10·0	Bhadgaon; 6 0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 6·0	W.; w.,	Sl (pr); pyt, Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Jamner; 4·0	Jamner; 4·0; Thu.	Gorkhede Bk.; 1·4	w.	Sl (pr); Peer Ur (Mrg. Vad. 9); tl; ch.
	DESERTED			
Savada; 16·0	Faizpur; 12·0; Wed.	.. ..	..	Forest Settlement.
Erandol Road; 20·0	Lasur; 4·0; Wed.	.. ..	..	
Jamner; 8·0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr), pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Kajgaon; 4·0	Kajgaon; 4·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ragtabua; Fr (Mg. Sud. 5) 5 tl; ch.
Shendurni; 3·0	Shendurni; 3·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 7tl.
Amalner; 1·0	Amalner; 0·4; Mon.	Malakhede; 1·0	W.; rv	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Amalner; 11·0	Amalgaon; 4·0, Sun.	.. 6·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3tl.
Erandol Road; 16·0	Kasode; 2·0; Tue.	Adgaon; 1·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Pahur; 6·0	Neri Bk.; 3·0; Tue.	Neri Bk. ; 2·0	W.; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Bhorıt‑ke; 2·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 32·0	Chopd‑; 12·0; Sun.	.. ..	w.	
Bodwad; 5·0	Edlabad; 7·0, Sun.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
				DESERTED
Bhusawal; 8·0	Local; . Fri.	Kingaon; 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Mrg. Vad. 8), 3 tl; dg.
Erandol Road; 24·0	Chopda; 4·0; Sun.	Chopda, 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c), 2 tl; mq; ch.
Jalgaon; 4·0	Jalgaon; 4·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	4 Sl (4 pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c. mis); Khanderao Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 10 tl; 2 mq; dh; ch; lib.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.	Pachora; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Varangaon, 11·0	Sarawade Bk.; 1·0; Thu.	Varangaon; 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Varangaon; 6·0	Varangaon; 6·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	n.	tl
Bhusawal; 17·0	Sakali; 2·0; Sun.	Sakali; 3·4	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Pachora; 4·0	Pachora; 4·0; Sat.	Pachora; 3·0	rv.	Cs (c); 2tl; dg.
Betavad; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	Amalner; 6·0	w.; rv.	2 Sl (2 pr), pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Vsk. Sud. 8); 11tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; dp.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
821 Māṇḍaṇī—Jmn;—मांडणी ..	SE;	14·6	1·7; 234; 46; 147	Phatepur;	2·0
822 Māṇḍave Digar—Bsl;—मांडवे दिगर ..	S;	10·0	3·3; 880; 182; 880	Jamnei;	6·0
823 Māṇḍave Bk.—Jmn;—मांडवे बु. ..	S;	14·0	1·9; 359; 77; 354	Phatepur;	6·0
824 Māṇḍave Kh.—Jmn;—मांडवे खु. ..	S;	15·0	1·5; 263; 59; 242	Tondapur;	2·0
825 Māṇḍūrne—Csg;—मांदूर्णी ..	W;	16·0	4·7; 753; 137; 686	Pilkod;	2·0
826 Maṅgaḷavāḍī—Rvr;—मंगळवाडी ..	SW;	14·0	1·9; 519; 116; 486	Savada;	7·0
827 Manegāṅv—Eld;—मानेगांव ..	W;	2·0	3·7; 465; 111; 435	Edlabad;	2·0
828 Maṅgarūḷ—Prl;—मंगरूळ ..	E;	6·0	3·2; 986; 207; 938	Kasode;	7·0
829 Maṅgarūḷ—Cpd;—मंगरूळ ..	E;	6·0	5·6; 1838; 364; 1680	Adavad;	5·0
830 Maṅgarūḷ—Aml;—मंगरूळ ..	W;	3·0	4·9; 1722; 331; 1404	Amalner;	3·0
831 Māṅgī—Rvr;—मांगी ..	W;	16·0	0·9; 409; 95; 360	Thorgavhan;	2·0
832 Māñjarḍī—Aml;—मांजर्डी ..	N;	7·2	0·5; 289; 57; 265	Patonda;	4·0
833 Manukheḍe Bk.—Csg;—मनुखेडे बु. ..	..	..	1·6; 649; 132; 607	Patonda;	1·0
834 Manūr Kh.—Bsl;—मनूर खु. ..	SE;	21·0	2·3; 651; 146; 607	Bodwad;	3·0
835 Manūr Bk.—Bsl;—मनूर बु. ..	SE;	24·0	4·7; 1690; 364; 1556	Bodwad;	2·0
836 Manyārakheḍe—Eld;—मन्यारखेडे ..	S;	8·0	1·6; 83; 20; 83	Edlabad;	5·0
837 Manyārakheḍe—Jlg;—मन्यारखेडे ..	E;	5·0	4·2; 386; 96; 556	Shirsoli;	2·0
838 Manyārakheḍe—Bsl;—मन्यारखेडे ..	E;	6·0	0·8; 257; 58; 213	Varangaon;	2·0
839 Marāṭhā Forest—Cpd;—मराठा फॉरेस्ट.	..	..	0·9; 153; 40; 152	Lasur;	4·0
840 Māravaḍ—Aml;—मारवड ..	N;	6·0	3·1; 2485; 507; 2111	Local;	..
841 Mārūḷ—Ywl;—मारूळ ..	NE;	9·0	3·3; 1885; 353; 1772	Faizpur;	4·0
842 Maskāvad Seem—Rvr;—मस्कावद सीम	SW;	11·0	0·6; 1379; 257; 1232	Local;	..
843 Maskāvad Kh.—Rvr;—मस्कावद खु. ..	SW;	11·0	0·8; 590; 122; 578	Local;	..
844 Mātamaḍ—Aml;—मातमड ..	..	..	DESERTED		
845 Mehaṛūṇ—Jlg;—मेहरूण ..	S;	2·4	11·7; 2153; 504; 1377	Local;	..

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Bhagdare; 12·0	Phatepur; 2·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Cs (c); 2 tl; 2 dh.
Jamner; 6·0	Jamner; 6·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Moti-Mata Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 3tl.
Pahur; 12·0	Wakadi; 3·0; Wed.	Wakadi; 4·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Pahur; 12·0	Tondapur; 2·0; Fri.	Wakadi; 5·0	rv; w	Sl (pr); 4 tl.
Chalisgaon; 14·0	Saygaon; 0·4; Fri.	Pilkhed; 2·0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Bhawani Fr (Ct. Sud. 15); 2 tl.
Savada; 7·0	Savada; 3·0; Sun.	Savada; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Khanderao Fr (Phg. Vad. 3); 5 tl.
Savada; 9·0	Edlabad; 2·0; Sun.	Edlabad; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dg; ch.
Erandol Road; 18·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Parola; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 20·0	Adavad; 5·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs; tl, dh, ch; dp.
Amalner; 3·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), Fr (Phg. Vad 15); gym; ch.
Dusakhede; 2·0	Savda; 6·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Takarkhede; 5·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	.. 0·1	W. n;.	2 tl
Vaghali; 3·0	Vaghali; 3·0; Wed.	Patonda; 1·0	W; w	Sl (pr), pyt; tl; ch.
Bodwad; 3·0	Bodwad; 3·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2tl; ch.
Bodwad; 5·0	Bodwad; 2·0; Wed.	.. 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ganapati Fr (Bdg. Sud. 4); 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Bodwad; 6·0	Edlabad; 5·0; Sun.	Nimkhedi 3·0	W.	
Shirsoli; 2·0	Shirsoli; 2·0; Fri.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhawani Fr (Vsk. Sud. 4); tl.
Varangaon; 7·0	Varangaon; 2·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 2·0	W.; n.	tl.
Amalner; 26·0	Lasur; 4·0; Wed.	.. ..	..	Forest.
Bhoratake; 2·4	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W,w;	2 Sl (2 pr); 2 Cs (mp, c); 4 tl; dg; dh; ch, lib; dp.
Savada; 9·0	Faizpur; 4·0; Wed.	Hambardi; 2·0	W.	3 Sl (3 pr), pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr (Ps; 15); tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Savada; 2·0	Savada; 2·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Maruti Fr (Vsk. Sud. 3); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Savada; 2·0	Savada; 2·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr (Vsk. Sud. 3); tl.
				DESERTED
Jalgaon; 1·0	Jalgaon; 3·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; 2Cs (c., fmg); Laxmi Fr (Vsk. Sud. 3); 5 tl; mq; 3 dg.; gym; ch.

Serial No; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
846 Mehegāñv—Jmn;—मेहगांव ..	SE;	14·0	1·9;	163;	36;	150	Phatepur;	3·0
847 Meheragāñv—Aml;—मेहेरगांव ..	N;	6·0	1·3;	563;	121;	523	Patonda;	6·0
848 Mehū—Prl;—मेहू ..	S;	2·4	1·9;	471;	78;	457	Parola;	2·0
849 Mehūn—Eld;—मेहुण ..	NW;	5·0	1·4;	423;	100;	420	Changadev;	1·0
850 Mehūṇabāre—Csg;—मेहुणबारे ..	N;	8·0	5·7;	3373;	670;	2444	Local;	..
851 Melāṇe Forest—Cpd;—मेलाणे फॉरेस्ट	..	..	1·0;	385;	57;	385	Chopda;	14·0
852 Meḷasaṅgave—Eld;—मेळसांगवे ..	NE;	5·0	2·4;	797;	189;	749	Changadev;	1·0
853 Meṇagāñv—Jmn;—मेणगांव ..	SW;	19·0	2·3;	672;	149;	608	Shendurni;	3·0
854 Mendhode—Eld;—मेंधोडे ..	NE;	7·0	0·6;	147;	35;	147	Edlabad;	7·0
855 Mhaisavāḍī—Ywl;—म्हैसवाडी ..	NE;	7·4	1·5;	557;	105;	534	Bamnod;	1·0
856 Mahālapūr—Prl;—महालपूर .	NW;	5·5	2·7;	836;	160;	641	Bahadarpur;	0·4
857 Mhālasevage—Csg;—म्हालसेवगे ..	W;	11·0	3·4;	1091;	177;	986	Hirapur;	4·0
858 Mhāmadpur—Bsl;—म्हामदपूर ..		..					DESERTED	
859 Mhasaḷe—Aml;—म्हसळे ..	E;	10·0	1·0;	419;	90;	400	Dharangaon;	5·0
860 Mhasās—Pcr;—म्हसास ..	NE;	13·0	5·1;	669;	131;	599	Lohare;	2·0
861 Mhasave—Prl;—म्हसवे ..	E;	2·0	14·2;	1057;	246;	918	Local,	..
862 Mhasāvad—Jlg;—म्हसावद ..	NE;	14·0	2·4;	2790;	602;	1830	Local;	..
863 Mīragavhāṇ—Bsl;—मीरगव्हाण .	S	3·0	1·3;	31;	4;	26;	Kurhe, Pr. N;	3·0
864 Mītāvalī—Cpd;—मीतावली ..	E.	15·0	1·4;	533;	110;	501	Adavad;	5·0
865 Mohāḍī—Prl;—मोहाडी ..	N;	5·4	2·9;	198;	43;	192	Parola;	5·0
866 Mohāḍī—Pcr;—मोहाडी ..	E;	6·0	2·7;	309;	66;	298	Khedgaon;	1·0
867 Mohāḍī—Jlg;—मोहाडी ..	SW;	4·0	2·8;	388;	97;	360	Jalgaon;	3·0
868 Mohāḍī—Jmn;—मोहाडी ..	W;	13·0	5·0;	1000;	214;	941	Neri Bk.;	5·0
869 Mohalāī—Pcr;—मोहलाई ..	SW;	22·0	0·8;	62;	11;	50	Nagaradevale;	6·0
870 Moharad—Cpd;—मोहरद ..	W;	15·0	2·0;	591;	134;	583	Dhanore;	3·0
871 Mohīde—Cpd;—मोहीदे ..	SW;	18·0	1·2;	984;	158;	923	Hated Bk.;	10·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Bhagdare;	12·0	Phatepur;	3·0; Mon.	Phatepur;	3·0	W;. rv	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Amalner;	8·0	Amalgaon;	0·1; Sun.	Amalgaon;	0·2	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Amalner;	14·0	Parola;	2·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (m); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nimbhore,	5·0	Changadev;	1·0; Fri.	Changadev;	1·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mari Fr (Mg Vad, 11); 3 tl; lib.
Jamadha;	3·0	Local;	Fri.	Local;	..	W;. rv.	Sl (m); pyt; 3Cs (mp, 2 fmg); Khanderao Fr. (Mg Sud 15); 5 tl; M; mq, 4 dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp; Bhavani tl.
Erandol Road;	34·0	Chopda;	14·0; Sun.	..	..	..	Forest.
Nimbhore;	6·0	Changadev;	1·0; Fri.	Edlabad;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg.
Shendurni;	3·0	Shendurni;	3·0; Wed.	Shendurni;	3·0	W; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
Nimbhore;	6·0	Edlabad;	7·0; Sun.	Edlabad;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhusawal;	6·0	Bamnod;	1·0; Tue.	Bamnod;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Amalner;	10·0	Bahadarpur;	0·4; Sat.	Local;	..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; ch.
Hirapur,	4·0	Hirapur;	4·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (m); Cs (mp); 5 tl; lib; dp.
		DESERTED					
Takarkhede;	3·0	Dharangaon;	5·0; Thu.	..	..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Mhaseji;	8·0	Lohare;	2·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Bdp Sud 5); 5 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Erandol Road;	12·0	Parola;	2·0; Sun.	Parola;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr), pyt, Cs (mp); Anjanidevi Fr (Ct Sud 8); 6 tl; ch; lib; Shri Jangalidevi temple and a tank.
Local;	.	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	.	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 Cs (c, 2 mis) 6 tl, mq 3 dg; dh; ch; dp, ti.
Bhusawal,	5·0	Bhusawal;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	n	ti.
Jalgaon;	15·0	Dhanore;	2·0; Thu.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); ch
Erandol Road,	9·0	Parola;	5·0, Sun.	Local;	..	W.	tl.
Varkhedi;	3·0	Varkhedi Bk.;	3·0; Thu.	Khajgaon,	1·4	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalgaon;	3·0	Jalgaon;	3·0; Sat.	.	..	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Pahur,	10·0	Neri Bk.;	5·0; Tue.	Neri Bk.;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Khajgaon;	7·0	Nagaradevale;	6·0; Mon.	Akhat;	6·0	W, n.	tl; dg.
Jalgaon;	20·0	Dhanore;	3·0; Thu.	.	3·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Amalner;	15·0	Holnathe;	1·0; Sat.	..	..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct Sud 15); 4 tl. dg.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists.				Post Office ; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
872 Mohogaṇ Bk.—Rvr;—मोहोगण बु. ..	N;	5·0	2·7;	63;	18;	63	Khanapur;	3·0
873 Mohojāī—Bsl; —मोहोजाई ..	..	..	DESERTED					
874 Mohomaṇḍaḷī—Rvr;—मोहोमंडळी ..	E;	27·0	F.S ;	61;	16;	59	Faizpur;	12·0
875 Moharāḷe —Ywl; —मोहोराळे ..	N;	6·0	5·5;	840;	192;	730	Dahigaon;	2·0
876 Moṇḍhaḷade - Eld;—मोंढळदे	S;	7·0	0·8;	278;	60;	272	Edlabad;	7·0
877 Moṅḍhāḷe —Pcr;—मोंधाळे ..	NE;	5·0	2·6;	428;	95;	399	Pachora;	4·0
878 Moṅḍhāḷe - Bsl;—मोंधाळे ..	S;	8·0	3·8,	625;	150;	597	Kurhe, Pr. N;	2·0
879 Moṅḍhāḷe, Pr. Utrāṇ Prl;—मोंधाळे, प्र. उत्राण	SW;	4·0	1·5;	353;	68;	344	Parola;	5·0
880 Moṅḍhāḷe, Pr. Amaḷner—Prl;—मोंधाळे, प्र अमळनेर.	W;	6·2	2·3;	427;	108;	378	Bahadarpur;	4·0
881 Morāḍ - Jmn; मोराड ..	SW;	21·0	2·6;	455;	89;	409	Shendurni;	4·0
882 Moraphaḷ - Prl;—मोरफळ ..	E;	4·0	2·7;	400;	86;	371	Parola;	4·0
883 Moraphaḷī - Prl;—मोरफळी .	E;	4·0	0·7;	67;	12;	67	Parola;	4·0
884 Moragāṅv Bk. —Rvr; मोरगांव बु. ..	W;	8·0	0·9;	272;	58;	256	Raver;	5·0
885 Moragāṅv Kh Rvr; —मोरगांव खु .	W;	4·0	1·6;	1275;	262;	1179	Raver;	2·0
886 Moravhāl—Rvr; - मोरव्हाल ..	N;	14·0	5·8;	100;	28;	100	Rasalpur;	6·0
887 Moruhidā Forest- Cpd;—मोरहिदा फॉरेस्ट.	..	..	0·2;	135;	17;	135	Lasur;	7·0
888 Morāzirā —Eld;—मोराझिरा	E;	18·0	2·5;	236;	61;	235	Kurhe;	7·0
889 Moyagāṅv Bk.—Jmn;—मोयगांव बु. ..	S;	6·0	4·3;	763;	174;	621	Jamner; ..	6·0
890 Moyakheḍe —Jmn;—मोयखेडे ..	E;	12·0	2·3;	1021;	293;	992	Shelgaon;	6·0
891 Muḍī, Pr. Amaḷner—Aml;—मुडी, प्र. अंमळनेर.	N;	6·0	2·6;	293;	47;	289	Amalner;	6·0
892 Muḍī, Pr. Dāṅgarī—Aml;—मुडी, प्र. डांगरी	W;	14·0	1·0;	1963;	402;	1777	Local;	..
893 Mukhapāṭ—Edl;—मुखपाट .	SE;	6·0	4·3;	64;	15;	44	Mhasawad;	5·0
894 Muktaḷ —Bsl;—मुक्तळ ..	SE;	16·0	2·6;	758;	186;	736	Bodwad;	6·0
895 Muḷyāuthar Forest—Cpd;—मुळ्या-उतार फॉरेस्ट.	..	..	0·2;	117;	15;	117	Chopda;	15·0
896 Muṇḍakheḍ—Jmn;—मुंडखेड ..	N;	6·0	2·1;	317;	75;	305	Jamner;	6·0
897 Muṅdāṇe, Pr. Amaḷner—Prl;—मुंदाणे, प्र. अंमळनेर.	S;	6·0	1·9;	627;	118;	572	Parola;	6·0
898 Muṅdāṇe, Pr. Utrāṇ—Prl;—मुंदाणे, प्र. उत्राण.	S;	7·0	1·5;	619;	120;	541	Parola;	7·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Khanapur;	2·0	Raver;	6·0; Fri.	Raver;	5·0	W.	2 tl; dg.
		DESERTED					
Savada;	16·0	Faizapur;	12·0; Wed.	..	..	rv.; n.	Sl (pr);
Bhusawal;	14·0	Yawal;	3·0; Fri.	Dahigaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Piroba Ur (Mrg Sud 11); tl.
Nimbhore;	7·0	Edlabad;	7·0; Sun.	Edlabad;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; 2 dg.
Pachora;	4·0	Pachora;	4·0; Sat.	Pachora;	4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; lib.
Bhusawal;	6·0	Bhusawal;	6·0, Sun.	Kurhe;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Fr (Ct. Sud. 5); 3 tl.
Amalner;	19·0	Parola;	5·0; Sun.	Parola;	4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.; ch.
Amalner;	12·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.; n.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Pimpalgaon;	1·0	Shendurni;	4·0; Wed.	Shendurni;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Phg. Sud. 7); 4 tl; ch.
Amalner;	18·0	Parola;	4·0; Sun.	Parola;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Amalner;	18·0	Parola;	4·0; Sun.	Parola;	3·0	w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Waghoda;	2·0	Raver;	5·0; Fri.	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Raver;	2·0	Raver;	2·0; Fri.	..	4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr): Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lb.
Raver;	10 0	Raver;	10·0; Fri	..	..	w	tl.
Erandol Road;	41·0	Lasur;	7·0; Wed	..	..	..	Forest.
Malkapur;	16·0	Kurhe,	7·0; Wed.	Kurhe;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Motimata Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 3 tl; ch.
Local;	..	Jamner;	6·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Bodwad;	10·0	Jamathi;	5·0; Sat.	Waghti;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; 3 dg.
Amalner,	6·0	Amalgaon;	2 0; Sun.	Marwad;	2 0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9; tl; ch.
Betavad;	3·0	Betavad;	6·0; Fri.	Betavad;	2·0	W.; rv.	3 Cs (c, 2 mis), Bhawani Fr (Ct. Sud. 15); 6 tl; ch; lib.
Mhasawad;	5·0	Mhasawad;	5·0; Thu.	Mhasawad;	6·0	W.; t	Fr (Kt Sud 15); (13p. Bd Sud. 4); 8 tl; 4 dh.
Bodwad;	6·0	Bodwad;	8·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road;	35·0	Chopda;	15·0 Sun.	..	..	W.	
Jamner;	6·0	Jamner;	6·0; Thu.	Gorakhede Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Amalner;	18·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Kajgaon;	15·0	Parola;	7·0: Sun.	Parola;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr.); Cs; 2 tl; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
899 Mungase - Aml; मुगसे ..	NE;	16·0	1·7;	339;	73;	300	Patonda;	4·0
900 Munjalavādī - Rvr, मुजल्वाडी ..	W;	2·0	2·0;	567;	104;	529	Raver;	2·0
901 Murārakhede Jlg; - मुरारखेडे ..	..	..	0·8;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
902 Mhasaī Kh. - Edl, - म्हसई खु ..	N;	8·0	0·7;	378;	91;	368	Paldhi;	5·0
903 Musaī Bk. Edl; - मुसई बु. ..	..	..	1·2	..	..	..	DESERTED	
904 Nācaṇakhede Jmn; - नाचणखेडे ..	W;	14·0	2·0;	1347;	324;	776	Local;	..
905 Nācaṇakhede Digar - Per; - नाचणखेडे दिगर.	SW;	8·0	2·2;	858;	175;	843	Lohatar;	2·0
906 Nāḍagānv - Bsl; - नाडगांव ..	SE;	19·0	1·4;	1460;	315;	1154	Local;	..
907 Nāgaḍ - Ddg; - नागड ..	..	..	1·4;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
908 Nāgadulī - Edl; - नागदुली ..	E;	9·0	9·7;	410;	99;	..	Mhasawad;	1·0
909 Nāgalavāḍī - Cpd; - नागलवाडी ..	N,	5·0	5·1;	1147;	283;	1038	Chopda;	15·0
910 Nāgaṇ Bk - Jmn, - नागण बु. ..	E;	6·0	1·4;	43;	10;	41	Shahapur;	2·0
911 Nāgaṇ Kh Jmn; नागण खु. ..	E;	8·0	2·4;	416;	99;	381	Shelgaon;	4·0
912 Nagānv Kh. - Aml; - नगांव खु .	SE;	7·6	2·2;	306;	65,	290	Pilode;	3·0
913 Nagānv - Prl; नगांव .	E;	4·0	4·3;	300;	76;	296	Kasode;	6·0
914 Nagaradevale Seem Per; - नगरदेवळे सीम.	SW;	18·0	1·0;	93;	23;	93	Nagaradevale Bk.;	3·0
915 Nāgazirī Jlg, - नागझिरी ..	SW;	7 0	2·7;	69;	19;	62	Shirsoli,	4·0
916 Nālakhede Aml, - नालखेडे ..	N,	16·0					DESERTED	
917 Nāndagānv - Aml, - नांदगांव ..	N;	2·0	1·0;	666;	136;	564	Amalner;	2·0
918 Nāndagānv - Bsl; नांदगांव ..	SE·	19·0	0·7;	839;	184;	479	Local;	..
919 Nāndagānv - Jlg, - नांदगांव ..	NW;	14 0	2·5;	582;	118;	557	Nandre Bk.;	4·0
920 Nāndagānv Bk. - Edl, नांदगांव बु. ..	W;	2·0	2·1,	192;	43;	186	Erandol;	2·0
921 Nāndakhurde Bk - Edl, - नांदखुर्दे बु	S,	5·0	2·3;	168;	44;	162	Kasode;	2·0
922 Nāndakhurde Kh. - Edl; नांदखुर्दे खु.	S;	5·0	0·9;	477;	92;	457	Kasode;	0·2
923 Nāndarī - Aml; - नांदरी .	NE;	10·1	0·4;	439;	96;	431	Patonda;	0·3
924 Nāndavel - Edl; - नांदवेल ..	E;	8·0	1·8;	330;	83;	267	Kurhe;	10·0
925 Nānded - Aml, - नांदेड ..	NE;	18·0	8·9;	4606;	946;	3798	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Takarkhede; 8·0	Patonda; 4·0; Mon.	Savkhede; 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); tl.
Raver; 5·0	Raver; 2·0; Fri.	Raver; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); tl; ch.
	DESERTED			
Chaulkhede; 2·0	Paldhi; 5·0; Fri.	Local, ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
	DESERTED			
Pahur; 6·0	Lohare; 5·0; Sat.	Paldhi; 4·0	w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); 10 tl; mq; dg; dh.
Galan; 2·0	Nagaradevale; 5·0; Mon.	Local· 3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Pir Ur (Bdp. Sud 1); 4 tl; gym; ch; lib.
Local; ..	Bodwad; 2·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bahiroba Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); tl; dg; dh, ch, cch.
	DESERTED			
Mhasawad; 1·0	Mhasawad; 1·0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv	Sl (pr); Fr. (Ps. Vad. 8); tl; dg; ch.
Erandol Road; 25·0	Chonda; 6·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl, dh; ch.
Jamner; 4·0	Talegaon; 3·0; Sat.	Wadi Killa; 2·0	rv.	tl.
Jamner; 5·0	Jamner; 5·0; Thu.	Wadi Killa; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Takarkhede; 8·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	.. 0·6	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr. (Srn); 3 tl.
Dharangaon; 10·0	Parola; 8·0; Sun.	Sarve Bk.; 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), 2 tl; ch.
Nagaradevale B.; 3·0	Nagaradevale Bk., 3·0 Mon.	Nagaradevale Bk. 4·4	W, rv.	tl.
Shirsoli; 2·0	Jalgaon; 5·0; Sat.	.. 8·0	rv	3 tl; dg.
..	.. .. ..	Patonda; 3·0	rv.	tl.
Amalner, 2·0	Amalner; 2·0; Mon.	Amalner; 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Nadgaon; 1·0	Bodwad; 2·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch
Paldhi; 7·0	Nandre Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	.. .	rv.	Sl (pr); tl, lib.
Erandol Road; 9·0	Erandol, 2·0; Sun.	Erandol; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr), Fr (Mg. Sud. 14); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 16·0	Kasode; 2·0; Tue.	Varkhedi; 2·0	W; rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Erandol Road; 16·0	Kasode; 2·0; Tue.	Vankhedi; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 2 tl; ch.
Takarkhede; 5·0	Patonda; 0·3; Mon.	.. 0·2	W.	2 tl.
Malkapur; 11·0	Edlabad; 9·0; Sun.	Local; 0·2	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; lib.
Erandol Road; 11·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 3·0	rv.; w.	3 Sl (2 pr; h) pyt; 2 Cs (mp; mis); Makar Sankrant Fr (14th Jan.); 4 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
926 Nāndre Havelī—Jmn;—नांद्रे हवेली ..	E; 14·0	6·8; 961; 273; 953	Shelgaon; 10·0
927 Nāndre—Csg;—नांद्रे ..	W; 18·0	2·6; 291; 54; 291	Saygaon; 2·0
928 Nāndre—Pcr;—नांद्रे ..	NE; 8·0	4·4; 1719; 375; 1126	Local; ..
929 Nāndre Bk.—Jlg;—नांद्रे बु. ..	NW; 21·0	3·7; 1471; 254; 1252	Local; ..
930 Nāndre Kh.—Jlg;—नांद्रे खु. ..	N; 7·0	1·3; 314; 65; 309	Jalgaon; 8·0
931 Nāndre, Pr. Lohāre—Jmn;—नांद्रे, प्र. लोहारे.	W; 14·0	1·4; 760; 166; 760	Lohare; 3·0
932 Nāndurakheḍe Bk.—Rvr;—नांदुरखेडे बु.	S; 3·0	1·8; 188; 48; 138	Raver; 4·0
933 Nāgāṅv Bk.—Aml;—नागांव बु. ..	SE; 7·0	1·5; 1324; 239; 1114	Pilode; 4·0
934 Naravāḍe Bk.—Cpd;—नरवाडे बु. ..	NE; 4·0	0·8; 281; 58; 279	Chopda; 3·0
935 Naravel—Eld;—नरवेल .	NE; 16·0	1·7; 525; 101; 473	Anturli; 1·0
936 Nārṇe—Aml;—नार्णे ..	NE; 21·0	1·4; 299; 57; 299	Nanded; 2·0
937 Nārod Digar—Cpd;—नारोद दिगर ..	E; 4·0	0·9; 127; 22; 127	Vardi; 3·0
938 Nāvare—Bdg;—नावरे ..	S; 10·0	0·5; 120; 22; 120	Chalisgaon; 2·0
939 Nāvare—Ywl;—नावरे ..	W; 3·0	0·5; 135; 34; 135	Yawal; 4·0
940 Naśirābād—Jlg;—नशिराबाद ..	.. ..	18·1; 14705; 3101; 6178	Local; ..
941 Nayadābhāḍī—Jmn;—नयदाभाडी ..	E; 9·0	0·9; 389; 86; 381	Shelwad; 3·0
942 Nāyagāṅv—Ywl;—नायगांव ..	NW; 8·0	3·4; 2064; 435; 1916	Kingaon; 1·4
943 Nāyagāṅv—Eld;—नायगाव ..	N; 7·0	1·8; 547; 147; 525	Edlabad; 8·0
944 Nehate—Rvr;—नेहते ..	SE; 8·0	1·8; 415; 87; 396	Anturli; 2·0
945 Nerpāṭ—Prl;—नेरपाट ..	.. ..	0·8; 66; 12; 61	Amalner; 6·0
946 Nerī—Pcr;—नेरी ..	SW; 18·0	1·5; 1051; 182; 965	Nagaradevale Bk.; 4·0
947 Nerī Bk.—Jmn;—नेरी बु. ..	N; 8·0	5·3; 2491; 590; 1704	Local; ..
948 Nerī Digar—Jmn;—नेरी दिगर ..	N; 8·4	2·3; 2274; 523; 1788	Local; ..
949 Nhāve—Csg;—न्हावे ..	NE; 6·0	3·1; 495; 99; 433	Chalisgaon; 7·0
950 Nhāvī—Ywl;—न्हावी ..	NE; 11·0	8·2; 6896; 1384; 5438	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jamner;	12·0	Jamner;	12·0; Sat.	Phatepur;	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Chalisgaon,	14·0	Saygaon;	2·0; Fri.	Pilkhod;	3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Maheji;	1·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W.	4 Sl (3 pr; h); pyt; 2 Cs (c); Mariai (Any Tue. in Ashad); 4 tl; m; ch; lib; dp.
Paldhi;	7·0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c. fmg); Bhairav Fr (Ct Sud 5); 3 tl; lib.
Jalgaon;	8·0	Jalgaon;	8·0; Sat.	Mamurabad;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Shendurni;	8·0	Neri Bk.;	9·0; Tue.	Paldhi;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dh; ch.
Raver;	2·0	Raver;	2·0; Fri.	..	3·0	W.; w.; rv.	tl; ch.
Takarkhede;	3·0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	..	4·0	rv.; w	Sl (pr); pyt; Shri Ram Fr (Ct Sud 9); 3 tl.
Erandol Road;	23·0	Chopda;	3·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W.; w.	tl.
Raver;	6·0	Anturli;	1·0; Tue.	Dhamani;	3·0	W., rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Erandol Road;	20·0	Nanded;	2·0; Tue.	..	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Erandol Road;	23·0	Vardi;	3·0; Mon.	..	0·6	rv.	2 tl.
Kajgaon;	5·0	Kolgaon;	3·0; Wed.	Gondgaon;	3·0	rv.; w.;	tl.
Bhusawal;	15·0	Sakali;	2·0; Sun.	Sakali;	1·0	w.	tl.
Bhadli,	1·0	Local;	.. Fri.	..	..	W.; rv.	Pyt.
Jamner;	8·0	Maldabhadi;	1·0; Do.	Maldabhadi;	1·4	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jalgaon;	14·0	Kingaon;	1·4; Tue.	Kingaon Bk.;	2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15); 5 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Raver;	5·0	Anturli;	4·0; Do.	Bhoi;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Raver;	7·0	Raver;	7·0; Fri.	..	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Amalner;	6·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Sadavan;	0·4	..	Cs (mp).
Kajgaon;	4·0	Nagaradevale Bk.;	4·0; Mon.	Local	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq.
Pahur;	10·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	rv.; w.	2 Sl (pr; m); pyt; 3 tl; m; 2 dg; ch; dp.
Jamner;	9·0	Neri Bk.;	1·0; Do.	Neri;	0·4	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mis); 3 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; dh.
Vaghali;	2·0	Chalisgaon;	2·0; Sat.	Hingone Kh.;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Savada;	7·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	3·0	W.	4 Sl (3 pr, h); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mp); Mahadeo Fr (Phg. Sud 15); 9 tl; mq; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
951 Nhāvī, Pr. Aḍāvad—Ywl;—न्हावी, प्र. अडावद	SW;	13·0	8·2;	720;	155;	646	Local;	..
952 Nimadavā—Ywl;—निमदवा	..	..	3·4;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
953 Nimagāṅv—Ywl;—निमगांव	S;	4·0	1·1;	647;	132;	695	Yawal;	4·0
954 Nimagāṅv Bk.—Jlg;—निमगांव बु.	SE;	9·0	2·7;	207;	51;	199	Shirsoli;	4·0
955 Nimagavhāṇ—Cpd;—निमगव्हाण	S;	8·0	2·1;	1038;	208;	903	Chopda;	9·0
956 Nimakheḍe—Bsl;—निमखेडे	SE;	26·0	8·7;	598;	138;	548	Bodwad;	7·0
957 Nimakheḍe—Edl;—निमखेडे	NE;	13·0	2·2;	267;	51;	265;	Paldhi;	6·0
958 Nimakheḍe Pimprī—Jmn;—निमखेडे पिंप्री.	W;	10·0	1·2;	254;	51;	241	Phatepur;	4·0
959 Nimakheḍī—Csg;—निमखेडी	SW;	7·0	0·7;	26;	5;	26	Hirapur;	3·0
960 Nimakheḍī Bk.—Eld;—निमखेडी बु.	E;	14·0	1·8;	921;	230;	827	Kurhe;	8·0
961 Nimakheḍe Kh.—Jlg;—निमखेडे खु.	W;	4·0	1·3;	220;	41;	121	Jalgaon;	3·0
962 Nimakheḍe Kh.—Eld;—निमखेडे खु.	S;	5·0	1·6;	809;	197;	804	Edlabad;	3·0
963 Nimazarī—Aml,—निमझरी	NE;	11·0	3·0;	640;	151;	629	Patonda;	4·0
964 Nimbagavhāṇ—Aml;—निंबगव्हाण	..	..	DESERTED					
965 Nimbhore—Aml;—निंभोरे	N;	10·0	2·8;	1175;	241;	961	Patonda;	7·0
966 Nimbhore—Bdg;—निंभोरे	S;	3·0	4·9;	807;	184;	716	Wadgaon Kh.;	2·0
967 Nimbhore—Edl;—निंभोरे	NE;	18·0	2·3;	799;	37;	787	Paldhi;	8·0
968 Nimbhore Bk.—Bsl;—निंभोरे बु.	E;	4·0	1·5;	145;	27;	41	Bhusawal,	4·0
969 Nimbhore Bk.—Rvr;—निंभोरे बु.	W;	8·0	5·0;	4068;	871;	3216	Local;	..
970 Nimbhore Kh.—Bsl;—निंभोरे खु.	E;	14·0	0·5;	235;	51;	196	Varangaon;	5·0
971 Nimbhore Seem—Rvr;—निंभोरे सीम.	N;	6·0	1·1;	486;	104;	462	Raver;	6·0
972 Nimbhorī Kh.—Pcr;—निंभोरी खु.	NE;	6·0	0·5;	323;	61;	289	Varkhedi Bk.;	2·0
973 Nimbhorī Bk., Pr. Pācorā—Pcr;—निंभोरी बु., प्र. पाचोरा.	NE;	5·0	1·0;	214;	61;	199	Varkhedi Bk.;	2·0
974 Nimb, Pr. Dāṅgrī—Aml;—निंब, प्र. डांगरी.	N;	12·0	5·2;	1112;	230;	997	Betavad;	6·0
975 Nimbol—Rvr;—निंबोल	S;	5·0	2·5;	1333;	309;	1205	Ainpur;	1·0
976 Nimdyā—Rvr;—निमड्या	..	..	..	107;	22;	107	Raver;	17·0
977 Nipāṇe—Edl;—निपाणे	SW;	7·0	2·1;	1185;	242;	1152	Kasoda;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Savada;	7·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	rv.; w.	pyt; 4 tl; dh.
		DESERTED					
Bhusawal;	7·0	Yawal;	4·0; Fri.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mariai Fr (Tue. Sm.); tl; ch.
Bhadli;	6·0	Nashirabad;	4·0; Do.	Nashirabad;	3·0	rv;. w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c) gr., tl; dg; dh.
Erandol Road;	23·0	Chopda;	9·0; Sun.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); 6tl; m; dg; 2 dg; ch.
Kamkhed;	2·0	Bodwad;	7·0; Wed.	..	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Chaulkhede;	4·0	Paldhi;	6·0; Fri.	Musai;	3·0	rv.; w.	2 tl.
Bhagdare;	8·0	Phatepur;	4·0; Mon.	Phatepur;	4·0	W.; rv.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Hirapur;	3·0	Hirapur;	3·0; Thu.	Pimparkhede;	4·0	rv.	
Malkapur;	10·0	Kurhe;	8·0; Wed.	..	3·0	rv.; W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym; ch; dp.
Jalgaon;	3·0	Jalgaon;	3·0; Sat.	..	0·2	W; rv.	tl; dh.
Bodwad;	8·0	Edlabad;	5·0; Sun.	..	0·4	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mari Fr (Ct. Sud. 14); tl; ch.
Takarkhede;	4·0	Dharangaon;	5·0; Thu.	..	..	W;w;n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
		DESERTED					
Bhoratake;	7·0	Amalgaon;	1·0; Sun.	Amalgaon;	2·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Mariai Fr (Mrg. Sud. 5); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Nagaradevale;	2·0	Bhadgaon;	4·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon;	4·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Paldhi;	8·0	Nandre;	4·0; Fri.	Chandsar;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr. (Ct. Vad 5); 3 tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	4·0	Bhusawal;	4·0; Sun.	Fekari;	0·5	W.	tl.
Nimbhore;	1·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Vadgaon;	1·4	W.	Sl (m); pyt; Renuka Fr (Ct. Sud. 14); 5 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Varangaon;	5·0	Varangaon;	5·0; Tue.	Varangaon;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Raver;	5·0	Raver;	6·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Varkhedi;	2·0	Varkhedi;	2·0; Thu.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Varkhedi;	2·0	Varkhedi;	2·0; Do.	Varkhedi;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); cs (c); Fr. (Ash. Sud. 7); 3 tl.
Padase;	6·0	Betavad;	6·0; Fri.	..	..	w; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Kapishwar Fr. (Mg. Vad. 14); tl; ch.
Raver;	4·0	Aimpur;	1·0; Sat.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Raver;	18·0	Raver;	17·0; Fri.	..	..	..	Forest Settlement.
Pachora;	5·0	Kasode;	4·0; Tue.	Bhatkhede;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; gym; ch; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
978 Nipāṇe—Pcr;—निपाणे	SW; 16·0	3·0; 521; 109; 462	Nagaradevale; 3·0
979 Nirokhī—Aml;—निरोखी	.. ..		DESERTED
980 Niuḷ—Rvr;—निंवळ	E; 7·0	1·6; 639; 151; 562	Khanapur; 2·0
981 Niśāṇe—Edl;—निशाणे	SE; 13·0	2·2; 451; 95; 412	Salve; 1·0
982 Niśāṇe Kh.—Edl;—निशाणे खु.	SE; 13·0	0·8; 115; 25; 71	Salve; 1·0
983 Nisarḍī—Aml;—निसर्डी	W; 5·0	1·9; 176; 41; 174	Amalner; 6·0
984 Odhre—Csg;—ओढरे	SW; 10·6	4·7; 521; 129; 519	Hirapur; 5·0
985 Ozar—Csg;—ओझर	E; 2·0	2·0; 1066; 216; 711	Chalisgaon; 2·0
986 Ozar Bk.—Jmn;—ओझर बु.	SE; 3·0	1·2; 321; 64; 302	Jamner; 3·0
987 Ozar Kh.—Jmn;—ओझर खु.	SE; 3·0	1·8; 291; 68; 285	Jamner; 3·0
988 Ozar—Pcr;—ओझर	SW; 5·0	1·8; 267; 54; 247	Girad; 1·0
989 Pācore—Pcr;—पाचोरे	Local; ..	5·1; 15044; 3184; 3213	Local; ..
990 Paḍalase—Aml;—पडळसे	N; 11·0	2·8; 690; 127; 571	Kalumsare; 2·0
991 Pāḍalase—Ywl;—पाडळसे	SE; 12·0	5·0; 3190; 696; 2644	Local; ..
992 Paḍaḷe Bk.—Rvr;—पडळे बु.	E; 7·0	1·2; 338; 73; 330	Khanapur; 2·0
993 Paḍaḷe Kh.—Rvr;—पडळे खु.	E; 7·0	3·1; 338; 80; 305	Khanapur; 2·0
994 Pāḍase—Aml;—पाडसे	NW; 10·0	2·8; 690; 127; 578	Kalumsare; 2·0
995 Pāhuṇ—Pcr;—पाहुण	NE; 9·0	4·0; 792; 159; 691	Khedgaon; 2·0
996 Pāl—Rvr;—पाल	NW; 14·0	9·6; 483; 105; 477	Raver; 14·0
997 Pāḷadhī—Jmn;—पाळधी	W; 9·0	14·4; 3724; 863; 2919	Local; ..
998 Pāḷadhī Bk.—Edl;—पाळधी बु.	NE; 13·0	4·4; 3559; 747; 2519	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nagaradevale; 6·0	Nagaradevale Bk.; 3·0; Mon. DESERTED	Nagaradevale; 5·0	W.; w.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).; 2 tl.
Waghoda; 2·0	Khanapur; 2·0; Mon.	.. 6·0	w.	2 Sl (pr; h); Cs (c); Maruti Fr (Ps. Vad. 30); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 5·0	Dharangaon; 5·0; Thu	Salve; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Mg. Sud. 13); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 5·0	Dharangaon; 5·0; Thu.	Salve; 1·4	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hirapur; 5·0	Hirapur; 5·0; Thu.	Talegaon; 4·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).; Bhavani Fr (Ct. Vad. 5); 3 tl.
Chalisgaon; 2·0	Chalisgaon; 2·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.; w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr (Mg. Vad. 13); 5 tl.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0; Thu.	Jamner; 3·0	w.; W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0; Thu.	Jamner; 3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.	Pachora; 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Local; ..	Local .. Sat.	Local; ..	Pl; W.; w.	9 Sl(8 pr; h); 7 Cs(3 c; 4 mis); Fr (Kt. Sud. 14) (Ur Phg. Vad. 5); 19 tl; 2 mq; 4 dg; 3 gym; ch; lib; 8 dp; cch.
Bhoratake; 5·0	Marwa ; 6·0; Sat.	Local; ..	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Duskhede; 3·0	Bamnod; 2·0; Tue.	Local; ..	rv.; W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; 4 Cs; Vithal Fr (Mg. 15); 4 tl; 5 m; mq; ch; 4 lib; dp.
Khanapur; 2·0	Raver; 6·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	W.; w.	Pyt; Cs (c); tl.
Khanapur; 2·0	Raver; 6·0; Fri.	Raver; 7·0	W.; w.	2 Sl (m; h); pyt; Cs (c); tl.
Padase; 2·0	Betavad; 4·0; Fri.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Makar Sankrant Fr (14th January); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Varkhedi; 4·0	Varkhedi; 4·0; Thu.	Nandra; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Devi Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 2 tl; mq; lib.
Raver; 14·0	Raver; 14·0; Fri.	Raver; 14·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Peer Ur (Mg. Vad. 2 and 3); 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Pahur; 3·0	Pahur; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.; t.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 12 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; 8d g; dh; ch; 3 lib; 2 dp.
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Paldhi Kh.; 0·1	W.; w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; l); 4 tl; 3 mq; dg; gym; ch; dp.

Serial No; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
999 Pāḷadhī Kh.—Edl;—पाळधी खु. ..	NE; 13·0	4·0; 1496; 313; 1013	Local; ..
1000 Paḷasadaḍ—Aml;—पळसदड ..	E; 4·0	1·9; 558; 95; 546	Amalner; 4·0
1001 Paḷasadaḍ—Edl;—पळसदड ..	S; 2·0	2·4; 29; 6; 29	Erandol; 1·4
1002 Paḷasakheḍe—Bdg;—पळसखेडे ..	W; 4·0	2·9; 479; 206; 423	Bhadgaon; 5·0
1003 Paḷasakheḍe Bk.—Bsl;—पळसखेडे बु. ..	SE; 24·0	2·0; 296; 81; 294	Shetwad; 2·0
1004 Paḷasakheḍe Bk.—Jmn;—पळसखेडे बु. ..	W; 2·0	1·1; 1111; 278; 982	Jamner; 2·0
1005 Paḷasakheḍe Bk.—Prl;—पळसखेडे बु. ..	NE; 10·0	2·6; 404; 94; 396	Erandol; 6·0
1006 Paḷasakheḍe Kākar—Jmn;—पळसखेडे काकर.	SE; 23·0	2·8; 340; 69; 340	Phatepur; 7·0
1007 Paḷasakheḍe Kh.—Bsl;—पळसखेडे खु. ..	SE; 20·0	0·5; 41; 12; 37	Nadgaon; 2·0
1008 Paḷasakheḍe Kh.—Prl;—पळसखेडे खु. ..	NE; 10·0	1·1; 162; 50; 78	Erandol; 5·0
1009 Paḷasakheḍe, Pr. N.—Jmn;—पळसखेडे प्र. न.	W; 11·0	7·2; 2250; 513; 1856	Local; ...
1010 Paḷasakheḍe Seem—Prl;—पळसखेडे सीम.	E; 4·0	1·2; 515; 93; 489	Mhasave; 2·0
1011 Paḷāsare—Csg;—पळासरे ..	NW; 14·0	1·8; 316; 74; 314	Mehunbare; 4·0
1012 Paḷasod—Jlg;—पळसोद ..	NW; 25·0	2·4; 272; 55; 263	Kanalde; 18·0
1013 Pāñcadevaḷī—Bsl;—पांचदेवळी ..	SE; 15·0	2·2; 211; 47; 211	Varangaon; 6·0
1014 Pañcak—Cpd;—पंचक ..	E; 12·0	2·5; 735; 156; 675	Adavad; 3·0
1015 Pañcāṇe—Eld.—पंचाणे ..	E; 6·0	0·9; 313; 66; 310	Edlabad; 7·0
1016 Pāṇḍharad—Bdg;—पांढरद ..	S; 2·4	0·9; 485; 92; 465	Bhadgaon; 5·0
1017 Paradhāḍe—Pcr;—परधाडे ..	N; 5·0	1·7; 640; 123; 454	Utran, Pr. Erandol; 3·0
1018 Pāragāṅv—Cpd;—पारगांव ..	W; 15·0	1·3; 546; 115; 495	Dhanore; 1·0
1019 Pārambī—Eld;—पारंबी ..	E; 22·0	1·6; 839; 205; 808	Kurhe; 3·0
1020 Parasāḍe Bk.—Ywl;—परसाडे बु. ..	N; 4·4	1·2; 453; 89; 4143	Yawal; 3·0
1021 Pāroḷe M.—Prl;—पारोळे (म) ..	S; 8·0	4·8; 15605; 3202; 824	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Local;	..	Local;	.. Fri	Local;	..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt.; Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Ct. Sud. 14); 3 tl; mq.; 2 dg; ch; dp.
Amalner;	4·0	Amalner;	4·0; Mon.	Amalner;	4·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Every Fri. in Sm.); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road;	8·4	Erandol;	1·4; Sun.	Erandol;	1·0	W.	2 tl.
Pachora;	12·0	Bhadgaon;	5·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon;	3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; lib.
Bodwad;	6·0	Bodwad;	4·0; Wed.	..	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr; tl; ch.
Jamner;	2·0	Jamner;	2·0; Thu.	Jamner;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; 3 tl; ch; lib.
Erandol Road;	6·0	Dharangaon;	6·0; Thu.	Sorwe Bk.;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch; Cs (c).
Jamner;	22·0	Phatepur;	7·0; Mon.	Deolgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nadgaon;	2·0	Bodwad;	4·0; Wed.	..	4·0	W.	tl.
Erandol Road;	6·0	Dharangaon;	6·0; Thu.	Sorwe Bk.;	2·0	w.	Cs (c); Fr (Every Tue. in Sm.); tl.
Pahur;	22·0	Neri Bk.;	3·0; Thu.	Neri Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; lib; dp.
Amalner;	20·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Parola;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Jamadha;	6·0	Mehunbare;	4·0; Fri.	Khadkee Seem;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Chavalkhede;	11·0	Jalgaon;	28·0; Sat.	Kanalde;	14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr (Ps. Vad. 30); 3 tl; ch.
Varangaon;	6·0	Varangaon;	6·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr) gr; Cs (c); gr; tl.
Jalgaon;	15·0	Adavad;	3·0; Mon.	..	0·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr); cs; Pir Ur (Mrg. Vad. 11); 7 tb.
Nimbhore;	6·0	Changadev;	1·0; Fri.	Changadev;	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Nagaradevale;	3·0	Bhadgaon;	5·0; Fri.	Nagaradevale;	3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Local;	..	Pachora;	5·0; Sat.	Pachora;	5·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Jalgaon;	20·0	Dhanore;	1·0; Thu.	..	1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Vithal Fr (Ct.); tl; m.
Malkapur;	12·0	Kurhe;	2·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 6 tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Bhusawal;	14·0	Yawal;	3·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.; w.	Peer Ur Fr (Mg; Sud. 14); tl; dg.
Amalner;	11·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	..	..	Sl (pr); 6 Cs (c; 5 sp); 15 tl; 2 mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 4 dp; och.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
1022 Pārse—Rvr;—पार्से ..	..	..	0·7	DESERTED	
1023 Pārthal—Eld;—पारथळ ..	..	..	1·5	DESERTED	
1024 Pāsarḍī—Bdg;—पासर्डी ..	S;	10·0	2·1; 317; 68; 276	Kajgaon;	2·0
1025 Pastāṇe Bk.—Edl;—पस्ताणे बु. ..	NW;	..	1·6; 634; 107; 619	Dharangaon;	4·0
1026 Pastāṇe Kh.—Edl;—पस्ताणे खु. ..	NW;	10·0	1·3; 523; 89; 518	Dharangaon;	4·0
1027 Pāṭukhaḍakī—Csg;—पाटखडकी ..	S;	2·4	1·0; 170; 35; 136	Chalisgaon;	2·0
1028 Pāṭukheḍe—Jmn;—पाटखेडे ..	E;	9·0	2·8; 247; 54; 245	Shelwad;	2·0
1029 Pāṭaṇe—Csg;—पाटणे ..	S;	9·0	15·2; 864; 210; 786	Mehunbare;	4·0
1030 Pātarakheḍe—Prl;—पातरखेडे ..	S;	10·4	1·2; 461; 105; 427	Tamaswadi;	2·0
1031 Patharāḍ—Bdg;—पथराड ..	W;	9·4	5·1, 450; 89; 424	Bahal;	6·0
1032 Patharāḍ Bk.—Edl;—पथराड बु. ..	NE;	11·0	2·0; 634; 724; 583	Paldhi;	3·0
1033 Patharāḍ Kh.—Edl;—पथराड खु. ..	NE;	11·0	1·1; 206; 51; 195	Paldhi;	3·0
1034 Pātharaje—Csg;—पाथरजे ..	SE;	10·0	2·5; 129; 38; 129	Chalisgaon;	6·0
1035 Patharāḷe—Ywl;—पथराळे ..	SW;	10·0	1·4; 145; 34; 140	Sakali;	4·0
1036 Pātharī—Jlg;—पाथरी ..	S;	14·0	3·1; 1208; 261; 1028	Mhasawad;	3·0
1037 Pātoṇḍe—Aml;—पातोंडे ..	NE;	10·2	3·8; 3932; 729; 3333	Local;	..
1038 Pātoṇḍe—Csg;—पातोंडे ..	NE;	5·0	6·8; 4655; 913; 3449	Local;	..
1039 Pātoṇḍi—Rvr;—पातोंडी ..	SE;	4·0	2·0; 730; 152; 667	Raver;	4·0
1040 Peṇḍagāṅv Digar—Bdg;—पेंडगांव दिगर	W;	8·2	4·3; 258; 48; 202	Bahal;	9·0
1041 Phaijapūr—Ywl;—फैजपूर ..	E;	11·0	4·1; 12210; 2346; 4262	Local;	..
1042 Phāpore Bk.—Aml;—फापोरे बु. ..	N;	3·0	3·3; 941; 160; 531	Shirud;	2·0
1043 Phāpore Kh.—Aml;—फापोरे खु. ..	N;	1·4	0·6; 51; 9; 51	Amalner;	4·0
1044 Pharakāṇḍe—Edl;—फरकांडे ..	SW;	10·0	1·9; 1244; 262; 1199	Kasode;	2·0
1045 Pharakāṇḍe—Bsl;—फरकांडे ..	..	..		DESERTED	

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Kajgaon; 2·0	Kajgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 2·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon, 4·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Dharangaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Chalisgaon; 2·0	Chalisgaon; 2·0; Sat.	Khadki Bk.; 1·4	rv.	2 tl.
Nadgaon; 5·0	Maldabhadi; 2·0; Fri.	Waghari; 0·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg.
Jamadha; 6·0	Mehunbare; 4·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).; Patanedevi Fr (Ct. Sud. 15); 5 tl; ch.
Shirud; 12·0	Tamaswadi; 2·0, Fri.	Bole; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Kajgaon; 9·0	Kolgaon; 2·0; Wed.	Kolgaon; 2·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym; ch.
Paldhi; 3·0	Paldhi; 3·0; Fri.	Musai; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Vak. Sud. 3); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Paldhi; 3·0	Paldhi; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr (Vak. Sud. 3); 2 tl; ch.
Chalisgaon; 6·0	Chalisgaon; 6·0; Sat.	Bodhre; 1·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalgaon; 10·0	Sakali; 4·0; Sun.	Sakali; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasawad; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Mrg. Sud. 1); 5 tl; Mq; dh; ch.
Takarkhede; 5·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. ..	W.	2 Sl (pr m); 3 Cs; Datta Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 6 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Vaghali; 2·0	Vaghali; 2·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 7 tl; gym; ch; lib.
Raver; 2·0	Raver; 4·0; Fri.	.. 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Kajgaon; 9·0	Kolgaon; 3·0; Wed.	Shindi Stand; 2·0	n; w.	Sl (pr.); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Savada; 5·0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	4 Sl (2 pr; m; h); m; 4 Cs (c; 3 mis; mp); Holi Fr (Phg. Sud. 15); 23 tl; m; 4 mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 7 dp.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	Amalner; 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m; lib.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	Amalner; 1·4	rv.	2 tl.
Erandol Road; 20·0	Kasoda; 2·0; Tue.	Kasoda; 2·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 5 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1046 Phatepur—Jmn;—फतेपूर ..	SW; 15·0	3·2; 2226; 477; 1688	Local; ..
1047 PhekarI—Bsl;—फेकरी ..	E; 4·0	1·3; 1331; 292; 933	Bhusawal; 4·0
1048 PhesardI—Jlg;—फेसर्डी ..	NW; 13·0	0·[illegible] 110; 22; 109	Nandre Bk.; 2·0
1049 Phulagāṅv—Bsl;—फुलगांव ..	E; 8·0	2·3; 2018; 467; 933	Local; ..
1050 Phulapāṭ—Edl;—फुलपाट ..	E; 14·0	0·7; 169; 39; 154	Paldhi; 1·0
1051 PhupanagarI—Jlg;—फुपनगरी ..	NW; 5·0	3·8; 804; 146; 698	Kanalde; 1·0
1052 PhupaṇI—Jlg;—फुपणी ..	NW; 16·0	2·0; 464; 93; 442	Kanalde; 13·0
1053 Picarḍe—Bdg;—पिचर्डे ..	S; 3·4	2·3; 956; 175; 870	Bhadgaon; 6·0
1054 Pilakheḍe—Jlg;—पिलखेडे ..	NW; 12·0	1·1; 648; 125; 646	Nandre Bk.; 1·0
1055 Pilakhoḍ—Csg;—पिलखोड ..	W; 14·0	3·3; 1852; 324; 1658	Local; ..
1056 Piḷode Bk.—Ywl;—पिळोदे बु. ..	SE; 8·0	3·5; 818; 161; 744	Padalse; 2·0
1057 Piḷode—Aml;—पिळोदे ..	N; 5·0	4·9; 1692; 334; 1522	Local; ..
1058 Piḷode Kh.—Ywl;—पिळोदे खु. ..	SW; 8·0	1·7; 292; 56; 287	Sakali; 3·0
1059 Pilvanakheḍe—Ywl;—पिलवनखेडे ..	.. ..	0·7;	DESERTED
1060 Pimpaḷabhairav—Prl;—पिंपळभैरव ..	W; 6·4	3·8; 18; 6; 16	Bahadarpur; 2·0
1061 Pimpaḷagāṅv—Jmn;—पिंपळगांव ..	SW; 11·0	2·2; 599; 136; 561	Jamner; 1·4
1062 Pimpaḷagāṅv—Csg;—पिंपळगांव ..	SW; 13·0	1·9; 644; 129; 598	Hirapur; 6·0
1063 Pimpaḷagāṅv—Bdg;—पिंपळगांव ..	E; 5·0	1·9; 1060; 206; 996	Bhadgaon; 2·0
1064 Pimpaḷagāṅv Bk.—Pcr;—पिंपळगांव बु.	SE; 12·0	15·1; 5439; 1111; 4602	Local; ..
1065 Pimpaḷagāṅv Bk.—Bsl;—पिंपळगांव बु.	E; 12·0	1·7; 1044; 222; 1008	Varangaon; 9·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bhagdare; 12·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Bhusawal; 4·0	Bhusawal; 4·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Paldhi; 7·0	Nandre Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.;	tl.
Varangaon; 1·0	Varangaon; 1·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 1·0	W.	2 Sl (pr; m); Cs (c); Devi Fr (Ct. Sud. 2); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Paldhi; 1·0	Paldhi; 1·0; Fri.	Paldhi Kh.; 1·0	W.	tl.
Jalgaon; 5·0	Kanalde; 2·0; Wed.	.. 0·4	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mariai Fr (Ct. Vad. 9); 4 tl; ch.
Paldhi, 12·0	Nandre Bk.; 6·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nagaradevale; 6·0	Kolgaon; 3·0; Wed.	Kolgaon; 3·4	W; w.	Sl (pr.); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Paldhi; 7·0	Nandre Bk.; 1·0; Thu.	Nandre; 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Chalisgaon; 40·0	Saygaon; 2·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	3 Sl pyt; Cs (mis); Khanderao Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 5 tl; mq; dh; lib.
Bhusawal; 4·0	Bamnod; 3·0; Tue.	Anjale; 1·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (fmg. c); 3tl; lib.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	Gandhali; 0·4	w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c; mis); Indiradevi Fr (Kt. Sud. 15); 4 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Jalgaon; 8·0	Sakali; 3·0; Sun.	Sakali; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
		DESERTED		
Amalner; 11·0	Parola; 7·0; Sun.	Mahalpur; 2·0	W.; n.	Cs (c); 3 tl.
Jamner; 1·4	Jamner; 1·4; Thu.	Kasabe Pahur; 3·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Rohini; 2·0	Chalisgaon; 14·0; Sat.	Rohini; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Galan; 4·0	Bhadgaon; 2·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khandoba Fr (Ps. Sud. 5); 2 tl; dg; gym; lib.
Local; ..	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.; rv; w.	3 Sl (2 m; h); pyt; 6 Cs (3 c); Fr (Mg. Vad. 15) Mahashivratra; 21 tl; m; 3 mq; dg; dh; 2 ch.; 3 lib; 4 dp.
Varangaon; 5·0	Varangaon; 5·0; Tue.	Fekari; 4·0	rv.; w.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); tl.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1066 Pimpalagāṅv Golāit—Jmn;—पिंपळगांव गोलाईत.	N; 5·0	5·1; 436; 92; 273	Jamner; 5·0
1067 Pimpalagāṅv Kh.—Pcr;—पिंपळगांव खु.	SW; 10·0	2·4; 284; 55; 280	Nagaradevale; 1·0
1068 Pimpalagāṅv Kh.—Bel;—पिंपळगांव खु.	SE; 13·0	3·8; 1010; 228; 970	Varangaon; 4·0
1069 Pimpalagāṅv Kh.—Jmn;—पिंपळगांव खु.	SW; 12·0	0·9; 208; 49; 190	Wakod; 2·0
1070 Pimpalagāṅv Pimprī—Jmn;—पिंपळगांव पिंप्री.	SE; 15·0	4·1; 154; 32; 154	Phatepur; 2·4
1071 Pimpalakoṭhe—Prl;—पिंपळकोठे ..	W; 11·0	4·6; 403; 89; 337	Bahadarpur; 6·0
1072 Pimpalakoṭhe Bk.—Edl;—पिंपळकोठे बु.	NE; 5·0	3·6; 995; 208; 817	Erandol; 5·0
1073 Pimpalakoṭhe Kh.—Edl;—पिंपळकोठे खु.	NE; 5·1	1·1; 608; 139; 552	Erandol; 5·0
1074 Pimpalakoṭhe Pr. Cāndasar—Ed;—पिंपळकोठे, प्र. चांदसर.	E; 9·0	1·7; 612; 143; 492	Ringangaon; 0·4
1075 Pimpalavāḍ Mhālase—Csg;—पिंपळवाड म्हाळसे.	W; 12·0	4·8; 1014; 205; 969	Umbargaon; 2·0
1076 Pimpalavaḍ Nikumbh—Csg;—पिंपळवाड निकुंभ.	W; 13·0	3·0; 635; 125; 589	Hirapur; 7·0
1077 Pimpale—Jlg;—पिंपळ ..	S; 8·0	1·8; 76; 23; 40	Shirsoli; 6·0
1078 Pimpalė Bk.—Aml;—पिंपळे बु. ..	W; 5·0	1·2; 365; 40; 341	Amalner; 5·0
1079 Pimpale Bk.—Edl;—पिंपळे बु. ..	N; 11·0	1·8; 321; 68; 284	Dharangaon; 4·0
1080 Pimpale Kh.—Edl;— पिंपळे खु. ..	N; 11·0	1·5; 332; 72; 304	Dharangaon; 4·0
1081 Pimpale Kh.—Aml,—पिंपळे खु. ..	W; 5·0	0·2; 435; 84; 405	Amalner; 5·0
1082 Pimpale Seem—Edl;—पिंपळे सीम ..	N; 10·0	1·6; 544; 98; 414	Sonwad; 2·0
1083 Pimpalė, Pr. Jalonde—Aml;—पिंपळी, प्र. जलोंदे.	SE; 6·0	2·0; 1012; 194; 972	Patonda; 5·0
1084 Pimparakheḍe—Jmn;—पिंपरखेडे ..	N; 5·0	1·8; 308; 61; 291	Jamner; 6·0
1085 Pimparakheḍe—Bdg;—पिंपरखेडे ..	NE; 8·0	5·1; 1628; 300; 1550	Amadade; 3·0
1086 Pimparakheḍe—Csg;—पिंपरखेडे ..	S; 5·0	4·8; 2011; 377; 1820	Chalisgaon; 5·0
1087 Pimparkuṇḍ—Rvr;—पिंपरकुंड ..	.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED
1088 Pimparī—Rvr;—पिंपरी ..	N; 5·0	1·7; 251; 59; 250	Karhale; 2·0
1089 Pimparūḍ—Ywl;—पिंपरुड ..	E; 12·0	1·8; 1097; 236; 1044	Faizpur; 1·0
1090 Pimprāḷe—Ywl;—पिंप्राळे ..	.. ..	1·1;	DESERTED

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jamner; 5·0	Jamner; 5·0; Thu.	Jamner; 5·0	w.; W.	Sl (pr); 6 tl; ch.
Nagaradevale; 1·0	Nagaradevale; 1·0; Mon.	Nagaradevale Bk; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Varangaon; 4·0	Varangaon; 4·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; CS (c); Mariai Fr (Ps. Vad, 5); 2 tl.
Pahur; 3·0	Wakod; 2·0; Sat.	Pahur; 4·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr) ; 2 tl.
Jamner; 19·4	Phattepur; 2·4; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq.
Amalner; 12·0	Mukati; 3·4; Mon.	Mukati; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr (Kt Sud. 5); 3 tl; dg.
Chaulkhede; 3·0	Erandol; 5·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Ur (Ct. Sud. 5); 4 tl; m; mq;. dg; ch; lib.
Chaulkhede; 3·0	Erandol; 5·0; Sun.	Pimpalkothe Bk; 0·1	W.	3 tl; ch.
Paldhi; 4·0	Ringangaon; 0·4; Mon.	Ringangaon; 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.; mq; dg; ch.
Jamadha; 6·0	Mehunbare; 4·0; Fri.	Takali; 2·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl.
Rohni; 6·0	Naydongari; 6·0; Sun.	Malshevage: 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; lib.
Jalgaon; 8·0	Jalgaon; 8·0; Sat.	Chincholi; 1·0	W.	2 tl.
Amalner; 5·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); lib.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Salve; 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Salve; 1·0	W. w.	Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Amalner; 5·0	Amalner; 5·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Cs (c) .
Chaulkhede; 1·4	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Local; ..	w rv.;	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Amalner; 10·0	Amalgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Gandhali; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Jamner; 6·0	Jamner; 6·0; Thu.	Jamner; 6·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pachora; 8·0	Kasode; 4·0; Thu.	Kasode; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Chalisgaon; 5·0	Chalisgaon; 5·0; Sat.	Local; ..	w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Balzir Fr (Mg Sud 13). 7 tl; mq; dg; dh.
		DESERTED		
Raver; 5·0	Raver; 4·0; Fri.	Raver; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Savada; 4·0	Faizpur; 1·0; Wed.	Faizpur; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
		DESERTED		

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1091 Pimprāḷe—Jlg;—पिंप्राळे ..	W; 3·0	3·4; 4005; 843; 1363	Local; ..
1092 Pimprāḷe—Eld;—पिंप्राळे ..	SE; 21·0	2·5; 511; 130; 481	Kurhe; 2·0
1093 Pimprī Kasabā—Jmn;—पिंप्री कसबा ..	SW; 10·0	4·9; 673; 152; 635	Phatepur; 4·0
1094 Pimprī—Ywl;—पिंप्री ..	SW; 5·0	2·9; 249; 55; 246	Yawal; 5·0
1095 Pimprī—Cpd;—पिंप्री ..	E; 15·0	1·3; 269; 59; 268	Adavad; 5·0
1096 Pimprī Akarāut—Eld;—पिंप्री अकराऊत.	SE; 3·0	1·9; 791; 189; 762	Edlabad; 3·0
1097 Pimprī Bhojanā—Eld;—पिंप्रीभोजना ..	NE; 10·0	1·2; 168; 32; 160	Anturli; 3·0
1098 Pimprī Bk.—Edl;—पिंप्री बु. ..	N; 5·3	3·1; 483; 90; 444	Erandol; 5·4
1099 Pimprī Bk., Pr. Bhaḍgāṅv—Pcr;—पिंप्री बु., प्र. भडगांव.	SW; 19·0	2·0; 709; 140; 603	Pimpalgaon Bk.; 5·0
1100 Pimprī Bk., Pr. Cālīsgāṅv—Csg;—पिंप्री बु., प्र. चाळीसगाव.	SW; 8·0	1·8; 621; 107; 582	Hirapur; 3·0
1101 Pimprī Bk., Pr. Devhāre—Csg;—पिंप्री बु., प्र. देव्हारे.	W; 9·0	3·8; 950; 174; 831	Hirapur; 7·0
1102 Pimprī Bk., Pr. Pācore—Pcr;—पिंप्री बु., प्र. पाचोरे.	SE; 12·0	2·4; 478; 102; 408	Kajgaon; 2·0
1103 Pimprīhāṭ—Bdg;—पिंप्रीहाट ..	W; 5·0	1·5; 831; 142; 647	Bahal; 6·0
1104 Pimprī Kh.—Edl;—पिंप्री खु. ..	N; 7·0	1·0; 798; 162; 639	Dharangaon; 6·0
1105 Pimprī Kh.—Csg;—पिंप्री खु. ..	NW; 6·0	2·1; 649; 122; 627	Mehunbare; 3·0
1106 Pimprī Kh.—Pcr;—पिंप्री खु. ..	SE; 12·0	3·9; 460; 169; 430	Pimpalgaon; 2·0
1107 Pimprīnāndū—Eld;—पिंप्रीनांदू ..	N; 9·0	1·8; 869; 173; 741	Edlabad; 9·0
1108 Pimprī Pañcam—Eld;—पिंप्री पंचम ..	NE; 7·0	2·8; 265; 68; 259	Edlabad; 8·0
1109 Pimprī, Pr. Cāndsar—Edl;—पिंप्री, प्र. चांदसर	N; 5·3	0·8; 306; 62; 293	Erandol; 5·4
1110 Pimprī, Pr. Utrāṇ—Prl;—पिंप्री, प्र. उत्राण.	S; 4·4	1·3; 461; 93; 424	Parola; 6·0
1111 Pimprī, Pr. Nasīrābād—Bal; पिंप्री, प्र. नशिराबाद.	.. ..	1·2;	DESERTED

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jalgaon; 2·0	Jalgaon; 2·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr; m); pyt; Khanderao Fr (Vsk. Sud. 3); 12 tl; 2 mq; 3 dg; 2 dh; 3 gym; ch; dp.
Malkapur; 8·0	Kurhe; 2·0; Wed.	Kurhe; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl.
Bhagdare; 8·0	Phatepur; 4·0; Mon.	Phatepur; 3·0	W.; rv.	3 Sl (3 pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mp); 10 tl; 2 mq; 3 dh; ch; 2 dp.
Jalgaon; 8·0	Yawal; 5·0; Fri.	Yawal; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Piroba Fr (Mrg. Sud. 9); tl.
Paldhi; 14·0	Adavad; 5·0; Mon.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); dh; ch.
Bodwad; 11·0	Edlabad; 3·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Asi Fr (Phg. Vad. 4); 2 tl; dg; lib; dp.
Raver; 8.0	Anturli; 3·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Chaulkhede; 2·4	Erandol; 5·4; Sun.	Pimpalkothe; 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Varkhedi; 8·0	Shindad; 2·0; Wed.	Kajgaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr).; pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl.
Hirapur; 3·0	Hirapur; 3·0; Thu.	Talegaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Hirapur; 7·0	Hirapur; 7·0; Thu.	Malshevage; 2·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; lib.
Kajgaon; 2·0	Kajgaon; 2·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W.; rv.	Cs (c); Fr (Mrg. Sud. 7); 4 tl dg; gym; lib.
Kajgaon 8·0	Kolgaon; 0·4; Wed.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Asd Tue.); 2 gym.
Chaulkhede; 0·4	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Fr (Asd. Last Tue), 5 tl.
Chalisgaon; 7·0	Umbarkhede; 3·0; Tue.	Umberkhede; 2·0	W.; w.; n.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Pimpalgaon; 1·0	Pimpalgaon; 2·0; Tue.	Pimpalgaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1) 2 tl; dg.
Raver; 5·0	Anturli; 3·0; Tue.	Bhol; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Ct. Sud. 1); tl; dg; ch; lib.
Raver; 9·0	Edlabad; 8·0; Sun.	.. 0·4	W.; n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Chaulkhede; 2·4	Erandol; 5·4; Sun.	Pimpalkothe Bk; 2·0	W.	3 tl.
Amalner; 18·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Shevage, Pr. Bahal; 2·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
	..	DESERTED		

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
1112 Pimprī Sekam—Bsl;—पिंप्री सेकम ..	SE; 6·0	3·2; 455; 126; 436	Varangaon; 3·0
1113 Pimprī Seem—Bdg;—पिंप्री सीम ..	.. ..	0·7;	DESERTED
1114 Pimprī Seem—Edl;—पिंप्री सीम ..	SE; 11·0	0·7; 241; 54; 215	Utran; 6·0
1115 Piṅgalvāḍe—Aml;—पिंगळवाडे ..	N; 8·0	1·4; 583; 120; 553	Patonda; 6·0
1116 Pohore—Csg;—पोहोरे ..	N; 15·0	4·3; 2050; 434; 1764	Local; ..
1117 Pokharī—Edl;—पोखरी ..	E; 15·0	1·9; 183; 32; 183	Paldhi; 2·0
1118 Punagāṅv—Cpd;—पुनगांव ..	E; 15·0	1·7; 446; 94; 431	Adavad; 7·0
1119 Punagāṅv—Pcr;—पुनगांव ..	W; 4·0	2·0; 537; 126; 431	Girad; 2·0
1120 Punagāṅv—Prl;—पुनगांव ..	W; 5·0	1·3; 62; 15; 60	Bahadarpur; 3·0
1121 Punakhēḍē—Rvr;—पुनखेडे ..	SE; 1·0	1·0; 436; 85; 390	Raver; 2·0
1122 Puranāḍī—Eld;—पुरनाडी ..	NE; 5·0	3·1; 502; 94; 349	Edlabad; 6·0
1123 Purī—Rvr;—पुरी ..	SW; 8·0	1·7; 389; 86; 375	Tandulwadi; 1·0
1124 Raḍhāvaṇ—Aml;—रढावण ..	E; 5·0	1·8; 291; 65; 260	Amalner; 4·0
1125 Rāherī Tarf Vākaḍī—Jmn;—राहेरी तर्फे वाकडी.	SE; 12·4	1·6; 185; 47; 180	Phatepur; 4·0
1126 Rahipurī—Csg;—रहिपुरी ..	N; 8·0	1·2; 557; 118; 453	Jamadha; 1·0
1127 Rāyapūr—Jlg;—रायपूर ..	SW, 14·0	4·4; 526; 113; 463	Shirsoli; 6·0
1128 Rājadehere Settlement—Csg; राजदेहेरे	.. ..	0·8; 207; 42; 200	Rohini; 4·0
1129 Rājadehere—Csg;—राजदेहेरे ..	SW; 13·6	23·4; 359; 70; 354	Hirapur; 8·0
1130 Rājamāne—Csg;—राजमाने ..	N; 15·0	3·0; 133; 33; 102	Chalisgaon; 2·0
1131 Rājavaḍ—Prl;—राजवड ..	N; 8·0	5·3; 747; 169; 620	Amalner; 2·0
1132 Rājore—Aml;—राजोरे ..	E; 5·0	1·5; 304; 65; 261	Amalner; 4·0
1133 Rājore—Ywl;—राजोरे ..	SE; 4·0	0·9; 753; 150; 667	Yawal; 4·0
1134 Rājur—Bsl;—राजुर ..	SE; 21·0	2·2; 754; 158; 679	Nadgaon; 2·0
1135 Rājure—Eld;—राजुरे ..	E; 22·6	4·7; 107; 31; 104	Kurhe; 4·0
1136 Rājurī Bk.—Pcr;—राजुरी बु· ..	E; 9·0	1·8; 2·2; 39; 180	Varkhedi Bk.; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Varangaon; 3·0	Varangaon; 3·0 Tue.	Fekari; 2·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); cs; Fr (Phg. Vad. 5); tl.
		DESERTED		
Maheji; 4·0	Maheji; 2·0 Wed.	Bhatkhede; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Amalner; 7·0	Amalgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Amalgaon; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Rajmane; 3·0	Mehunbare; 6·0; Fri.	Dahiwad; 6·0	W.; w.	Sl. (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Paldhi; 2·0	Paldhi; 2·0; Fri.	Eklagne, 1·0	W.	tl.
Jalgaon; 12·0	Dhanore; 2·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	W.; rv	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.	Pachora; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Aai Fr (Bdp. Sud. 5); 4 tl; dg; gym.
Amalner; 13·0	Bahadarpur; 3·0; Sat.	Vichkhede; 5·0	rv.	tl.
Raver; 1·0	Raver; 2·0; Fri.	.. 1·0	W.; w.;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Bodwad; 19·0	Edlabad; 5·0; Sun.	Wadhode; 1·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.
Nimbhore; 5·0	Tandulwadi; 1·0; Thu.	Tandulwadi; 1·0	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Bhagdare; 8·0	Phatepur; 4·0; Fri.	Wakadi; 3·0	W.	3 tl.
Jamadha; 1·0	Mehunbare; 3·0; Fri.	Mehunbare; 3·0	W.; rv	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq.
Bhadli; 8·0	Shirsoli; 6·0; Fri.	Umale; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Ambeki Fr; (Ct. Sud. 14); 7 tl; 3dg; ch.
Rohini; 4·0	Naydongari; 3·0; Mon. and Sun.	.. ..	..	tl.
Rohini; 2·0	Chalisgaon; 2·0; Sat.	Rohini; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Local; ..	Mehunbare; 6·0; Fri.	Dahiwad; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Balaji Fr (Sm. Vad. 5); 5 tl.
Erandol; 7·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mis;) Fr; (Sm); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Bhusawal; 7·0	Yawal; 4·0; Fri.	Nimgaon; 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nadgaon; 2·0	Bodwad; 3·0; Wed.	. 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (As Sud. 11); 3 tl; m; dg; ch; cch.
Malkapur; 13·0	Kurhe; 4·0; Wed.	.. 3·6	W.	tl; ch.
Varkhedi; 3·0	Varkhedi Bk; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; gym; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1137 Rājurī Kh.—Pcr;—राजुरी खु. ..	E; 9·0	1·9; 15; 3; 14	Varkhedi Bk.; 3·0
1138 Rāmeśvar—Aml;—रामेश्वर ..	E; 8·0	0·7; 457; 95; 449	Dheku Kh.; 2·0
1139 Rāmeśvar Bk.—Aml;—रामेश्वर बु.	E; 8·4	0·9; 183; 37; 179	Dheku Kh.; 2·0
1140 Ranāīcē—Aml;—रनाईचे ..	SW; 7·0	5·9; 1178; 254; 1147	Amalner; 9·0
1141 Raṇagāṅv—Rvr;—रणगांव ..	SW; 16·0	1·1; 447; 98; 424	Savada; 6·0
1142 Rañjāṇe—Aml;—रंजाणे ..	N; 3·0	1·0; 369; 69; 247	Amalner; 3·0
1143 Rāñjaṇī—Jmn;—रांजणी ..	E; 36·0	7·3; 1318; 35; 1196	Betavad Bk.; 3·0
1144 Rāñjaṇagāṇv—Csg;—रांजणगांव ..	SE; 4·0	7·9; 3107; 585; 2070	Local; ..
1145 Rasalapūr—Rvr;—रसलपूर ..	N; 1·0	2·0; 2071; 409; 1188	Local; ..
1146 Ratāḷe—Prl;—रताळे ..	S; 13·0	5·5; 577; 57; 255	Shirud; 9·0
1147 Ratna Pimprī—Prl;—रत्नपिंप्री ..	.. ..	1·9; 642; 137; 585	Amalner; 7·0
1148 Ravaṇaje Bk.—Edl;—रवणज बु. ..	E; 9·0	1·4; 1087; 231; 868	Erandol; 10·0
1149 Ravaṇaje Kh.—Edl;—रवणजे खु. ..	E; 9·0	1·2; 443; 88; 369	Erandol; 10·0
1150 Rel Lāḍalī—Edl;—रेल लाडली ..	NE; 16·0	2·5; 605; 112; 594	Paldhi; 5·0
1151 Rambhote—Rvr;—रेंभोटे ..	S; 6·0	1·5; 589; 124; 526	Nimbhora; 2·0
1152 Revatī—Bal;—रेवती ..	SE; 25·0	1·6; 448; 92; 436	Jamathi; 1·0
1153 Ridhorī—Ywl;—रिधोरी ..	E; 14·0	0·9; 235; 53; 216	Savada; 3·0
1154 Ridhūr—Jlg;—रिधूर ..	NE; 11·0	2·1; 517; 119; 497	Kanalde; 3·0
1155 Rigāṅv—Edl;—रिगांव ..	SE; 25·0	1·6; 189; 50; 186	Kurhe; 5·0
1156 Ringaṇagāṅv—Edl;—रिंगणगांव ..	E; 9·0	7·1; 1816; 409; 1516	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.			Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Varkhedi;	3·0	Varkhedi Bk.	3·0;	Thu.	Local;	..	W.	2 tl.
Takarkhede;	1·4	Amalner;	6·0;	Mon.	Amalner;	8·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Takarkhed;	1·4	Amalner;	6·0;	Mon.	Amalner;	8·4	W; w n.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Amalner;	9·0	Amalner;	9·0:	Mon.	Janave;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c) Mariai Fr (Mg Sud. 5); 4 tl; m; dg; lib.
Savada;	3·0	Varangaon;	4·0;	Thu.	Savada;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Maruti Fr Mg. Vad. 30); tl.
Amalner;	3·0	Amalner;	3·0;	Mon.	..	..	w.; rv.	tl; ch.
Bodwad;	11·0	Jamathi;	4·0;	Sat.	Betavad;	4·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 9 tl; 3 dg.
Chalisgaon;	5·0	Chalisgaon;	5·0;	Sat.	Local;	..	W.	3 sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c) 13 tl; M; mq; dg; 3 dh. 2 gym; ch; lib.
Raver;	4·0	Raver;	1·0;	Fri.	..	1·4;	W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs; Divan Soya Fr (Mrg; Sud; 11 and 12); Mariai Fr (Vsh. Sud 4); 4 tl; mq; 2 dg; gym; ch; Old Fort.
Rajmane;	7·0	Tamaswadi;	6·0;	Fri	Dholi;	6·0	W.	tl.
Amalner;	7·0	Parola;	5·0;	Sun.	Local;	..	..	Pyt; Cs (mp);
Shirsoli;	3·0	Local;	..	Tue.	Ringangaon;	2·0	W.	2 sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c) (mis); Mariai Fr (every Tue of Sm); 5tl; mq; ch; lib.
Shirsoli;	3·0	Ravanaje Bk.;	1·0;	Tue.	Ringaong;	2·0	W.	Mariai Fr; (every Tue. in Sm); tl.
Paldhi;	5·0	Kanalde;	1·0;	Wed.	Chandsar;	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg;
Numbhore;	2·0	Khirdi Bk.;	1·0;	Tue.	Vivare;	3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Hanuman Fr (2nd Mon. in Mg. Sud.); 2 tl; ch.
Bodwad;	8·0	Jamathi;	1·0;	Sat.	..	1·0	W.; w	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Dusakhede;	2·0	Savada;	3·0;	Sun.	Padalse;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.; dg.
Jalgaon;	10·0	Kanalde;	3·0;	Wed	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg.
[illegible]-Bridge	5·0	Kurhe;	5·0;	Wed.	Kurhe;	2·0	rv.	tl.
Paldhi;	5·0	Local;	..	Mon.	Local;	..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bhawani Aai Fr Ct; Vad 8.; 6 tl; 2 mq; dg; ch; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop.; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
1157 Rohiṇī—Csg;—रोहिणी ..	SW;	11·0	2·9; 1260; 280; 1118	Hirapur;	4·0
1158 Rokaḍe Digar—Csg;—रोकडे दिगर ..	SE;	5·0	1·5; 403; 80; 390	Ranjangaon;	1·0
1159 Roṭavad—Jmn;—रोटवद ..	W;	16·0	11·6; 1336; 319; 1240	Lohare;	4·0
1160 Roṭavad—Edl;—रोटवड ..	SE;	14·0	2·9; 1329; 240; 1122	Salve;	1·4
1161 Rozode—Rvr;—रोझोदे ..	W;	10·0	2·4; 2294; 436; 1192	Local;	..
1162 Rukhaṇakheḍe—Cpd;—रुखण खेडे ..	E;	14·0	0·9; 119; 28; 119	Adavad;	2·0
1163 Ruhāṭi—Aml;—रुहाटी ..	NE;	16·0	1·5; 507; 92; 463	Patonda;	2·0
1164 Ruikheḍe—Eld;—रुईखेडे ..	NE;	7·0	3·5; 1457; 300; 1329	Edlabad;	6·0
1165 Saḍāvaṇa Bk;— Aml;—सडावण बु. ..	S;	5·0	0·8; 564; 118; 504	Amalner;	6·0
1166 Saḍavaṇa Kh.—Aml;—सडावण खु. ..	S;	5·0	0·9; 201; 37; 174	Amalner;	6·0
1167 Śahapūr— Aml;—शहापूर ..	W;	12·0	3·2; 914, 182; 733	Betavad;	2·0
1168 Śahāpūr—Jmn;—शहापूर ..	SE;	6·0	10·4; 2030; 473; 1757	Local;	..
1169 Sahasraliṅg—Rvr;—सहस्रलिंग ..	..	..	.. 115; 24; 115	Raver;	7·0
1170 Sajagaṅv—Pcr;—साजगांव ..	SW;	4·4	2·7; 602; 125; 551	Khedgaon;	1·0
1171 Sākaḷī—Ywl;—साकळी ..	W;	5·0	9·1; 3478; 668; 2500	Local;	..
1172 Sākare—Edl;—साकरे ..	NW;	12·4	2·2; 1145; 373; 1032	Salve;	2·0
1173 Sākarī—Bsl;—साकरी ..	SE;	5·0	2·3; 2040; 424; 1653	Bhusawal;	5·0
1174 Sākegaṅv—Bsl;—साकेगाव ..	W;	3·2	9·4; 2636; 584; 1736	Local;	..
1175 Sālabarḍī—Eld;—सालबर्डी ..	S;	1·0	1·4; 749; 141; 712	Edlabad;	1·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Local; ..	Naydongari; 2·0; Mon. and Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; ch; lib.
Chalisgaon; 5·0	Chalisgaon; 5·0; Sat.	Vaghadu; 1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Mhasawad; 10·0	Neri Bk.; 8·0; Tue.	Neri; 8·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; ch.
Erandol Road; 7·0	Dharangaon; 7·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Savada; 6·0	Savada; 3·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Hanuman Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 4 tl; 2 dg; ch.
Palathi; 20·0	Adavad; 2·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	
Amalner; 12·0	Patonda; 2·0; Mon.	Savkheda; 2·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Khamkhede; 6·0	Edlabad; 6·0; Sun.	Edlabad; 7·0	W.; w.	2 sl (pr; m); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); tl; dg; lib.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0 Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0 Mon.	.. 0·1	w.; rv.	2 tl; mq.
Padase; 2·0	Betavad; 2·0 Fri.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Maygaon; 3·0	Talegaon; 1·4 Sat.	Local; ..	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Tulasa Mai Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Raver; 8·0	Raver; 7·0 Fri.	.. ..	..	Forest Settlement.
Varkhedi; 3·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 3·0 Thu.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Bhawani Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15); 4 tl; ch.
Bhusawal; 15·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	rv.; w.;	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; 2 Cs. (fmg; c); Bhavani Fr (Vak Sud 3); 8 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Erandol Road; 7·0	Dharangaon; 7·0 Thu.	Sakare; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr (One Mon of Sm.); 7 tl; ch lib.
Bhusawal; 5·0	Bhusawal; 5·0; Sun.	Fekari; 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mari-ai Fr (Ct. Vad. 4); 5 tl; m; dg; lib.
Bhusawal; 3·0	Bhusawal; 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (m); pyt; Marial Fr (Bd. Sud. 1); 5 tl; mq; 3 dg; gym; ch; lib.
Vaangaon; 10·0	Edlabad; 1·0; Sun.	Edlabad; 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
1176 Sāḷasiṅgī—Bsl;—साळशिंगी	SE; 22·0	7·3; 1414; 295; 1268	Bodwad; 3·0
1177 Sāḷavē—Edl;—साळवे	N; 14·0	3·8; 3782; 732; 3464	Local; ..
1178 Sāmarod—Jmn;—सामरोद	E; 8·0	9·0; 1226; 294; 1090	Shelgaon; 2·0
1179 Sāmaner—Pcr;—सामनेर	N; 12·0	3·0; 1918; 372; 1530	Vadgaon Kh.; 1·0
1180 Sanapule—Cpd;—सनपुले	S; 8·0	3·1; 910; 162; 856	Chopda; 7·0
1181 Saṅgameśvar—Pcr;—संगमेश्वर	SW; 13·0	0·4; 246; 51; 244	Nagaradevale Bk.; 1·0
1182 Sāṅgavē—Rvr;—सांगवे	S; 5·0	1·2; 78; 24; 78	Raver; 3·0
1183 Sāṅgavī—Prl;—सांगवी	E; 7·0	2·8; 508; 107; 488	Erandol; 9·0
1184 Sāṅgavī—Csg;—सांगवी	SE; 6·0	2·4; 540; 115; 519	Ranjangaon; 2·0
1185 Saṅgāvī—Jmn;—संगावी	W; 11·0	2·1; 96; 20; 80	Pahur; 9·0
1186 Sāṅgavī Bk.—Ywl;—सांगवी बु.	NE; 4·0	4·1; 3029; 653; 2749	Local; ..
1187 Sāṅgavī Bk., Pr. Bhaḍgāṅv—Pcr;—सांगवी बु., प्र. भडगांव.	W; 14·0	0·8; 104; 22; 82	Khedgaon; 2·0
1188 Sāṅgavī Bk., Pr. Lohāre;—Pcr—सांगवी बु, प्र. लोहारे	SW; 7·0	3·2; 737; 146; 686	Vadgaon Kh.; 1·0
1189 Sāṅgavī Kh.—Ywl;—सांगवी खु.	S; 4·4	1·5; 593; 126; 575	Yawal; 4·0
1190 Sārabeṭe Bk.—Aml;—सारबेटे बु.			DESERTED
1191 Sārabeṭe Kh.—Aml;—सारबेटे खु.	E; 6·0	0·9; 432; 107; 395	Dheku Kh.; 2·0
1192 Sāragāṅv (Mauje)—Jmn;—सारगांव (मौजे).	E; 11·0	2·8; 493; 127; 471	Jamathi Bk.; 3·0
1193 Sāroḷe Bk.—Pcr;—सरोळे बु. ..	S; 3·0	2·0; 478; 99; 432	Tarkhede Bk.; 3·0
1194 Sāroḷe Kh.—Pcr;—सरोळे खु. ..	S; 3·0	1·5; 285; 59; 244	Tarkhede Kh.; 2·0
1195 Sārvē Bk.—Prl;—सार्वे बु. ..	E; 6·0	2·6; 422; 97; 412	Erandol; [illegible]

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Bodwad; 5·0	Bodwad; 3·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	W.;	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 7·0	Dharangaon; 7·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.;	2 Sl (pr; h); pyt; Cs (mp); Datta Fr (Ct Vad 5); 3 tl; mq; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Jamner; 6·0	Talegaon; 2·0; Sat.	Pahur; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Bahiroba Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 4tl; mq; ch; lib.
Nagaradevale; 1·0	Nagaradevale Bk; 2·0; Mon.	Local; ..	n.	Sl (pr; m); Cs (c); Rambha Fr. (Asn. Sud 15); 8 tl; ch; 2 lib; dp.
Erandol Road; 11·0	Chopda; 7·0; Sun.	.. 6·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Nagaradevale; 1·0	NagaradevaleBk.2·0; Thu.	Nagaradevale; 0·5	W.; rv.	3 tl.
Raver; 2·0	Raver; 3·0; Fri.	.. 5·0	w.; rv.	tl.
Erandol Road; 9·0	Parola; 7·0; Sun.	Sarve Bk.; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr.); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym ch.
Chalisgaon; 7·0	Chalisgaon; 7·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.; n.	Bhawani Fr (An. Sud. 9); 3tl.
Pahur; 9·0	Pahur 9·0; Sun.	Neri Bk.; 7·0	W.; rv.	tl.
Savada; 14·0	Yawal; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.; w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Vithal Fr (Vsk. Sud 5); 4tl; ch; lib.
Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	Nagaradevale; 1·0	W.; rv.	2tl.
Nagaradevale; 1·0	Nagardevale Bk.; 2·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.;	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Bhusawal; 7·0	Yawal; 4·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Phg. Vad. 7); 3 tl; ch.
		DESERTED		
Takarkhede; 3·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	Nagaon; 4·0	w.; rv;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Lokhandi devi Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 2 tl; ch.
Nadgaon; 10·0	Jamathi Bk.; 3·0; Sat.	Jamner; 7·0	W.; rv.	Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.	Pachora; 2·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Pachora; 5·0	Pachora; 5·0; Sat.	Pachora; 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c. gr); 3 tl.
Erandol Road; 8·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Chanaheri Devi Fr (Ps. Sud. 15); 2tl; dh; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
1196 Sārvē Kh.—Edl;—सार्वे खु.	NW; 10·4	1·3; 110; 29; 110	Dharangaon; 4·0
1197 Sārvē Bk., Pr. Bhaḍagāṅv—Pcr;—सार्वे बु. प्र. भडगांव.	SW; 18·0	0·8; 452; 88; 450	Vaghali; 2·0
1198 Sārvē Bk., Pr. Pācore—Pcr;—सार्वे बु. प्र. पाचोरे.	SE; 12·0	1·2; 228; 57; 227	Kurhad Kh.; 1·0
1199 Sārvē Kh., Pr. Bhadgāṅv—Pcr; सार्वे खु., प्र. भडगांव.	SW; 18·0	1·0; 168; 39; 168	Vaghali; 2·0
1200 Sārvē Kh., Pr. Lohāre—Pcr;—सार्वे खु., प्र. लोहारे.	E; 8·0	1·8; 129; 31; 102	Pimpalgaon Bk. 5·0
1201 Sārvē, Pr. Lohāre—Jmn;—सार्वे, प्र. लोहारे.	W; 13·0	0·7; 146; 32; 146	Lohare; 4·0
1202 Sātagāṅv—Pcr;—सातगांव	S; 12·0	3·0; 1320; 287; 1117	Tarkhede Bk.; 8·0
1203 Sātakheḍe—Edl;—सातखेडे	N; 12·0	1·5; 585; 118; 580	Sonwad; 2·0
1204 Sātavaḍ—Eld;—सातवड	S; 3·0	5·2; 319; 96; 317	Edlabad; 4·0
1205 Sātod, Pr. Adāvad—Ywl;—सातोद, प्र. अदावद.	.. ..	2·6;	DESERTED
1206 Sātod, Pr. Yāval—Ywl;—सातोद, प्र. यावल.	N; 3·0	0·4; 1131; 258; 1084	Local; ..
1207 Satrasen Forest—Cpd;—सत्रसेन (फॉरेस्ट).	.. ..	0·9; 426; 87; 424	Lasur; 10·0
1208 Satrī—Aml;—सत्री	NW; 10·0	0·9; 268; 46; 267	Amalner; 7·0
1209 Sāvade—Bdg;—सावदे	SW; 9·0	1·3; 735; 148; 665	Bahal; 4·0
210 Sāvade—Edl;—सावदे	E; 11·0	3·8; 558; 123, 517	Ringangaon; 2·0
211 Sāvade—Rvr;—सावदे	W 13·0	6·2; 11709; 2312; 4879	Local; ..
212 Sāvakhede—Aml;—सावखेडे	NE; 16·0	2·1; 1204; 214; 923	Nanded; 3·0
213 Sāvakhede Bk.—Rvr;—सावखेडे बु.	W; 10·0	3·5; 1130; 223; 1118	Chinawal; 2·0
214 Sāvakhede Bk.—Jlg;—सावखेडे बु.	W; 5·0	4·6; 431; 104; 335	Shirsoli; 6·0
215 Sāvakhede Bk.—Pcr;—सावखेडे बु.	NW; 8·0	1·4; 451; 105; 431	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Erandol Road;	4·0	Dharangaon;	4·0; Thu.	Jambhore;	2·0	W.; n.	3 tl.
Vaghali;	2·0	Vaghali;	2·0; Wed.	Vaghali;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Varkhedi;	2·0	Varkhedi;	2·0; Thu.	Varkhedi;	2·0	W.	Mariai Fr (Bdp. Sud. 2); 2 tl; dg.
Vaghali;	2·0	Vaghali;	2·0; Wed.	Vaghali;	2·0	W.	2 tl.
Varkhedi;	8·0	Shindad;	2·0; Wed.	Varkhedi;	2·0	W.; w.; n.	Sl (pr); Fr (Vsk. Sud. 3); 2 tl;
Pahur;	6·0	Neri Bk.	9·0; Tue	Pahur;	5·4	w.; rv.	4 tl.
Pachora;	13·0	Shindad;	2·0; Thu.	Shindad;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; 4 dg.
Sonwad;	2·0	Dharangaon;	6·0; Thu.	Pimpri Seem;	1·0	W.;rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mariai Fr (Vsk. Sud. 4); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Bodwad;	9·0	Edlabad;	4·0; Sun.	..	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib.
				DESERTED			
Bhusawal;	14·0	Yawal;	3·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 4 tl; lib; dp.
Erandol Road;	38·0	Lasur;	10·0; Wed.	..	.		Forest.
Bhoratake;	4·0	Marwad;	2·0; Sat.	Marwad;	2·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Kajgaon;	4·0	Kolgaon;	2·0; Wed.	Local:	0·1	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr on 15th January; 4 tl; dh; ch.
Paldhi;	3·0	Ringangaon;	2·0; Mon.	Local;	.	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr (Ct. Sud. 1); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	w.	4 Sl (3 pr; h); Cs (mp); Khanderao Fr (Mrg. Sud. 6;)Mariai Fr (Ct. Sud. 15); 10 tl; 3 M; 4 mq; dg; 2 dh; 5 gym; ch; lib; 4 dp.
Erandol Road;	11·0	Nanded;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); cs (c); Chanakai devi Fr (Phg. Vad. 12); 2 tl; dh; ch; lib. dp.
Nimbhore;	5·0	Savada;	4·0; Sun.	..	4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c; mp); 4 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Jalgaon;	4·0	Jalgaon;	4·0; Sat.	Pimprale;	2·0	W.; rv.	2 Sl (m); (h); tl.
Varkhedi;	2·0	Varkhedi;	2·0; Thu.	Varkhedi;	2·0	W.; w. rv.	Sl (pr); Khanderao Fr (Mrg. Sud. 6); 3 tl.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
1216 Sāvakheḍe Hoḷ—Prl;—सावखेडे होळ ..	E; 9·0	1·2; 519; 119; 495	Erandol; 5·0
1217 Sāvakheḍe Kh.—Jlg;—सावखेडे खु.	NW; 17·0	1·0; 360; 70; 326	Kanalde; 8·0
1218 Sāvakheḍe Kh.—Pcr;—सावखेडे खु. ..	SE; 8·0	2·6; 372; 100; 361	Varkhedi Bk.; 2·0
1219 Sāvakheḍe Kh.—Rvr;—सावखेडे खु. ..	W; 10·0	1·3; 345; 79; 345	Chinawal; 2·0
1220 Sāvakheḍe Marāṭh—Prl;—सावखेडे मराठ.	E; 9·0	0·8; 287; 55; 248	Erandol; 6·0
1221 Sāvakhede Seem—Ywl;—सावखेडे सीम	N; 6·0	3·0; 1137; 292; 1084	Yawal; 5·0
1222 Sāvakheḍe Turk—Prl;—सावखेडे तुर्क.	E; 9·0	1·1; 189; 47; 179	Erandol; 5·0
1223 Sāvalakheḍe—Prl;—सावलखेडे ..	S; 9·0	1·6; 467; 111; 446	Parola; 10·0
1224 Sāvarle—Jmn;—सावर्ले ..	W; 10·0	4·4; 543; 126; 525	Shelgaon; 1·4
1225 Savatkhede—Jmn;—सवतखेडे ..	W; 11·0	3·1; 443; 105; 432	Neri Bk.; 4·0
1226 Sāvatar—Prl;—सावतर ..	E; 14·0	0·8; 183; 41; 162	Varangaon; 5·0
1227 Sāyagāṅv—Csg;—सायगांव ..	W; 14·0	5·1; 2077; 418; 1726	Local; ..
1228 Śeḷagāṅv—Jlg;—शेळगांव ..	E; 9·0	4·2; 811; 155; 728	Jalgaon; 9·0
1229 Śeḷgāṅv—Jmn;—शेळगांव ..	SE; 6·6	2·1; 571; 116; 541	Local; ..
1230 Śeḷāve Bk.—Prl;—शेळावे बु. ..	N; 6·0	2·2; 930; 192; 883	Parola; 6·0
1231 Śeḷāvī Kh.—Prl;—शेळावी खु. ..	N; 6·0	0·7; 324; 74; 282	Parola; 6·0
1232 Śemaḷade—Eld;—शेमळदे ..	S; 7·0	1·7, 419; 87; 397	Edlabad; 7·0
1233 Śendaṇī Digar—Cpd;—शेंदणी दिगर ..	SW; 16·0	1·0; 172; 20; 159	Hated Bk.; 6·0
1234 Śendurṇī—Jmn;—शेंदुर्णी ..	SW; 17·0	16·5 11686; 2354; 7804	Local; ..
1235 Śeṇagoḷe—Jmn;—शेणगोळे .	S; 10·0	3·5; 623; 121; 532	Phatepur; 6·0
1236 Śerī—Edl;—शेरी ..	NE; 14·0	2·3; 636; 139; 606	Paldhi; 5·4
1237 Śerī—Jmn;—शेरी ..	SW; 8·0	3·8; 438; 105; 358	Pahur; 2·0
1238 Śevage Bk.—Prl;—शेवगे बु. ..	NW; 2·4	3·9 1077; 220; 918	Parola; 3·0
1239 Śevage Bk.—Bsl;—शेवगे बु. ..	S; 23·0	0·8; 88; 24; 88	Bodwad; 4·0
1240 Śevage Kh.—Bsl;—शेवगे खु. ..	SE; 28·0	0·6; 169; 47; 165	Bodwad; 8·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Erandol Road; 8·0	Erandol; 5·0; Sun.	Savakhede Turk; 0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Adavad; 4·0	Nandre Bk; 6·0; Thu.	Kanalde; 10·0 Widgaon; 9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Varkhedi; 2·0	Varkhedi Bk; 2·0; Thu.	Varkhedi; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Khanderao Fr (Mrg. Sud. 6); 2 tl.
Nimbhore; 5·0	Savada; 4·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W.; w.	pyt; 2 tl; dg.
Erandol Road; 8·0	Parola; 8·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Bhusawal; 7·0	Yawal; 5·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Ur (Mrg. Vad. 11); 3 tl; 2 dg; 2 gym; 2 lib.
Erandol Road; 8·0	Parola; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl, gym; ch.
Kajgaon; 13·0	Parola; 10·0; Sun.	Adgaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Maygaon; 8·0	Talegaon; 1·4; Sat.	Shahapur; 4·0	W.; rv.	Sl (m); 4 tl.
Pahur; 7·0	Neri Bk.; 4·0; Tue.	Neri Bk.; 4·0	W.	3 tl; ch.
Varangaon; 5·0	Varangaon; 5·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 4·0	rv.	Mariai Fr (Ps. Sud. 2); 2 tl.
Chalisgaon; 1·0	Local; .. Fri.	Pilkhod; 2·0	rv.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); Datta Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15); 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Bhadli; 6·0	Jalgaon; 9·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c) Mariai Fr (Vsk. Sud. 1); 4 tl; m; dh; ch.
Bhagdare; 4·0	Talegaon; 1·4; Sat	Shahapur; 1·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Amalner; 10·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 4 tl; ch; lib; dp.
Amalner; 10·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Cs (mp); gr; tl.
Nimbhore; 6·0	Edlabad; 7·0; Sun.	Edlabad; 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Amalner; 12·0	Holnathe; 4·0; Sat.	.. 5·0	rv.	2 tl; dh.
Local; ..	Local; .. Wed.	Local; 0·2	w.	4 Sl (3 pr; h); pyt; 8 Cs (4 c; 2 mp; 2 sp); Bhawani Fr (Kt. Sud. 13); 18 tl; 6 mg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib; 4 dp.
Bhagdare; 4·0	Wakadi; 2·0; Wed.	Wakadi; 2·0	W.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Paldhi; 5·4	Paldhi; 5·4; Fri.	Musali; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Anabai Fr (Ct. Vad.); 5 tl; ch; lib.
Pahur; 2·0	Pahur; 2·0; Sun.	Kasabe Pahur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Amalner; 8·0	Parola; 3·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 dg; lib.
Bodwad; 6·0	Bodwad; 4·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); gr; Cs (c); tl; dg.
Bodwad; 10·0	Jamathi; 5·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Cs (c).

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
1241 Śevage, Pr. Bahāl—Prl;—शेवगे, प्र. बहाल.	S;	6·0	3·9;	604;	120;	600	Tamaswadi;	2·0
1242 Śevage Tarf Pimpri—Jmn;—शेवगे तर्फ पिंप्री.	S;	20·0	1·7;	437;	96;	432	Shelgaon;	4·0
1243 Śevāḷe—Pcr;—शेवाळे ..	SE;	8·0	4·4;	383;	55;	302	Shindad;	2·0
1244 Śevarī—Cag;—शेवरी ..	W;	10·0	3·7;	113;	27;	113	Hirapur;	3·0
1245 Śerve Bk.—Cpd;—शेर्वे बु. ..	..	..	1·9;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
1246 Śerve Kh.—Cpd;—शेर्वे खु. ..	..	..	1·5;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
1247 Śāmukhede—Edl;—शामखेडे	NW;	11·0	0·9;	109;	23;	105	Dharangaon;	4·0
1248 Śeluvaḍ—Bsl;—शेलवड ..	SE;	24·0	7·3;	1959;	438;	1794	Local;	..
1249 Śikarbordī—Rvr;—शिकरबोर्डी ..							DESERTED	
1250 Śikāval—Cpd;—शिकावल ..	..	..	0·7;	..	..	..	DESERTED	
1251 Śindāḍ—Pcr;—शिंदाड ..	SE;	12·0	8·5;	2025;	426;	1664;	Local;	..
1252 Śindavāḍī—Cag;—शिंदवाडी ..	N;	11·0	4·0;	717;	145;	671	Mehunbare;	2·0
1253 Śindī—Bsl;—शिंदी ..	S;	9·0	5·5;	869;	210;	809	Kurhe, Pr. N;	4·0
1254 Śindi—Cag;—शिंदी ..	SW;	10·0	3·4;	1177;	236;	1019	Talegaon;	2·0
1255 Śindī Digar—Bdg;—शिंदी दिगर ..	W;	8·0	5·5;	1617;	313;	1441	Bahal;	8·0
1256 Śingāḍī—Rvr;—शिंगाडी ..	SW;	7·0	1·3;	437;	98;	387	Khirdi;	2·0
1257 Śingāīt—Jmn;—शिंगाईत ..	NW;	8·0	1·5;	526;	119;	473	Jamner;	7·0
1258 Śinganūr—Rvr;—शिंगनूर ..	W;	10·0	0·7;	97;	20;	54	Nimbhore;	1·0
1259 Śingārakheḍe—Bsl;—शिंगारखेडे ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DESERTED	
1260 Śingat—Rvr;—शिंगत ..	SE;	12·0	0·9;	264;	59;	247	Tandulwadi;	1·0
1261 Śirāgaḍ—Ywl;—शिरागड ..	SW;	12·0	1·5;	136;	28;	128;	Kingaon;	5·0
1262 Śirasāḍ—Ywl;—शिरसाड ..	W;	5·0	6·5;	1489;	314;	1254	Sakali;	2·4
1263 Śirasgāon—Cag;—शिरसगांव ..	W;	11·0	3·3;	1154;	234;	1069	Chalisgaon;	10·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Amalner;	18·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr;) Cs (c); tl.
Bhagdare;	16·0	Phatepur;	4·0; Mon.	Phatepur;	4·0	w.	2 Sl (pr; m); 2 tl.
Varkhedi;	5·0	Varkhedi Bk.;	5·0; Thu.	Shindad;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 6 tl; M; dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; lib.
Hirapur;	3·0	Hirapur;	3·0; Thu.	Mhalshevge;	1·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Datta Fr (Mrg Sud 13); 2 tl.
				DESERTED			
				DESERTED			
Erandol Road;	4·0	Dharangaon ;	4·0; Thu.	Jambhore;	2·0	W.	2 tl.
Bodwad;	7·0	Bodwad;	5·0; Wed.	..	.	W.; w.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs (c); Balaji Fr (Asn Sud 15); 3 tl; gym; lib.
				DESERTED			
				DESERTED			
Varkhedi;	6·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr), pyt; Cs (mis); Ur (Ps Sud 9); 7 tl; m; mq; 3 dg; dh; gym; lib.
Jamadha;	2·0	Mehunbare;	2·0; Fri.	Mehunbare;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Bhusawal;	10·0	Bhusawal;	10·0; Sun.	Kurhe;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mariai Fr (Ct Vad 15); 2 tl; dh.
Hirapur;	2·0	Hirapur;	2·0; Thu.	Talegaon;	2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadevi Fr (Ct Sud 1); tl.
Kajgaon;	8·0	Kolgaon;	2·0; Wed.	Local;	0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Mg Sud 15); 7 tl; lib.
Nimbhore;	6·0	Khirdi Bk.;	2·0; Tue.	Khirdi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jamner;	7·0	Jamner;	7·0; Thu.	Jamner;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; dg; gym.
Nimbhore;	1·0	Nimbhore;	1·0; Thu.	Waghode Bk;	1·4	W.	Cs (fmg); tl.
				DESERTED			
Nimbhore;	4·0	Tandulwadi;	1·0; Thu.	Savada;	5·0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); (Ct Sud 1) Bhawani Fr; 2 tl; dh; 'Shringa Rushi' Temple.
Jalgaon;	8·0	Kingaon;	5·0; Tue.	Nhavi, Pr. Adawad;	0·4	rv.	Maruti Fr (Ct Sud 14); 2 tl.
Bhusawal;	15·0	Sakali;	1·4; Sun.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr), pyt; 2 Cs; 4 tl; ch; lib.
Chalisgaon;	10·0	Chalisgaon;	10·0; Sat.	Takali, Pr. Dehare;	1·0	W.	2 Sl (m; h); pyt; Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Kt Sud 15); 2 tl; dh; lib.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
1264 Śirasāḷe—Bsl;—शिरसाळे ..	E;	24·0	5·5; 527; 132; 526	Bodwad;	4·0
1265 Śirasāḷe Bk.—Aml;—शिरसाळे बु. ..	W;	6·0	1·8; 1181; 226; 840	Local;	..
1266 Śirasāḷe Kh.—Aml;—शिरसाळे खु. ..	W;	6·0	0·6; 264; 54; 233	Shirsale Bk.;	..
1267 Śirasamani—Prl;—शिरसमनी ..	SE;	8·0	14·4; 1490; 148; 1399	Bhadgaon;	10·0
1268 Śirasoḷī, Pr. Boranār—Jlg;—शिरसोळी, प्र. बोरनार.	S;	6·0	3·8; 2745; 466; 2469	Shirsoli;	1·0
1269 Śirsoḷī, Pr. Nasīrabād—Jlg;—शिरसोळी, प्र. नसिराबाद.	S;	6·0	13·7; 1897; 704; 1626	Local;	..
1270 Śirūd—Aml;—शिरुद ..	SE;	6·4	3·2; 1554; 337; 1353	Local:	..
1271 Śivaṇī—Bdg;—शिवणी ..	W;	4·0	4·8; 732: 157; 672	Bhadgaon;	6·0
1272 Śivāpur—Csg;—शिवापूर ..	S;	6·0	3·9; 234; 46; 227	Chalisgaon;	6·0
1273 Śīvare Digar—Prl;—शिवरे दिगर ..	S;	11·0	3·3; 950: 203; 860	Tamaswadi;	5·0
1274 Soke—Prl;—सोके ..	S;	6·0	1·1; 54; 13; 54	Parola;	6·0
1275 Somanagānv—Eld.—सोमणगांव ..	..	..	.. 91; 27; 91	Kurhe;	12·0
1276 Sonabarḍi—Edl;—सोनबर्डी ..	S;	4·0	0·3; 212; 30; ..	Kasoda;	3·0
1277 Sonāḷe—Jmn;—सोनाळे ..	W;	8·0	2·7; 1331; 299; 1131	Pahur;	3·0
1278 Sonārī—Jmn;—सोनारी ..	E;	9·0	8·2; 473; 113; 470	Shelwad;	4·0
1279 Sonavaḍ Bk.—Edl;—सोनवद बु. ..	N;	12·0	3·1; 1411; 291; 1068	Local;	..
1280 Sonavaḍ Kh.—Edl;—सोनवद खु. ..	N;	12·0	1·1; 355: 77; 281	Sonwad Bk.;	0·1
1281 Sonkheḍi—Aml;—सोनखेडी ..	NE;	11·0	2·1; 461; 94; 455	Patonda;	2·0
1282 Sonoṭi—Bsl;—सोनोटी .	SE;	17·0	4·0, 226; 54; 195	Nadgaon;	2·0
1283 Sub Gavhāṇ—Aml;—सब गव्हाण ..	W;	8·0	1·2; 771; 145; 708	Amalner;	8·0
1284 Sub Gavhāṇ, Pr. Kh.—Prl;—सब गव्हाण, प्र. खु.	W;	10·0	2·3; 42; 13; 35	Bahadarpur;	6·0
1285 Sub Gavhāṇ, Pr. Amalner—Prl;—सब गव्हाण, प्र. अमळनेर.	N;	8·0	2·4; 318; 69; 312	Erandol;	10·0
1286 Suḍagānv—Rvr;—सुडगांव ..	SW;	19·0	1·5; 269; 63; 232	Savada;	6·0
1287 Sujade—Jlg;—सुजदे ..	N;	7·0	4·2; 714; 141; 673	Asoda;	6·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Bodwad;	6·0	Bodwad;	4·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr (Ct. Sud 14); tl.
Bhoratake;	3·0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 5 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Bhoratake;	3·0	Shirsale Bk.; ..	Thu.	..	..	W.	Shani Fr in Mrg; 2 tl.
Kajgaon;	12·0	Parola;	8·0; Sun.	Hanmant-khede;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch; dp.
Shirsoli;	1·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	W.; w.	Sl (h); pyt; Cs (mis); Merjan Mith Ur (Bdp Sud 1); 8 tl; mq; db; ch; lib.
Shirsoli;	1·4	Shirsoli, Pr. Bornar;	0·1; Wed.	..	..	w.; W.	4 Sl (3 pr; m); pyt; Merjan Mith Ur (Bdp Sud 1); 8 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Amalner;	5·0	Amalner;	5·0; Mon.	Mangarul;	5·0	w.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; M; lib.
Nagaradevale;	8·0	Kolgaon;	4·0; Wed.	Palaskhede;	3·0	W.; w.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; lib
Chalisgaon;	6·0	Chalisgaon;	7·0; Sat.	Pimparkhede;	1·0	W.; w	Cs (c); tl; dh.
Rajamane;	13·0	Tamaswadi;	5·0; Fri.	Torwadi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; lib; dp.
Amalner;	18·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Mundane, Pr. Aml;	1·0	w.	tl.
Malkapur;	12·0	Edlabad;	8·0; Do.	..		w.	
Erandol Road;	17·0	Kasode;	3·0; Tue.	Varkhota;	1·0	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Pahur;	3·0	Pahur;	3·0; Sun.	Paldhi;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 6 tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Jamner;	6·0	Maldabhodi;	1·0; Fri.	Maldabhodi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Bahirao Fr (Bdp Sud 9); tl.
Chaulkhede;	4·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Navami Fr (Ct Sud 9).; tl; mq; 2 dg; ch; lib; dp.
Chaulkhede;	4·0	Sanwad;	0·1; Sun.	Local;	..	W.; rv.	pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Takarkhede;	4·0	Patonda;	2·0; Mon.	Patonda;	3·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Bodwad;	2·0	Bodwad;	3·0; Wed.	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c) gr; Pir Ur (Srn); tl; dg.
[illegible]	1·4	Amalner;	8·0; Mon.	..	3·0	W; w.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
[illegible]	13·0	Parola;	9·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Cs (mp); 2 tl.
Erandol;	10·0	Dharangaon;	6·0; Thu.	Shelawe Bk.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
[illegible]	1·0	Savada;	6·0; Sun.	Savada;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalgaon;	9·0	Jalgaon;	9·0; Sat.	Momurabad;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mariai (Vak Sud 3); 3 tl; M.

Serial No. ; Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office, Distance. (4)	
1288 Sukaḷī—Eld;—सुकळी	NE;	6·0	5·3; 358; 98; 348	Edlabad;	6·0
1289 Sulavāḍī—Rvr;—सुलवाडी	S;	3·0	1·0; 240; 56; 233	Nimbhora;	6·0
1290 Suḷe—Eld;—सुळे	E;	24·0	2·8; 337; 86; 337	Wadhode;	2·0
1291 Sumaṭhāṇe—Prl;—सुमठाणे	N;	11·0	1·9; 308; 67; 295	Bahadarpur;	5·0
1292 Sunasagāṅv—Bsl;—सुनसगांव	E;	7·0	3·4; 1412; 373; 1219	Local;	..
1293 Sunasagāṅv Bk.—Jmn;—सुनसगांव बु.	W;	10·0	1·4; 620; 140; 552	Neri Bk.	4·0
1294 Sunasagāṅv Kh.—Jmn;—सुनसगांव खु	W;	10·4	0·9; 208; 44; 203	Neri Bk.	4·0
1295 Sundarapaṭṭī—Aml;—सुंदरपट्टी	E;	3·0	0·4; 216; 39; 190	Amalner;	3·0
1296 Sunode—Rvr;—सुनोदे	SE;	13·0	1·9; 602; 152; 573	Tandulwadi;	1·0
1297 Suravāḍe Bk.—Bsl;—सुरवाडे बु.	SE;	14·0	4·8; 568; 136; 529	Bodwad;	8·0
1298 Suravāḍe Kh.—Bsl;—सुरवाडे खु.	SE;	12·0	2·8; 546; 145; 517	Bodwad;	8·0
1299 Susarī—Bsl;—सुसरी	SE;	11·0	3·1; 1017; 218; 888	Varangaon;	2·0
1300 Suṭakār—Cpd;—सुटकार	E;	10·0	2·2; 589; 130; 543	Adavad;	2·0
1301 Tāḍāsiṅgī—Bdg;—ताडासिंगी	..	..	1·2;	DESERTED	
1302 Tāḍe—Edl;—ताडे	SW;	1·0	2·8; 544; 95; 509	Utran;	4·0
1303 Tahākaḷī—Bsl;—तहाकळी	E;	15·0	2·8; 625; 139; 619	Varangaon;	6·0
1304 Ṭāhakāḷī Bk.—Edl;—टाहकळी बु.	..	..	2·0	DESERTED	
1305 Ṭāhakaḷī Kh.—Edl;—टाहकळी खु.	E;	13·4	2·1; 590; 125; 515	Paldhi;	2·0
1306 Ṭākaḷī Bk.—Jmn;—टाकळी बु.	N;	3·0	2·9; 1014; 237; 837	Jamner;	3·0
1307 Ṭākaḷī Kh.—Jmn;—टाकळी खु.	N;	3·3	0·8; 617; 136; 548	Jamner;	3·0
1308 Ṭākaḷī Tarf Pimpri—Jmn;—टाकळी पिंप्री.	SE;	16·0	1·1; 241; 71; 232	Jamner;	3·0
1309 Ṭākaḷī—Eld;—टाकळी	..	..	1·2; 474; 102; 450	Kurhe;	10·0
1310 Ṭākaḷi Kh., Pr. Chāḷisgānv—Csg;—टाकळी खु., प्र. चाळीसगांव.	N;	1·0	2·3; 1309; 244; 1269	Chalisgaon;	1·0
1311 Ṭākaḷī Kh, Pr. Dēvhārē—Csg;—टाकळी खु., प्र. देव्हारे.	NW;	9·0	3·8; 460; 97; 159	Mehumbare;	6·0
1312 Ṭākaḷī Bk.—Pcr;—टाकळी बु.	W;	17·0	1·4; 381; 71; 381	Kajgaon;	2·0
1313 Ṭākarakheḍe—Aml;—टाकरखेडे	W;	8·0	2·3; 1130; 212; 1072	Dahiwad;	2·0
1314 Ṭākarakheḍe—Jmn;—टाकरखेडे	SW;	6·0	3·2; 631; 141; 576	Phatepur;	1·0
1315 Ṭākarakheḍe—Edl;—टाकरखेडे	E;	16·0	2·1; 253; 55; 219	Paldhi;	2·0
1316 Ṭākarakheḍe—Ywl;—टाकरखेडे	S;	5·0	1·5; 390; 74; 388	Yawal;	6·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bodwad; 18·0	Edlabad; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 dg.
Nimbhore; 5·0	Ainpur; 2·0; Sat.	Ainpur; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Biswa-Bridge; 12·0	Wadhode; 2·0; Thu.	Kurhe; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	Nahalpur; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; ch.
Bhadli; 3·0	Nashirabad; 2·0; Fri.	.. ..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Pahur; 7·0	Neri Bk.; 4·0; Tue.	Neri Bk.; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Pahur; 7·0	Neri Bk.; 4·0; Do.	Neri Bk.; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Amalner; 3·0	Amalner; 3·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	tl.
Savada; 1·0	Tandulwadi; 1·0; Thu.	Savada; 1·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (fmg) Maruti Fr (Ct Sud 14); 4 tl; ch.
Bodwad; 8·0	Varangaon; 10·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); gr; Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch, lib.
Bodwad; 8·0	Varangaon; 10·0; Do.	Varangaon; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); gr; Cs (c); tl; 2 dg.
Varangaon; 2·0	Varangaon; 2·0; Do.	Varangaon; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Fr (Ct Sud 7); tl; ch.
Chavalkhede; 1·0	Adavad; 2·0; Mon.	. 3·0	W.; rv.	Cs (c); tl.
		DESERTED		
Maheji; 4·0	Maheji; 2·0; Wed.	Bhatkhede; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Varangaon; 6·0	Varangaon; 6·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Psh Sud 14); 3 tl; dh; lib.
		DESERTED		
Paldhi; 2·0	Varangaon; 2·0; Fri.	Paldhi; 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0; Thu.	Jamner; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr), pyt; 2 tl; ch.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0, Do.	Jamner; 3·0	w.	tl; ch.
Jamner; 3·0	Jamner; 3·0; Do.	Jamner; 3·0	W.; rv.	2 tl.
Malkapur; 16·0	Kurhe; 10·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.; w.	
Chalisgaon; 2·0	Chalisgaon; 1·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.; w; rv	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Chalisgaon; 10·0	Umbargaon; 3·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl.
Kajgaon; 2·0	Kajgaon; 2·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 2·0	W. rv.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); Ram Navami Fr (Ct Sud 9); 7 tl; dg; ch.
Takarkhede; 1·2	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch; lib; dp.
Bhagdare; 11·0	Phatepur; 1·0; Mon.	Jamner; 5·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairoba Fr (Bdp Sud 3); 5 tl; ch.
Paldhi; 3·0	Jalgaon; 3·0; Sat.	Bambori; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Bhusawal; 9·0	Yawal; 6·0; Fri.	Nimagaon; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr (Ct Vad 6); tl; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
1317 Taḷaī—Edl;— तळई ..	SE;	10·0	5·3; 2227; 460; 1999	Local;	..
1318 Taḷavāḍe—Aml;—तळवाडे ..	W;	8·0	1·9; 424; 79; 424	Shirsale;	1·0
1319 Tāndaḷi—Aml;—तांदळी ..	N;	12·0	3·2; 551; 106; 512	Betawad;	3·0
1320 Tālakheḍe—Eld;—तालखेडे ..	E;	21·4	1·6; 197; 53; 193	Kurhe;	3·0
1321 Taḷavāḍe, Bk. Pedace—Csg;—तळवाडे, बु. पेडचे.	N;	5·0	4·0; 1769; 340; 311	Chalisgaon;	6·0
1322 Taḷegāṅv—Csg;—तळेगांव ..	SW;	11·0	8·8; 2072; 415; 1699	Local;	..
1323 Taḷegāṅv—Jmn;—तळेगांव ..	SE;	7·0	4·0; 1283; 805; 1122	Shahapur;	1·0
1324 Talonde (Digar)—Csg;—तळोंदे दिगर..	W;	13·0	1·6; 1291; 281, 1160	Ranjangaon;	4·0
1325 Talonde, Pr. Chālisagāṅv—Csg;—तळोंदे, प्र. चाळीसगांव.	SE;	9·0	5·6; 229; 70; 216	Chalisgaon;	7·0
1326 Tamagavhāṇ—Csg;—तमगव्हाण ..	W;	12·0	2·5; 669; 122; 573	Hirapur;	5·0
1327 Tāmasvāḍī—Csg;—तामसवाडी ..	W;	15·0	2·7; 281; 42; 281	Pilkhod;	1·0
1328 Tāmasvāḍī—Rvr;—तामसवाडी ..	E;	1·0	1·2; 614; 129; 497	Raver;	2·0
1329 Tāmasvāḍī—Prl;—तामसवाडी ..	S;	10·0	14·3; 2651; 540; 2328	Local;	..
1330 Tāmbolo Bk.—Csg;—तांबोले बु. ..	S;	4·0	2·7; 1850; 367; 1421	Hirapur;	2·0
1331 Tāmbole Kh.—Csg;—तांबोले खु. ..	SW;	4·0	0·9; 303; 56; 281	Hirapur;	1·0
1332 Tāmbole—Prl;—तांबोले ..	NE;	5·0	1·2; 46; 15; 46	Parola;	4·0
1333 Tāndaḷavāḍī—Cpd;—तांदळवाडी ..	S;	8·0	2·4; 406; 77; 401	Chopda;	10·0
1334 Tānduḷavāḍī—Bdg;—तांदुळवाडी ..	S;	14·0	0·9; 649; 102; 639	Bhadgaon;	3·0
1335 Tānduḷavāḍī—Rvr;—तांदुळवाडी ..	SW;	13·0	3·9; 2054; 467; 1718	Local;	..
1336 Tarangavāḍī—Jmn;—तरंगवाडी ..	SW;	16·0	.. ..	DESERTED	
1337 Tarḍe Kh.—Edl;—तरडे खु. ..	NW;	12·0	1·4; 218; 43; 213	Dharangaon;	5·0
1338 Taraḍī—Prl;—तरडी ..	S;	4·0	1·2; 378; 64; 316	Parola;	6·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Pandhade; 4·0	Kasode; 4·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Govind Mahar Fr (Ct Sud 9); 5 tl; 2 M; 2 dg; gym; ch; lib.
Padase; 4·0	Shirsale; [illegible]; Thu.	.. 8·0	W.	tl; ch.
Padase; 4·0	Betawad; 3·0; Fri.	.. 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Kurhe; 3·0	Kurhe; 3·0; Wed.	Wadhode; 2·4	W.; w.	tl; ch.
Vaghali; 3·0	Chalisgaon; 6·0; Sat.	Mehunbare; 8·0	W.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (mp); Mariai Fr (Srn Sud 15); (Khanderao Fr (Mg Sud 15); 4 tl; mq; dg; 2 gym; lib.
Hirapur; 2·0	Hirapur; 2·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr; m); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Ps Sud 15); 4 tl; dg; lib.
Jamner; 5·0	Talegaon; 2·0; Sat.	Shahapur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt;2 Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Chalisgaon; 8·0	Chalisgaon; 8·0; Sat.	Takali P. D.; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr; m); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; dh; lib.
Hirapur; 7·0	Hirapur; 7·0; Sat.	Sangavi; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (m); 2 tl.
Rohini; 3·0	Hirapur; 5·0; Thu.	Mhalshevage; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; lib.
Chalisgaon; 16·0	Saygaon; 3·4; Fri.	Pilkhod; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Raver; 2·0	Raver; 2·0; Fri.	Raver; 1·0	W.; rv.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Rajamane; 10·0	Local; . Fri.	Bole 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 7 tl; mq; dh; ch; 2 lib; dp.
Hirapur; 2·0	Hirapur; 2·0; Thu.	Khadki Bk.; 1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 5 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Hirapur; 1·0	Hirapur; 1·0; Thu.	Khadki; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 11·0	Parola; 4·0; Sun.	Shelwe Bk.; 1·0	W.; n.	2 tl.
Erandol Road; 13·0	Chopda; 10·0; Sun.	Nimgawan; 0·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Chand-sultan Fr (Mg Sud 14); 4 tl; dg; ch.
Kajgaon; 3·0	Kajgaon; 3·0; Sun.	Kajgaon; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Savada; 3·0	Local; .. Thu.	Savda; 3·0	w.; rv.	Sl (n); pyt; 2 Cs (c) (fmg); Bhawani Fr (Phg Vad 5); 5 tl; mq; ch; lib.
		DESERTED		
Chaulkhede; 4·0	Sonwad; 2·0; Sun.	Pimpri; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Kajgaon; 16·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Hanamant-khede; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
1339 Tārakheḍe Bk.—Pcr;—तारखेडे बु. .	SW; 5·0	4·4; 1012; 205; 783	Tarkhede Kh. 4·0
1340 Tārakheḍe Kh.—Pcr;—तारखेडे खु. ..	SE; 5·0	4·0; 1587; 280; 1395	Local; ..
1341 Tarasoḍ—Jlg;—तरसोद	E: 4·0	2·5; 1297; 264; 1005	Shirsoli; 2·0
1342 Taruvāḍe Kh.—Prl;—तरवाडे खु. ..	S; 10·0	4·4; 387; 80; 368	Parola; 16·0
1343 Tarode—Eld;—तरोदे	SE; 7·0	2·8; 557; 123; 525	Edlabad; 6·0
1344 Tāsakheḍe—Aml;—तासखेडे ..	N; 4·0	1·2; 536; 87; 468	Amalner; 4·0
1345 Tāsakheḍe—Rvr;—तासखेडे ..	NE; 22·0	1·5; 518; 113; 462	Savada; 5·0
1346 Tāvase Bk.—Cpd;—तावसे बु. .	S; 8·0	3·7; 961; 213; 888	Chopda; 7·0
1347 Tāvase Kh.—Cpd;—तावसे खु. .	E; 4·0	3·1; 342; 71; 329	Chopda; 5·0
1348 Tehū—Prl;—तेहू .	S; 3·0	1·4; 420; 76; 313	Parola; 3·0
1349 Tekavāḍe Bk. Csg;—टेकवाडे बु. ..	N; 13 0	1·1; 41; 7; 41	Bahal; 1·0
1350 Tekavāḍe Kh.—Csg;—टेकवाडे खु. ..	N; 12·0	1·1; 319; 61; 284	Bahal 1·0
1351 Tembhī Bk.—Ywl;—टेंभी बु. ..	.. ..	2·6	DESERTED
1352 Tembhī Kh.—Ywl;—टेंभी खु. ..	S; 4·0	1·1; 215; 47; 206	Yawal; 4·0
1353 Thāroḷe—Eld;—थारोळ	E; 18·0	2·5; 256; 71; 255	Kurhe; 2·0
1354 Tharoḷe—Rvr;—थरोळे .	SE; 6·0	1·0; 540; 105; 492	Raver; 6·0
1355 Thoragavhāṇ—Ywl; थोरगव्हाण ..	SW; 10·0	1·5; 627; 124; 571	Sakali, 3·0
1356 Thoragavhāṇ—Rvr,—थोरगव्हाण .	W; 14·0	4·2; 3705; 812; 3463	Local; ..
1357 Tiḍyā—Rvr;—तिड्या .	.. ..	.. 53; 12; 50	Raver; 13·0
1358 Tighare;—Jlg;—तिघरे ..	.. ..	2·4;	DESERTED
1359 Tighare—Aml—तिघरे ..	.. ..	DESERTED	
1360 Tirapoḷe—Csg;—तिरपोळे ..	NW; 10·0	3·3; 489; 99; 447	Mehunbare; 2·0
1361 Tiṭavi—Prl;—तिटवी ..	S; 10·0	6·4; 1318; 186; 1234	Bhadgaon; 6·0
1362 Toḷāṇe—Ywl;—टोळाणे ..	.. ..	0·4	DESERTED
1363 Toḷi Kh.—Edl;—टोळी खु. ..	N; 3·0	1·0; 251; 50; 237	Erandol; 3·0
1364 Toḷi—Prl;—टोळी .	S; 6·0	1·6; 777; 159; 740	Parola; [illegible]
1365 Toṇagāṃv—Edg;—टोणगांव ..	E; 1·0	5·7; 335; 74; 249	Bhadgaon; 0·5

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pachora; 5·0	Pachora; 5·0; Sat.	Pachora; 5·0	W.; w. rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Galan; 2·0	Local; .. Tue.	Pachora; 5·0	W; w; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (2 c); Bhawani Fr (Mg Vad 15); 4 tl; M; dg; ch; lib.
Bhadli; 2·0	Shirsoli; 2·0; Fri.	.. 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl.
Kajgaon; 12·0	Kajgaon; 7·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Khamkhede; 7·0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 7·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c) (fmg); 4 tl; dg; dh; lib; ch.
Amalner; 4·0	Amalner; 4·0; Mon.	Amalner; 4·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr (Ct Sud 1); 2 tl; : mch; 2 cch.
Savada; 2·0	Varangaon, 4·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Erandol Road.; 11·0	Chopda; 7·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W; rv.	Sl (m); Mariai Fr (Ct Sud 14); 4 tl; dg; ch.
Erandol Road.; 25·0	Chopda; 5·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dh.
Amalner; 15·0	Parola; 3·0; Sun.	Tehu; 3·0	W; w	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhavani fr. (Ct Sud 15); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Vaghali; 5·0	Bahal; 1·0; Fri.	Mehunbare; 8·0	w.	tl.
Vaghali; 5·0	Bahal 1·0; Fri.	Mehunbare; 8·0 DESERTED	w.;rv	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Bhusawal; 7·0	Yawal; 4·0; Fri.	Nimgaon; 0·1	W.	Cs; tl.
Malkapur; 9·0	Kurhe; 2·0; Wed.	Kurhe; 2·0	rv.	2 tl.
Raver; 6·0	Raver; 6·0; Fri.	.. 6·0	w.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalgaon, 8·0	Sakali; 3·0; Sun;	Sakali; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Savada; 2·0	Local; .. Fri.	Savada; 3·0	W.	2 sl (2pr); 3 Cs (c.; mis) (fmg); Mahadeo fr. (Mg Sud 15); 3 tl; ch; 2 lib.
Raver; 14·0	Faizpur; 10·0; Wed.	.. .. DESERTED DESERTED	..	Forest Settlement.
Jamadha; 4·0	Mehunbare; 2·0; Fri.	Mehunbare; 2·0	rv	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nagaradevala; 12·0	Parola; 9·0; Sun.	Hanmant Khede. 6·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Sakaridevi Fr (Ps Sud 15); 2 tl; 3 dg. DESERTED
Erandol Road; 5·0	Erandol; 3·0; Sun.	Local; ..	n.	Sl (pr.); tl; mq.
Amalner; 18·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Shevage, Pr. Bahal. 2·4	w.;rv.	2 Sl (pr h); pyt; Cs (c); Mahadeo fr (Phg; Vad 13); tl.
Nagaradevala; 5·0	Bhadgaon; 0·4; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	tl; dp (vet).

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
1366 Tondāpūr—Jmn;—टोंडापूर ..	S;	18·0	7·0;	2535;	621;	2141	Local;	..
1367 Toranāḷe—Jmn;—तोरनाळे ..	SE;	21·0	8·2;	1582;	350;	1433	Phatepur;	6·0
1368 Tarode—Rvr;—तरोडे ..	..	..	0·8	..	..	..	DESERTED	
1369 Turakhēḍē—Jlg;—तुरखेडे ..	N;	8·0	1·1;	325;	68;	294	Jalgaon;	8·0
1370 Ucandē—Eld;—उचंदे ..	S;	2·4 in summer 6·0 in rainy season	3·3;	1241;	268;	1160	Edlabad;	2·0
1371 Udhaḷi Bk.—Rvr;—उधळी बु. ..	NE;	22·0	2·0;	510;	116;	460	Thorgavhan;	3·0
1372 Udhaḷi Kh.—Rvr;—उधळी खु. ..	NE;	22·0	1·7;	981;	208;	884	Thorgavhan;	3·0
1373 Ukhaḷvāḍi—Edl;—उखळवाडी ..	N;	15·0	1·3;	197;	44;	197	Nanded;	5·0
1374 Umāḷe—Jlg;—उमाळे ..	N;	9·0	4·7;	493;	110;	457	Shirsoli;	6·0
1375 Umarade—Edl;—उमरदे ..	E;	2·0	3·3;	259;	84;	259	Erandol;	3·0
1376 Umarati Forest—Cpd;—उमरती फॉरेस्ट	..	..	0·8;	305;	54;	305	Chopda;	14·0
1377 Umare—Edl;—उमरे ..	S;	12·0	1·2;	106;	28;	106	Kasoda;	3·0
1378 Umare—Eld;—उमरे ..	E;	22·0	1·3;	114;	31;	114	Kurhe;	4·0
1379 Umarkheḍe—Bdg;—उमरखेडे ..	S;	14·0	1·3;	64;	13;	64	Bhadgaon;	2·4
1380 Umbarkheḍe—Cśg;—उंबरखेडे ..	NW;	10·0	4·4;	2979;	538;	2559	Local;	..
1381 Unḍaṇi Digar—Prl;—उंडणी दिगर ..	SW;	2·4	0·5;	61;	16;	58	Undirkhede;	..
1382 Unḍaṇi Khālsā—Prl;—उंडणी खालसा ..	SW;	2·4	0·5;	85;	15;	84	Undirkhede;	..
1383 Undīrakheḍe—Prl;—उंदीरखेडे ..	SW;	2·4	4·7;	1942;	360;	1592	Local;	..
1384 Unṭāvad—Ywl;—उंटावद ..	W;	11·0	0·8;	626;	118;	554	Kingaon;	3·0
1385 Upakheḍe—Cśg;—उपखेडे ..	W;	15·0	8·7;	1388;	122;	1284	Pilkhod;	2·0
1386 Usmāli—Ywl;—उस्माळी ..	..	..	0·3;	34;	5;	34	Faizpur;	14·0
1387 Uṭakheḍe—Rvr;—उटखेडे ..	W;	4·0	2·4;	945;	189;	890	Wivare;	3·0
1388 Utrad—Prl;—उत्राद ..	NE;	3·0	2·7;	43;	16;	38	Parola;	3·0
1389 Utrāṇ Āhir Hād—Edl;—उत्राण आहेर हाद.	S;	14·0	4·9;	1443;	294;	1234	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand; Distance. (7)		Water. (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Pahur;	15·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	W. rv.;	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ambika Fr (Ct Sud 15); 2 tl; mq; dp.
Jamner;	21·0	Fattepur;	6·0; Mon.	Phatepur; DESERTED	6·0	W. t.;	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; lib; tl.
Jalgaon;	8·0	Jalgaon;	8·0; Sat.	..	0·3	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg.
Nimbhore;	8·0	Edlabad;	2·0; Sun.	Edlabad;	1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Kalamba Fr (Fg Sud 9); 3 tl; 4 dg; lib.
Savada;	6·0	Savada;	6·0; Sun.	Savada;	6·0	W. rv.;	Bhawani Fr (Ct Vad 1); 4 tl.
Savada;	3·0	Savada;	6·0; Sun.	Savada;	6·0	W. rv.;	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c). (fmg); Bhawani Fr (Ct Vad 1); 6 tl; lib; Nath Samadhi.
Erandol Road;	7·0	Dharangaon;	7·0; Thu.	Dharangaon;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Jalgaon;	9·0	Shirsoli;	6·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; dg; dh.
Mhasawad;	7·0	Erandol;	3·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road;	33·0	Chopda;	14·0; Sun.	..	..	..	Forest.
Erandol Road;	18·0	Kasoda;	3·0; Tue.	Adgaon;	20·0	W; n.	2 tl; ch.
Malkapur;	13·0	Kurhe;	4·0; Wed.	Kurhe;	4·0	W.	tl.
Kajgaon;	4·0	Kajgaon;	4·0; Sun.	Kajgoan;	2·4	W.	tl.
Chalisgaon;	11·0	Mehunbare;	3·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	3 sl (2 pr, h); pyt; dlb; 4 Cs (2 fmg; 2 mis); 4 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Amalner;	15·0	Parola;	6·0; Sun.	Parola;	2·4	W.	tl.
Amalner;	15·0	Parola;	3·0; Sun.	Parola;	2·4	W.	..
Amalner;	15·0	Parola;	2·4; Sun	Parola;	2·4	W.; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); pyt; Cs (c); Nageshwari Fr (Mg Vad 13); Math Fr (Phg Vad 6); 7 tl; M; mq, dg; ch; lib.
Jalgaon;	14·0	Kingaon;	3·0; Tue.	Chinchali;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; lib.
Chalisgaon;	16·0	Saygaon;	2·0; Fri.	Pilkhod;	2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (fmg). 5 tl; ch; lib.
Savada;	19·0	Faizpur;	14·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	..
Raver;	6·0	Raver;	5·0; Fri.	Wivare;	2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhawani Fr (Ct Sud 1); 2 tl; lib.
Amalner;	11·0	Parola;	3·0; Sun.	Shevale Bk.;	1·0	W.; n.	2 tl; dg.
[illegible]	2·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mis); 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop : Households ; Agriculturists.	Post Office ; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1390 Utrāṇ Gujar Hāḍ—Edl;—उत्राण गुजर हाड.	S; 14·0	4·9; 1630; 354; 1241	Local; ..
1391 Vaḍadhānorī—Edl;—वडधानोरी ..	S; 3·0	0·8; 43; 9; 43	Kasode; 4·0
1392 Vaḍadhe—Bdg;—वडधे ..	S; 1·0	1·1; 244; 55; 244	Bhadgaon; 2·0
1393 Vaḍagāṅv—Jmn;—वडगांव ..	SW; 12·0	1·7; 291; 76; 274	Wakod; 2·0
1394 Vaḍagāṅv—Rvr;—वडगांव ..	W; 7·2	2·1; 402; 94; 393	Nimbhore Bk.; 2·0
1395 Vaḍagāṅv Ambe—Pcr;—वडगांव अंबे ..	E; 10·0	4·3; 1223; 254; 1170	Pachora; 10·0
1396 Vaḍagāṅv Aserī—Pcr;—वडगांव असेरी	.. ..	0·5; 29; 6; 29	Pachora; 3·0
1397 Vaḍagāṅv Bk.—Bdg;—वडगांव बु. ..	S; 5·0	2·8; 1005; 197; 847	Vadgaon Kh.; 0·4
1398 Vaḍagāṅv Bk.- Cpd;—वडगांव बु. ..	E, 11·0	2·7; 826; 176; 752	Adavad; 2·0
1399 Vaḍagāṅv, Pr. Amaḷner-Prl:—वडगांव, प्र. अंमळनेर.	NE; 9·0	2·3; 57; 14; 57	Bhasode; 3·0
1400 Vaḍagāṅv Bk., Pr Pācore—Pcr;—वडगांव बु., प्र. पाचोरे.	NE; 2·4	1·2; 101; 24; 98	Pachora; 2·0
1401 Vaḍagāṅv, Pr. Eraṇḍol—Prl;—वडगांव, प्र. एरंडोल.	SE; 8·0	0·8; 51; 7; 51	Bahadarpur; 5·0
1402 Vaḍagāṅv Joge—Pcr;—वडगांव जोगे ..	E; 13·0	2·3; 162; 38; 162	Pachora; 12·0
1403 Vaḍagāṅv Kuḍe—Pcr;—वडगांव कडे ..	S; 15·0	1·2; 320; 72; 314	Utran; 2·0
1404 Vaḍagāṅv Mauje Kh.—Cpd;—वडगांव मौजे खु.	SE; 7·0	1·1; 23; 6; 15	Chopda; 6·0
1405 Vaḍagāṅv Kh., Pr. Bhaḍagāṅv—Pcr;—वडगांव खु., प्र. भडगांव.	W, 13·0	0·9; 742; 140; 636	Kajgaon; 5·0
1406 Vaḍgāṅv - Pcr;—वडगांव ..	SW; 22·0	0·9; 719; 151; 691	Pachora; 2·0
1407 Vaḍagāṅv Tighre—Jmn;—वडगांव तिघरे.	E; 11·0	2·1; 247; 60; 243	Shelgaon; 5·4
1408 Vaḍagāṅv Nimb—Jmn:—वडगांव निंब.	SW; 15·0	1·1; 24; 7; 21	Phatepur; 3·0
1409 Vaḍegāṅv Nālabandī—Bdg;—वडगांव नालबंदी.	W; 4·0	2·2; 359; 78; 355	Bhadgaon; 5·0
1410 Vaḍegāṅv Kh., Pr. Pācore—Pcr;—वडगांव खु., प्र. पाचोरे.	NE; 9·0	0·9; 263; 60; 230	Local; ..
1411 Vaḍagāṅv Seem—Cpd;—वडगांवसीम.	SE; 7·0	1·5; 181; 36; 172	Chopda; 6·0
1412 Vaḍagāṅv (S.)—Jmn;—वडगांव (स.) ..	SE; 14·0	2·1; 123, 31; 123	Phatepur; 5·0
1413 Vaḍagāṅv Ṭekaḍār—Pcr;—वडगांव टेकवार.	SE; 2·0	0·9; 293; 66; 240	Pachora; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pardhade; 2·0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mis); Fr (Ct. Sud. 9); ch; lib; dp.
Erandol Road; 18·0	Erandol; 3·0; Sun.	Dharagir; 1·0	rv.	tl.
Nagaradevale; 2·4	Bhadgaon; 2·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 2·0	W.;rv.	Sl (pr), 2 Cs (c; agri.) tl; ch.
Pahur; 5·0	Wakod; 2·0; Sat.	Wakod; 2·0	..	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nimbhore; 2·0	Nimbhore Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pimpalgaon; 3·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ambadevi Fr (Ct. Sud. 1); Maruti Fr (Ct. Sud. 15); 8 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Pachora; 3·0	Pachora; 3·0; Sat.	Pachora; 3·0	W.	2 tl.
Nagaradevale; 1·0	Bhadgaon; 5·0; Fri.	Nagaradevale; 1·0	rv.; W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Palathi; 12·0	Aduvad; 2·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Nagaradevale; 12·0	Parola; 6·0; Sun.	Mahalpur; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Pachora; 2·0	Pachora; 2·0, Sat;	Pachora; 2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Amalner; 6·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon.	Chorwad; 4·0	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pimpalgaon; 1·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 6·0; Thu.	Pimpalgaon; 2·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); 3 tl.
Pardhade; 2·0	Pachora; 7·0; Sat.	Shindad; 3·0	W.	Sl (m); 2 tl; dg.
Chavalkhede; 1·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun.	Chopda; 7·0	rv.	tl.
Kajgaon; 5·0	Kajgaon, 5·0, Sun.	Local; .	W.; rv.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; dh; dg; gym.
Pachora; 2·0	Pachora; 2·0; Sat.	Neri; 1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (Pr); 2 Cs (c; sp); 3 tl; dg.
Jamner; 8·0	Jamathi; 5·0; Sat.	Waghari; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (sp); 2 tl; ch.
Bhagdare; 9·0	Phatepur; 3·0; Mon	Phatepur; 3·0	w.	tl.
Nagaradevale; 8·0	Bhadgaon; 5·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg.
Nagaradevale; 1·0	Nagaradevale; 1·0; Mon.	Nagaradevale; 1·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; lib.
Chavalkhede; 12·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun.	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Bhagdare; 9·0	Wakadi; 4·0; Wed.	Wakadi; 3·0	W.	2 tl.
Pachora; 2·0	Pachora; 2·0; Sat.	Pachora; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Pir Ur (Bdp Sud. 5); 3 tl.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1414 Vaḍājī—Bdg;—वडाजी ..	SE; 1·0	7·6; 1844; 343; 1536	Bhadgaon; 3·0
1415 Vaḍājī—Bsl;—वडाजी ..	E; 27·0	1·3; 351; 81; 350	Local; ..
1416 Vaḍālevaḍālī Pr. Bahāl Csg; वडालेवडाली, प्र. बहाल.	NE; 9·0	2·1; 1404; 251; 1277	Chalisgaon; 8·0
1417 Vaḍālī—Jlg;—वडाली ..	S; 13·0	2·2; 736; 157; 683	Mhasawad; 2·0
1418 Vaḍālī—Jmn;—वडाली ..	SW; 14·0	3·0; 506; 114; 488	Wakod; 3·0
1419 Vaḍagāṅv Digar—Jmn;—वडगांव दिगर.	.. ..	DESERTED	
1420 Vaḍanagarī—Jlg;—वडनगरी ..	NW; 5·2	1·4; 334; 55; 327	Kanalde; 2·0
1421 Vaḍutī—Cpd;—वडती ..	NE; 4·0	2·9; 529; 129; 526	Chopda; 6·0
1422 Vāḍe—Bdg;—वाडे ..	S; 12·0	4·4; 2102; 387; 2019	Kajgaon; 5·0
1423 Vaḍgāṅvlāmbe—Csg;—वडगांवलांबे .	N; 6·0	5·4; 1255; 213; 1141	Chalisgaon; 6·0
1424 Vaḍhave—Eld;—वढवे ..	.. ..	4·7; 560; 131; 543	Changadev; 2·0
1425 Vāḍhode—Aml;—वाढोदे ..	.. ..		DESERTED
1426 Vaḍhode—Cpd;—वाढोदे ..	SW; 20·0	2·5; 1423; 260; 1308	Hated Bk.; 10·0
1427 Vāḍhode, Pr. Sāvade—Ywl;—वाढोदे, प्र. सावदे.	E; 12·0	2·3; 232; 57; 229	Savada; 4·0
1428 Vaḍhode, Pr. Yāval—Ywl;—वाढोडे, प्र. यावल.	W; 3·0	1·6; 512; 113; 500	Yawal; 3·0
1429 Vāḍī—Jmn;—वाडी ..	E; 10·0	1·5; 232; 55; 227	Shelwad; 1·0
1430 Vāḍī—Pcr;—वाडी ..	SE, 8·0	1·8; 516; 86; 442	Shindad; 2·0
1431 Vāḍiyā—Bdg;—वाडिया ..	.. ..	1·4	DESERTED.
1432 Vaḍrī Kh.—Ywl;—वड्री खु. ..	N; 5·0	3·1; 975, 209; 830	Yawal; 4·0
1433 Vagāṅv—Aml;—वगांव ..	.. ..		DESERTED
1434 Vāghāḍī—Rvr;—वाघाडी ..	SW; 7·0	1·0; 533; 121; 510	Nimbhore Bk.; 2·0
1435 Vāghāḍū—Csg;—वाघाडू ..	E; 3·0	2·7; 862; 154; 645	Ranjangaon; 2·0
1436 Vāghale—Csg;—वाघले ..	E; 8·0	1·1; 336; 83; 320	Chalisgaon; 8·0
1437 Vāghalī—Csg;—वाघली ..	SE; 3·0	10·5; 4743; 918; 3340	Ranjangaon: 4·0
1438 Vāghaḷūd—Ywl;—वाघळूद ..	SW; 6·0	2·1; 93; 24; 92	Yawal; 9·0
1439 Vāghaḷūd Bk.—Edl;—वाघळूद बु. ..	N; 7·4	1·3; 394; 88; 349	Dharangaon; 6·0
1440 Vāghaḷūd Kh.—Edl;—वाघळूद खु. ..	N; 8·0	1·4; 169; 32; 110	Dharangaon; 6·0
1441 Vāghaḷūd Seem—Edl;—वाघळूद सीम ..	SE; 12·0	2·3; 14; 4; 14	Utran; 5·0
1442 Vāghare—Prl;—वाघरे ..	S; 3·4	3·0; 281; 62; 268	Parola; 3·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nagaradevale; 6·0	Bhadgaon; 3·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (m); pyt; 2 Cs (c; fmg); 4 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Bodwad; 8·0	Harankhede; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Vaghali; 2·0	Vaghali; 2·0; Wed.	Hingone Kh. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Mhasawad; 2·0	Mhasawad; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Pahur; 9·0	Wakod; 3·0; Sat.	Wakod; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
		DESERTED		
Jalgaon; 6·0	Jalgaon; 6·0; Sat.	.. 1·2	W.; rv.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Erandol Road; 25·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Kajgaon; 5·0	Kajgaon; 5·0; Sun	Gondgaon; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; gym; ch.
Jamadha; 3·0	Chalisgaon; 6·0; Sat.	Bhoras; 3·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; M; ch.
Varangaon; 9·0	Changadev: 2·0; Fri.	Changadev; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
		DESERTED		
Amalner; 10·0	Holnathe; 2·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mariai Fr (Ct Sud. 14); 3 tl; dg.;
Savada; 4·0	Savada; 2·0; Sun.	Amode; 3·0	..	3 tl; dg; ch.
Bhusawal; 14·0	Yawal; 5·0; Fri.	Local; .	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); fr (Ct. Sud. 1); tl.
Nadgaon; 7·0	Maldabhadi; 2·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Varkhedi; 5·0	Varkhedi Bk.; 5·0; Thu.	Rajuri Bk.; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym; ch.
		DESERTED		
Bhusawal; 16·0	Yawal; 4·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Ur (Mg. Sud. 15); 4 tl; lib.
		DESERTED		
Nimbhore; 2·0	Khirdi Bk ; 1·0; Tue.	Vivare; 4·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); tl; lib.
Chalisgaon; 3·0	Chalisgaon; 3·0; Sat	Local; ..	W.; w. rv.	3 sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; 2 gym; ch.
Chalisgaon; 8·0	Chalisgaon; 8·0; Sat.	Hatale; 1·0	W.; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; tl.
Chalisgaon; 7·0	Chalisgaon; 7·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2 sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (sp; c); 9 tl; M; mq; dg; 3 dh; 2 gym; lib; 2 dp.
Bhusawal; 7·0	Bhusawal; 7·0; Sun.	Anjale; 1·4	rv.	4 tl.
Chaulkhede; 1·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Pimpri; 0·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m.
Chaulkhede; 1·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Pimpri Kh.; 1·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasavad; 3·0; Thu.	Pimpri Kh.; 1·0	rv.	tl.
Amalner; 3·0	Parola; 3·0; Sun.	Kholsar; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.

Serial No.; Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
1443 Vāghārī—Jmn;—वाघारी ..	E;	9·0	4·0;	818;	188;	742	Shelwad;	..
1444 Vāghazirā—Ywl;—वाघझिरा ..	..	..	0·2;	16;	2;	16	Kingaon;	6·0
1445 Vāgharud—Ywl;—वाघरुद ..	..	..	1·1;	..	..	..	DESERTED.	
1446 Vāghodē—Rvr;—वाघोदे ..	E;	4·0	3·4;	2389;	496;	2054	Local;	..
1447 Vāghode—Aml;—वाघोदे ..	W;	5·0	1·0;	283;	60;	272	Amalner;	6·0
1448 Vāghode—Ywl,—वाघोदे ..	W;	6·0	0·3;	55;	13;	55	Kingaon;	2·0
1449 Vāghode; Pr. Rāver—Rvr;—वाघोदे प्र. रावेर.	W;	10·0	4·1;	2958;	572;	2445	Local;	..
1450 Vāghode, Pr. Sāvade—Rvr;—वाघोदे, प्र. सावदे.	W;	12·0	1·7;	1222;	270;	1099	Local;	..
1451 Vāghrī—Prl;—वाघ्री ..	E;	3·5	1·4;	79;	16;	78	Parola;	3·0
1452 Vāghuḷakhede—Pcr;—वाघुळखेडे ..	S;	4·0	1·8;	228;	56;	210	Tarkhede;	3·0
1453 Vāhuṭe—Aml;—वाहुटे ..	NE;	7·0	..	..	..	..	DESERTED.	
1454 Vaijanāth—Edl;—वैजनाथ ..	SE;	16·0	1·4;	273;	55;	240	Paldhi;	3·0
1455 Vaijāpūr Forest—Cpd:—वैजापूर फॉरेस्ट	..	..	0·3;	128;	21;	128	Chopda;	16·0
1456 Vaijāpūr—Cpd;—वैजापूर ..	N;	14·0	0·6;	185;	41;	176	Chopda;	12·0
1457 Vāk—Bdg;—वाक ..	SW;	..	2·0;	449;	100;	412	Bhadgaon;	2·0
1458 Vākad—Jmn;—वाकद ..	SW;	14·0	8·5;	1472;	381;	1298	Local;	..
1459 Vākaḍī—Csg;—वाकडी ..	E;	3·0	3·1;	687;	119;	634	Ranjangaon;	2·0
1460 Vākaḍī—Jlg;—वाकडी ..	N;	16·0	2·3;	167;	40;	123	Mhasawad;	1·4
1461 Vākaḍī—Jmn;—वाकडी ..	SE;	10·4	6·8;	1777;	397;	1373	Local;	..
1462 Vākī—Bdl;—वाकी ..	SE;	15·0	1·9;	197;	52;	195	Bodwad;	6·0
1463 Vākī Bk.—Jmn;—वाकी बु. ..	E;	1·4	1·9;	597;	150;	472	Jamner;	1·4
1464 Vākī Kh.—Jmn;—वाकी खु. ..	W;	2·0	1·2;	323;	73;	281	Jamner;	1·4
1465 Vākaṭukī—Edl;—वाकटुकी ..	NE;	13·4	0·8;	251;	42;	250	Sonwad;	3·0
1466 Vāḷukī—Cpd;—वाळकी ..	SW;	15·0	1·7;	447;	92;	427	Hated Bk.;	6·0
1467 Valavāḍī Bk.—Bdg;—वलवाडी बु. ..	N;	5·0	3·3;	472;	94;	451	Bhadgaon;	4·0
1468 Valavāḍī Kh.—Bdg;—वलवाडी खु. ..	N;	5·0	1·2;	146;	33;	143	Bhadgaon;	4·0
1469 Vaṇ—Aml;—वण ..	SE;	4·0	0·5;	27;	6;	27	Shirud;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jamner,	7·0	Maldabhadi;	2·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.; rv.	Pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; mq.
Jalgaon;	2·0	Kingaon;	6·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	..
Local;	..	Raver;	4·0; Fri.	Raver;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kuvaraswami Fr (Mg. Sud. 4); 7 tl; 2dg; ch; lib.; dp.
Amalner;	6·0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jalgaon;	14·0	Sakali;	1·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.; w.	5 tl; dg.
Nimbhore;	3·0	Savada;	2·0; Sun.	Local;	0·1	w.; W.	Sl (pr, m); 3 Cs (c; fmg; sp); Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15); 3 tl; 2 M; mq; dg; ch; lib Plantain Cultivation.
Savada;	2·0	Savada;	1·0; Sun.	Savada;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr), tl; dg; ch.
Amalner;	16·0	Parola;	3·0; Sun.	Kholsar;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Pachora;	4·0	Pachora;	4·0; Sat	Pachora;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Paldhi;	3·0	Paldhi;	3·0; Fri.	Bambori;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Erandol Road;	36·0	Chopda;	16·0; Sun.	..	..	..	Forest.
Erandol Road;	32·0	Chopda;	12·0; Sun.	..	14·0	spr	Sl (pr); tl.
Nagaradevale;	5·0	Bhadgaon;	2·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs (c; lift); Khanderao Fr (Mg. Vad. 9); tl; M; dh.
Pahur;	6·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	3 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3tl; ch.
Chalisgaon;	4·0	Chalisgaon;	4·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W.; w. rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Motiba Fr (Mrg. Sud. 15) 3 tl.
Mhasawad;	1·4	Mhasawad;	1·4, Thu.	..	2·0	W.	tl.
Bhagdare;	6·0	Local,	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Bodwad;	8·0	Bodwad;	6·0; Wed.	..	2·0	W.; w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jamner;	1·4	Jamner;	1·4; ..	Jamner;	1·4	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 2 tl.
Jamner;	1·4	Jamner;	1·4; Thu.	Jamner;	1·4	w.	2 tl
Chaulkhede;	6·0	Sonwad;	3·0; Sun.	Sonwad;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ur (Mg. Vad. 5); 3 tl.
Amalner;	11·0	Amalgaon;	4·0; Sat.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), 4 tl; ch.
Nagaradevale;	8·0	Bhadgaon;	4·0; Fri	Bhadagaon;	4·0	W.; w.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 dg.
Nagaradevale;	8·0	Badgaon;	4·0; Fri.	Palaskhede;	4·0	W; w.	Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Amalner;	6·0	Amalner;	6·0; Mon.	..	..	..	2 tl.

Serial No.; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
1470 Vanakoṭhe—Edl;—वनकोठे ..	S;	5·0	2·7;	54;	13;	54	Kasode;	2·0
1471 Vāṇegāṅv—Pcr;—वाणेगांव ..	NE;	7·0	1·2;	418;	96;	357	Varkhedi;	2·0
1472 Vañjārī Bk.—Edl;—वंजारी बु. ..	N;	11·0	1·6;	549;	115;	484	Paldhi;	4·0
1473 Vañjārī Kh.—Prl;—वंजारी खु. ..	N;	2·1	1·4;	247;	52;	231	Parola;	2·0
1474 Vañjoḷe—Bsl;—वंजोळे ..	N;	4·0	2·4;	275;	59;	268	Kurhe, Pr. N.;	4·0
1475 Vanolī—Ywl;—वनोली ..	SE;	12·0	1·8;	542	100;	521	Padalse;	1·4
1476 Varāḍ—Cpd;—वराड ..	N;	5·4	4·4;	424;	110;	419	Chopda;	6·0
1477 Varāḍ Bk.—Bsl;—वराड बु. ..	E;	14·0	1·4;	254;	55;	254	Bodwad;	5·0
1478 Varāḍ Bk.—Edl;—वराड बु. ..	N;	7·0	1·9;	827;	164;	743	Erandol;	7·0
1479 Varāḍ Bk.—Jlg;—वराड बु. ..	S;	17·0	1·9;	850;	153;	609	Mhasawad;	5·0
1480 Varāḍ Kh.—Bsl;—वराड खु. .	..	..	1·9;	167;	43;	162	Bodwad;	5·0
1481 Varāḍ Kh.—Edl;—वराड खु. ..	N;	7·0	1·3;	284;	67;	221	Erandol;	7·0
1482 Varāḍ Kh.—Jlg;- वराड खु. ..	S;	17·0	1·7;	115;	18;	58	Mhasawad;	5·0
1483 Varāḍ Seem—Bsl;—वराड सीम ..	N;	8·0	9·4;	3297;	709;	2726	Local;	..
1484 Varḍī—Cpd;—वर्डी ..	E;	6·0	10·6;	2840;	57;	2715	Local;	..
1485 Varagāṅv—Cpd;—वरगांव ..	E;	14·0	1·0;	245;	53;	239	Dhanore;	2·0
1486 Varakheḍe Bk.—Csg;—वरखेडे बु. ..	NW;	12·0	4·5;	1041;	173;	1006	Mehunbare;	3·0
1487 Varakheḍe Bk.—Bsl;—वरखेडे बु. ..	SE;	21·0	1·4;	487;	84;	386	Nadgaon;	3·0
1488 Varakheḍe Kh.—Bsl;—वरखेडे खु. ..	SE;	21·0	1·2;	389;	92;	315	Nadgaon	3·0
1489 Varakheḍe Kh.—Csg;—वरखेडे खु. ..	..	..	1·9;	226;	43;	226	Mehunbare;	6·0
1490 Varakheḍī—Edl;—वरखेडी ..	E;	6·0	1·5;	207;	46;	164	Erandol;	6·0
1491 Varakheḍī Bk.—Pcr;—वरखेडी बु. ..	NW;	6·0	0·9;	1360;	303;	734	Local;	..
1492 Varakheḍī Digar—Bdg;—वरखेडी दिगर	SW;	5·0	2·5;	264;	50;	253	Bhadgaon;	5·0
1493 Varakheḍī Kh.—Pcr;—वरखेडी खु. ..	SW;	6·0	0·6;	9;	3;	9	Varakhedi Bk.;	1·0
1494 Varaṇgāṅv—Bsl;—वरणगांव ..	E;	9·0	6·6;	8152;	1595;	3877	Local;	..
1495 Varasāḍe, Pr. Boranār—Pcr;—वरसाडे, प्र. बोरनार.	E;	14·0	1·4;	416;	77;	345	Mhasawad;	4·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Erandol;	11·0	Erandol;	5·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	tl; mq.
Varkhedi;	2·0	Varkhedi Bk.;	2·0; Thu.	Varkhedi;	2·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Phg. Sud. 3); 3 tl; lib.
Chaulkhede;	3·0	Paldhi;	4·0; Fri.	Musai;	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; dg.
Amalner;	10·0	Parola;	2·0; Sun.	Parola;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Bhusawal;	3·0	Bhusawal;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dusakhede;	2·0	Bamnod;	2·0; Tue.	Padalse;	1·4	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
Amalner;	16·0	Chopda;	6·0; Sun.	Chopda;	6·0	w.	Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Bodwad;	5·0	Bodwad;	5·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Chaulkhede;	3·0	Paldhi;	5·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr (Mg Vad. 13); 5 tl; lib.
Mhasawad;	5·0	Mhasawad;	5·0; Thu.	..	3·0	W.; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); Piroba Fr (Bdp. Sud. 1); 4 tl.
Bodwad;	7·0	Bodwad;	5·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Chaulkhede,	2·0	Paldhi;	5·0; Fri.	Varad Bk.;	1·4	W., w.	Mariai Fr each Tue. of Srn.; 3 tl; ch.
Mhasawad;	5·0	Mhasawad;	5·0; Thu.	..	3·0	W.	2 tl.
Bhusawal;	7·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Ct. Sud. 12); 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; lib; dp.
Erandol Road	25·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Aai Fr (Vsk. Sud. 3); 5 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; Ram Talav Spring famous for Hot Water.
Jalgaon;	15·0	Jalgaon;	15·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); Pr. Fr (Mrg.); 4 tl.
Jamadha;	8·0	Mehunbare;	6·0; Fri.	Umbarkhede;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nadgaon;	3·0	Bodwad;	4·0; Wed.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); Daryagir Fr (Mg. Sud. 15); 3 tl.
Nadgaon;	3·0	Bodwad;	4·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	2 tl; dg; ch.
Jamadha;	8·0	Mehunbare;	6·0; Fri.	Umbarkhede;	3·0	.	..
Mhasawad;	4·0	Erandol;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	.	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Local;	.	Local;	. Thu.	Local;	..	W.; w.; rv.	Sl (pr); 3 Cs (c; mp); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Pachora;	7·0	Bhadgaon;	5·0; Fri.	Bhadgaon;	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg.
Varakhedi;	1·0	Varakhedi;	1·0; Thu.	Varakehdi;	1·0	rv.	tl.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W.	4 Sl (3 pr; h); pyt; 4 Cs; (c; 3 mis); 7 tl; 4 mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Mahelji;	3·0	Maheji;	1·0; Wed.	Nandra;	5·0	rv.; w.;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; cch.

Serial No. ; Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
1496 Varasāḍe, Pr. Pācore;—Pcr;— वरसाडे, प्र. पाचोरे.	NW; 19·0	0·3; 539; 114; 509	Pimpalgaon Bk. 4·0
1497 Varaṭhāṇ—Csg;—वरठाण ..	S; 8·0	3·1; 861; 166; 842	Ranjangaon ; 4·0
1498 Vāsare—Aml;—वासरे .	NW; 10·0	1·1; 544; 104; 531	Kalamsare ; 1·0
1499 Vaṭār—Cpd;—वटार ..	E; 10·0	1·1; 234; 49; 234	Adavad ; 2·0
1500 Vāvaḍadhe—Jlg;—वावडधे ..	S; 11·0	4·9; 795; 139; 747	Mhasawad ; 3·0
1501 Vāvaḍe, Pr. Daṅgari—Aml ;— वावडे, प्र. डांगरी.	W; 10·0	3·6; 1823; 349; 1718	Local ; ..
1502 Vayāḷe—Eld;—वयाळे ..	.. ..	4·6; 172; 37; 172	Kurhe ; 11·0
1503 Vazarkheḍē—Bsl;—वझरखेडे ..	E; 14·0	2·3; 1127; 213; 1077	Varangaon ; 5·0
1504 Vele—Cpd;—वेले ..	S; 2·5	0·8; 680; 129; 642	Chopda ; 2·0
1505 Velhāṇē Kh.—Prl;—वेल्हाणें खु...	S; 12·0	0·9; 564; 115; 524	Tamaswadi ; 4·0
1506 Veḷode—Cpd ;—वेळोदे ..	W; 14·0	3·1; 1256; 228; 1028	Ghodgaon ; 1·0
1507 Vicakheḍe—Cpd--विचखेडे ..	S; 12·0	2·2; 399; 69; 370	Hated Bk. ; 3·0
1508 Vicakheḍe—Aml;—विचखेडे ..	DESERTED		
1509 Vicakheḍe—Prl;—विचखेडे ..	W; 3·0	1·3; 522; 123; 446	Parola ; 3·0
1510 Vicave—Bsl;—विचवे ..	SE; 6·0	2·6; 282; 73; 262	Bodwad ; 5·0
1511 Vidagāṅv—Jlg;—विदगांव ..	N; 9·0	2·7; 1001; 207; 938	Jalgaon ; 9·0
1512 Vikharaṇ—Edl;—विखरण ..	E; 3·0	0·4; 1655; 303; 1511	Erandol ; 2·0
1513 Vilhaḷe—Bsl;—विल्हाळे ..	E; 8·0	6·8; 940; 224; 894	Varangaon ; 3·0
1514 Viravāḍe—Cpd;—विरवाडे ..	N; 5·0	12·6; 1931; 409; 1850	Chopda ; 6·0
1515 Virāvali Bk.—Ywl;—विरावली बु.	W; 2·0	1·7; 389; 90; 378	Yawal ; 1·4
1516 Virāvali Kh.—Ywl;—विरावली खु.	W; 2·0	0·8; 254; 55; 247	Yawal ; 1·4
1517 Virode—Ywl ;—विरोदे ..	SE; 12·0	1·4; 1330; 295; 1186	Faizpur ; 3·0
1518 Viṣṇupur—Cpd; विष्णुपुर ..	.. ..	0·8; 183; 52; 183	Adavad ; 8·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pimpalgaon; 4·0	Pimpalgaon Bk; 4·0; Tue.	Pimpalgaon; 3·0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr) ; Cs (c) ; 3 tl.
Chalisgaon; 8·0	Chalisgaon; 8·0; Sat.	Patonda; 3·0	W.; rv.	2 Sl (pr.; m); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Padase; 3·0	Betawad; 4·0; Fri.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr) ; Cs (c) ; 2 tl ; ch.
Chavalkhede; 12·0	Adavad; 2·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	rv.	2 tl.
Mhasawad; 3·0	Mhasawad; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; dg.
Padase; 4·0	Amalner; 10·0; Mon.	Amalner; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Malkapur; 17·0	Kurhe; 11·0; Wed.	.. ..	..	..
Varangaon; 5·0	Varangaon; 5·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 5·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Erandol Road; 17·0	Chopda; 2·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Shirud; 8·0	Tamaswadi; 4·0; Fri.	Dholi; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Daliraj Maharaj Fr (Vsk. Sud. 7); tl; ch.
Amalner; 22·0	Local; .. Fri.	Galangi; 0·4 Ghodgaon; 0·4	W.; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khanderao Fr (Ps. Vad. 8); tl; dg; dh; ch.
Amalner; 14·0	Chopda; 12·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c),
Amalner; 15·0	Parola; 3·0; Sun.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Varangaon; 5·0	Surwade; 2·0; Thu.	Varangaon; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalgaon; 9·0	Jalgaon; 9·0; Sat.	Local; .	W.; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Datta Fr (Mg. Vad. 15); 9 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Erandol Road; 9·0	Erandol; 2·0; Sun.	Erandol; 2·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Manai Fr (Each Tue. of Srn.); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Varangaon; 3·0	Varangaon; 3·0; Tue.	Varangaon; 3·0	n.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Erandol Road; 26·0	Chopda; 6·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Bhusawal; 11·0	Yawal; 1·4; Fri.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg; ch; lib.
Bhusawal; 11·0	Yawal; 1·4; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr), 2 Cs (mis; c); tl; ch; lib.
Savada; 6·0	Faizpur; 3·0; Wed.	Amode; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr), pyt; Fr. (Phg. Sud. 2); 4 tl; dg; ch.
Jalgaon; 28·0	Adavad; 8·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	..

Serial No; Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)	
1519 Viṭaner—Cpd;—विटनेर ..	SW;	18·0	3·0; 1001; 173; 963	Hated Bk.;	18·0
1520 Viṭave—Rvr;—विटवे ..	S;	5·0	1·6; 1068; 240; 997	Ainpur;	2·0
1521 Viṭave Bk.—Ywl;—विटवे बु. ..	..	..	1·1;	DESERTED	
1522 Viṭave Kh.—Ywl;—विटवे खु. ..	..	..	0·8;	DESERTED	
1523 Vithalapurī—Aml;—विठ्ठलपुरी ..	..	..	DESERTED		
1524 Vivare—Edl;—विवरे	NW;	6·0	1·8; 179; 36; 179	Dharangaon;	4·0
1525 Vivare Bk.—Rvr;—विवरे बु. ..	SW;	5·0	5·5; 1417; 286; 1247	Local;	..
1526 Vivare Kh.—Rvr;—विवरे खु. ..	Sw;	5·2	4·9; 1642; 346; 1273	Local;	..
1527 Vyavahāradal—Aml;—व्यवहारदळ	SE;	5·0	1·4; 153; 35; 153	Amalner;	6·0
1528 Yāval—Ywl;—यावल ..	S;	..	15·4; 4370; 2847; 6635	Local;	..
1529 Yevatī—Bsl;—येवती ..	SE;	25·0;	5·4; 1336; 315; 1265	Jamathi;	1·0
1530 Zāḍī—Aml;—झाडी ..	W;	5·0	2·6; 1024; 210; 880	Shirsale;	1·0
1531 Zurakheḍe—Edl;—झुरखेडे ..	NE;	12·2	1·1; 1439; 283; 982	Dharangaon;	8·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water.	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Amalner; 12·0	Holnathe; 3·0; Sat.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Sravan Buva Fr (Mg. Sud. 8); 3 tl.
Raver; 4·0	Ainpur; 3·0; Sat.	.. 5·0	W. rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Erandol Road; 4·0	Dharangaon; 4·0; Thu.	Dharangaon 2·0	W.	tl ; ch.
Nimbhore; 3·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c fmg); 3 tl; m mq; 6 dg; ch ; dp.
Nimbhore; 3·0	Local; Mon.	Local; ..	W.; w.	Pyt; 2 Cs (c) (fmg); Ram fr (Ct Sud 9); 2 tl; m, mq; dh; ch.
Takarkhede; 1·0	Amalner; 6·0; Mon	.. ..	..	2 tl.
Bhusawal; 11·0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	..	5 sl (4 pr); 3 Cs; Hanuman Fr (Ct. Sud. 14, 15); 30 tl; 8 m; 5 mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 6 dp; cch; Fort 'Sculpture' on buildings.
Bodwad; 7·0	Jamathi; 1·0; Sat	.. 0·2	W.; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl.
Bhoratake; 2·0	Shirsale; 1·0; Thu	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Fr. (Srn); 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Chaulkhede; 5·0	Dharangaon; 6·0; Thu.	Sonwad; 2·0	n.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; 5 tl; M; mq; 2 gym; ch; lib.

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